The CARPENTER

1940 CALENDAR

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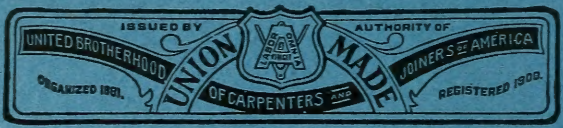
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

January

1940

Labor's New Year's Resolution: Be It Resolved, that under no circumstances, other than invasion, shall this nation violate its neutrality status in the Old World conflicts.

LABEL OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



This Label stands for a wage commensurate with the Labor performed, for Superior Workmanship, the Mechanical Training and Education of the Apprentice, Fair Working Conditions and Sufficient Earning to provide for old age. Be sure to see that it appears on all Wood Products.

Assist Your Officers by Informing Them of Your Correct Address

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

One Charter and Outfit	$15.00
Application Blanks, per pad	.50
Application Blanks, Ladies' Auxiliary, per 50	.50
Constitutions, each	.10
Constitutions, Ladies' Auxiliary	.03
Due Books, each	.25
Treas. Cash Books, each	.50
F. S. Receipt Books, each	.50
Treas. Receipt Books, each	.50
R. S. Order Books, each	.50
Official Note Paper, per 100	.50
Ritual and Constitution, bound together	.50
Rituals, Ladies' Auxiliary, each	.05
Minute Books 100 pages	1.50
Minute Books, 200 pages	2.25
Day Books (padded) 50 original and 50 duplicate sheets	1.00
Ledgers, 100 pages	2.00
Ledgers, 200 pages	3.00
Ledgers, 300 pages	3.75
Ledgers, 400 pages	4.50
Ledgers, 500 pages	5.00

Gavels	1.25
Receipting Dater for F. S.	1.75
Small Round Pencils	.03
Card Cases	.10
Withdrawal Cards, issued by General Office only, each (always send name)	.50
Rubber Seal	1.75
Belt Loop Chain	.75
Watch Fobs	.50
Key Tags	.15
Rubber Label Stamps	1.00
Match Box Holders	.15
Cuff Links	1.50
B. A. Badges	3.00
Blanks for F. S. Reports for Treasurer's Remittances and for Donation Claims	Free
Emblem Buttons	1.00
Emblem Pins	1.00
Ladies Auxiliary Pins	1.25
Rolled Gold Watch Charms	1.50
Solid Gold Watch Charms	7.50
Solid Gold Rings	5.00

PRICES ON SPECIAL LEATHER BOUND LEDGERS, WORKING CARDS, POSTCARD NOTICES, ARREARS NOTICES, OFFICER'S CARDS, STATIONERY, ETC., WILL BE SUBMITTED BY GENERAL SECRETARY UPON REQUEST.

Note—the above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the Postage prepaid or Express charges paid in advance.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Room 203

Established in 1881
Vol. LX.—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1940

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

THE indictment of the General President, General Representative George C. Ottens and J. A. Callahan and Joseph A. Klein representing our St. Louis District Council was called to the attention of the General Executive Board.

The Board authorizes the publication of same in the journal for the information of the members of the Brotherhood.

It is apparent to the Board that the indictment was the result of the efforts of the General President, and others mentioned in the indictment, to retain and maintain for the members of our Brotherhood work that comes under the jurisdictional claims of our organization, and the Board authorizes the General President to take all steps necessary to protect the interests and welfare of our members, and to maintain the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood.

Copy of the indictment in full will be found starting on page 12.

FDR, the CP and the CIO

THE present administration has been the target of many blasts from patriotic organizations and newspapers not in sympathy with it regarding its too friendly relations with the communist party in this country.

It has been accused of placing known communists in key positions in the federal governmental setup, and recognized Russia at a time that was thought inadvisable by many expert minds on international matters.

The National Labor Relations Board has been charged and evidence subsequently substantiated these charges, with favoring the Congress for Industrial Organizations, heavily influenced by the communist party, over the American Federation of Labor.

There are competent and unbiased observers who are convinced that Frances Perkins' Department of Labor is heavily rouged with red sympathy.

Business men regard the team of Corcoran and Cohen, personal advisers to President Roosevelt and authors of several measures designed to handcuff free business enterprise, as being so far to the left that they can't even make a right hand turn in a scooter.

It is a known fact that President Roosevelt has shown unconcealed disgust with the Dies Committee investigations of unAmerican activities in this country on past occasions and Mrs. Roosevelt has recently devoted her daily newspaper column to taking shots at the work of this committee.

Against Chairman Dies can be said that he does like publicity; is quite capable of timing his actions and selecting his witnesses to get it and at times has probably overstepped his bounds. That depends, of course, upon personal viewpoint and whose toes get stepped on. Those who believe Dies has gone to extremes are far outnumbered by those who declare he hasn't gone far enough.

The Dies Committee was appointed by congress to get to the bottom of unAmerican groups in this country pursuing courses with their goal the destruction of our form of government. It has been doing a difficult assignment well, the Gallup poll proves. Seventy-five per cent of the American voters say so and believe the committee should continue its work for another year. Against this seventy-five per cent of the people who approve of what the committee is doing are, of the remaining divided percentage, sixty-two professors, writers, actors and artists who signed a statement that they disagree. It would be interesting to talk to the sixty-two professors, etc. Chairman Dies is overlooking a great opportunity.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have the right to criticize the action of any group or committee which they believe to be unfair to the rights of American citizens.

This article is not intended to belittle their political reforms, but it is intended to give some facts and beliefs regarding the President. One recent action of President Roosevelt's, The Carpenter, as an official publication of an organization which holds American ideals above everything else, believes should be explained and not given official blessing by silence. This has to do with the behavior of one James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO, appointed by the President to represent this government on a foreign mission. Here are the facts as presented by Philip Pearl, columnist for the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service:

> "An official representative of the United States Government, who was also representing the CIO, sat on the platform at a public meeting in Havana, Cuba, on Nov. 26 and heard his country denounced for imperialism while Soviet Russia was praised for its peace policies.
>
> "This representative of the United States Government and the CIO said nothing in protest against these remarks by the head of the organization holding the meeting, but instead, publicly expressed to the speaker and to the organization the friendly greetings of the CIO and John L. Lewis.
>
> "The representative of the United States Government and the CIO was James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO. He was appointed by the President of the United States on November 18 to represent this country at a conference called by the International Labor Office in Havana.
>
> "While in Havana Mr. Carey went to a meeting of the Cuban Labor Confederation. He went there despite the fact that Lazaro Pena, head of the Cuban Labor Confederation, is an acknowledged revolutionary Communist, a leader of the Communist Party in Cuba. Knowing this, he brought to Mr. Pena the greetings of Mr. Lewis and the CIO.
>
> "The meeting was held on Sunday morning and it was quite a meeting. The highlight was Mr. Pena's address. According to the New York Times, Mr. Pena urged Latin-American workers to unite against American imperialism and support the peace policies of the Soviet Union.
>
> "This declaration was made only a few days before Soviet Russia pounced on Finland. It was made only a few weeks after Stalin had signed up on the dotted line with Hitler and divided up Poland with him.
>
> "Mr. Carey sat on the platform while Mr. Pena spoke and made no protest. Mr. Carey has been widely accused of being a 'fellow traveler.' So far as we know he has not denied this. Besides being the secretary of the CIO, he is the President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, which is unquestionably dominated by Communists.
>
> "To go back to the meeting, Mr. Pena was not the only Communist speaker. There appeared also Mr. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican labor leader. Following the party line, Mr. Toledano termed the present war in Europe a fight not for democracy but for the division of territories. He added that our best allies in Latin-American countries are the armies, because they are the workers.
>
> "Mr. Pena agreed with Mr. Toledano. In fact, he declared the example of Mexico should inspire labor in all the American nations to take similar steps. In Mexico, Mr. Toledano and a subservient government seized the oil industry from its owners, including American citizens.
>
> "Mr. Carey sat on the platform and heard all this. He did not protest. He remained silent. Silence means consent.
>
> "We have set these facts down without comment. We do not think any comment from us is necessary. We believe there can be but one reaction to such a performance from the American people.

> "But there is one phase of this situation that calls for comment. That is the original selection as United States representative to the I. L. O. conference of a CIO official.
>
> "This appointment was a grave mistake. The CIO does not represent the dominant labor movement in the United States. The appointment of a CIO official as a representative of the United States gave the CIO an official recognition which it does not deserve.
>
> "The American Federation of Labor has lodged official protests against this appointment. It is prepared to take further steps, if necessary, to prevent a repetition of this farce and to maintain its standing.
>
> "We cannot believe that after the events that took place in Havana the American people will ever again consent to be represented by CIO designees."

The President, like John L. Lewis, has denied that he is a communist. The Carpenter would deny with its last stick of type that he is. But—The Carpenter cannot condone the President's acceptance of the conduct of James B. Carey as described above without recalling such accusations in the earlier part of this article.

Communism and its faith shouters and silent assenters have no right to any position, whether it be honorary or of the pay check type, in the personnel of the United States Government.

Philadelphia CIO Rebuffs Lewis Plan

THE contention of American Federation of Labor officials that the rank and file of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and its various local Industrial Union Councils desire peace with the A. F. of L., and that John L. Lewis, dictator of its policies, is the wedge preventing an amicable settlement, is demonstrated by the recent action of Philadelphia's sixty CIO Locals when they voted down the demand of Boss John that they cooperate in raiding American Federation of Labor building trades unions in Philadelphia.

After listening to an impassioned defense of the Lewis raiding policy by the CIO's youthful national secretary, James B. Carey, and George Bucher, in charge of the drive to raid A. F. of L. building trades unions in Philadelphia, the nearly 200 delegates to the council approved a resolution urging the CIO United Construction Workers Organizing Committee to do its raiding elsewhere.

The resolution pointed out that the CIO has maintained a condition of "comparative peace" with Philadelphia A. F. of L. affiliates and has no desire to disturb that condition.

In their arguments before the council both Carey and Bucher tried to justify the CIO invasion of the construction field with the statement that the CIO was created to organize the unorganized and made the false assertion that the A. F. of L., had organized only 20 per cent of the workers in the building trades.

The Philadelphia CIO council evidently is made up of men who do not believe everything they hear from a platform and make it a policy to investigate before acting.

After listening to the arguments of Carey and Bucher, Charles Weinstein, vice-president of the council, calmly disclosed what had taken place at a closed meeting with A. D. Lewis, brother of John L., prior to the council call to order.

Mr. Weinstein said he asked A. D. Lewis if "he would join in a statement to the effect that UCWOC would take only unorganized workers and would not accept members who now belong to the A. F. of L.?

"His answer to that was," Mr. Weinstein said, " 'We will not close the doors.' "

◆

"No Profit In War!"—Wall Street

"THERE is no profit in war!" That is the clarion note sounded by William McC. Martin, Jr., the youthful president of the New York Stock Exchange, in an impressive article in a recent issue of the monthly publication of the exchange.

"If there is any question between war profits and peace, let there be no doubt in any mind as to the choice of American business and industry," Mr. Martin continues. "It chooses peace!

"The travesty of war becomes most apparent if we contrast the results that could have accrued to the world economy—to the very real betterment of the masses of the people—if the same amount of energy and organization that was given to the last World War of destruction were devoted instead to wealth production.

"One careful student has computed that the huge costs of the World War would have been sufficient to have supplied:

"1—Every family in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium and Australia with a $2,500 house on a $500 lot of at least one acre, with $1,000 worth of furniture;

"2—A $5,000,000 library for every community of 200,000 inhabitants in those countries; a $10,000,000 university for every such community;

"3—A fund that at 5 per cent interest would yield enough to pay indefinitely $1,000 a year to an army of 125,000 teachers and 125,000 nurses, and

"4—Still leave enough to buy every piece of property and all wealth in France and Belgium at a fair market price."

A quarter of a century ago, when the United States was slowly drifting into the World War, our business leaders were not attaching their signatures to articles of that kind. Instead, too many of them were eagerly calculating the immense profits they might reap from the bloody conflict.

They were even branding as "poltroons" and "traitors" statesmen like La Follette and Norris who were laboring to save this country from the catastrophe.

Mr. Martin's article is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. It indicates that this time America will refuse to be stampeded by war hysteria.—Labor

◆

12 Per Cent Profit Set by U. S. for Armament Makers

Armament makers won't find it hard to take "profit restrictions" announced recently by the Treasury Department.

Under regulations issued by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., concerns supplying the government with arms and munitions will be permitted a margin of 12 per cent—not on investment, but on "turnover."

Before he begins to figure profit, a manufacturer can charge off the cost of tools, jigs, dies and other machinery acquired to carry out his contract.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

— Alfred Tennyson

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

REMEMBER OUR ADVERTISERS IN 1940

THIS issue of The Carpenter begins a new year. In the ensuing months you will see within its covers some old advertisers returned and several new ones. At this end of the line we are making a determined effort to increase our advertising space and thereby lessen considerably the expense of the magazine to the Brotherhood.

We have pointed out, in our talks to potential advertisers, that our members can be depended upon to support those who are friendly to the Brotherhood. We have solicited advertising only from concerns whose products are reliable and who are in sympathy with our cause.

In the next year many of our members will need new tools, etc. It is only fair to ask that the advertisers in The Carpenter be given consideration when you purchase. As has been said before, when this is done the advertiser gets the benefit of the money you spend and the Brotherhood, in turn, also benefits because the advertiser returns part of the original expenditure to the Brotherhood through repeat advertising. The money is lost to the Brotherhood when it is spent on a product not advertised in The Carpenter.

The cost of publishing The Carpenter is heavy. Increased advertising will help cut it down. The money spending cycle as given above will help and everyone benefits, each individual member, the advertiser and the Brotherhood. Keep those in mind who help you and your organization when you plan to make purchase in 1940.

RUSSIA'S "EDUCATION" OF FINLAND

THE latest money raising effort of the communist party is open to doubt as to just why the money is needed and where it will eventually go.

According to appeals from communist headquarters going forth to attract loans of $100 to $1000 from individuals whose sympathies follow the red line, the money is needed in the party's "fight for civil rights and against war."

The "civil rights" of communists is presumed to mean the right to spread red propaganda, the right to exhort labor to armed revolt against capital, the right to usurp American institutions of learning and turn them to their own use, the right to advocate the destruction of all churches of all denominations, the right to use their termite tactics to such an extent so that eventually, they hope, our system of government will collapse, due to their efforts, and this nation will become the United Soviet States of America, Joe Stalin, supreme dictator, there is no God except Karl Marx. Incidentally even Mr. Marx' theories are acceptable only so far as they agree with Comrade Stalin's and therefore subject to amendments at all times.

The Dies committee investigation of unAmerican influences in this country has set the red party line to patriotically beating its breast about civil rights. The party is deeply disturbed, feels itself the victim of "reactionary persecution" and is protesting loudly because it has been tagged by the committee as an unAmerican influence.

The other part of the twin appeal for funds, for the "party's fight against war" also offers an interesting enigma.

An armed nation invading the territorial boundaries of another nation, without other than manufactured provocation, is generally conceded by one and all, communists excluded, to have forced a war.

The communist party is appealing for money from its sympathizers to "fight against war."

Stalin's army invaded Poland, then Finland. His excuse was that "the working classes are being exploited by capital." This is a typical red herring to be wafted away on the breezes where its perfume will overcome the odorous alibi offered by Comrade Stalin whose ardent followers hang onto and follow his every word with a blind zeal, mainly because they refuse to see other than through red colored glasses.

None of Stalin's newspapers in this country have given voice to the fact that if capital were exploiting the Finns it was okay with the Finns. According to Stalin's hired babel-ites, "war mongers" of the United States, Great Britain and France pushed Finland into the war and Russia was forced to defend itself. This in the face of the record that Russia invaded Finland. The red party newspapers which are supposed to enlighten the masses, conveniently overlooked the fact that Finland is a peace loving nation, its people are not suffering, or weren't, from lack of food, (the Russians are on rations with restrictions increasing daily) the Finns were working, they were meeting their obligations, including their war debt to this country, they didn't have secret police with the fear of a concentration camp a constant menace, or fear of the wall if they voiced an opinion to a neighbor. In short, the Finns were satisfied with Finland, attended to their own business, and felt that they were capable of handling any difficulties which might arise within their own borders.

The communist theory is that Soviet armed invasion of a neighboring country is not a war. The theory runs something like this: "We are sorry but we must invade your country. Things are becoming too unbearable for us in your country. Yes, we want peace too, but see, capital rears its ugly head in your country. Your people are happy? But they can't be happy because they are under a capitalistic system and whoever heard of people being happy under that system? Now, we are going to help your people. We are going to give them the advantages our people enjoy in Russia. We will educate them (or else—editor's note). Your people do not want to become communists? But that is wrong. They do not know what they want. They will fight? But that is too bad. We will have to kill them to make them see what is best for them. The Soviet wants peace with all peoples but sometimes the people do not know what is good for them and Russia must educate them. We are sorry, we desire only to see the masses given their just rights. This is going to hurt us more than it will you, but we must save your workers, etc., etc."

The Soviet, under Comrade Stalin, never makes war. It's a bloody educational crusade. He's invading Finland because it's best for the Finns. Great Britain and France make war because they are imperialistic nations controlled by "war mongers."

In its appeal for funds to fight for "civil rights and against war" the communists want only government bonds or cash. As little as ten dollars will be accepted, the appeal sets forth. No doubt considerably less than that will be accepted even down to that "thin dime." What the party would like to see "is a few friends with $1,000 or $100 in cash or bonds who will come and surprise us (the party)."

The appeal points out that the money would be only in the form of a loan and every bond and all cash will be returned.

A question which seems to be bothering the comrades who have what the party wants but whose communist zeal doesn't abound in such round figures without some cautious preliminary assurance, is whether they will get their money back. The party hastens to assure they will be reimbursed in full. The important point of "how" is not revealed. No mention is made of security other than trust in the party. If the party Marxist shouters believed in the existence and justness of a Supreme Being, the comrades could give the party their money and trust in God for its return. But the comrades and the party don't believe there is a God and even go so far as to say that anyone who does is a nitwit, because you can't serve God and the communist party, too.

Of course, the party could ask its more moneyed comrades (are you listening, Hollywood?) to put their trust in Stalin. But that would have too much of a corny effect after Comrade Stalin's double cross of the party in embracing Fuehrer Hitler. Then again their cautiousness should not be deplored by the party when it is considered that millions of spurious U. S. money, made in Russia, and distributed throughout the world was traced to Comrade Stalin.

What if Comrade Stalin took their good U. S. bonds and cash and returned a reasonable facsimile thereof made in Russia?

It's no hidden secret that Russia needs money and Stalin and his followers in this country are not a bit adverse, all communist dogrel to the contrary, of accepting all the good old U. S. silver dollars they can get, perfectly willing to overlook such a mere detail that all are stamped "In God We Trust."

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FACTS IN THE A. F. OF L.-CIO CONTROVERSY

(A complete history of the A. F. of L.-CIO controversy will be found in the annual convention report of the American Federation of Labor under "Official" in this issue)

Current discussions by editors, journalists, columnists, economists, and other public opinion forming agencies regarding the origin, nature and significance of the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations reveal either a regrettable lot of truthful information regarding this dispute in the family of organized labor or a wanton determination to misrepresent the facts.

In order that everyone may have the actual truth, the American Federation of Labor has published a compact history of the controversy, based on official documents, in a brochure entitled "A. F. of L. vs. CIO—The Record."

The brochure contains the reports of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor covering the controversy to the 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939 conventions of the Federation. These reports give the documentary history of the dispute from the establishment of the CIO in 1935 by John L. Lewis and his associates, following their overwhelming defeat on a question of policy in the 1935 convention of the Federation, to the developments during 1939. The reports include the origin and results of the conferences of representatives of the two groups to adjust the controversy from the time the first conference convened in the latter part of 1937 until the last conference was prorogued in 1939 by the refusal of Mr. Lewis to participate. The brochure also includes President Roosevelt's letter to the 1939 A. F. of L. convention, expressing the hope that the controversy would be adjusted, and the action of the convention thereon.

In announcing the publication of this "complete history of the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO," William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said:

"Here is the record. We urge all union men and women in the country to read it, whether they are affiliated with A. F. of L. or CIO organizations. We likewise urge the public to read it.

"This history was prepared and published by order of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. It contains all the facts relating to the split in the American labor movement from its inception up to date.

"We want the facts to be known. For it is only when people know the facts that they can judge who was responsible for starting labor's civil war and who is responsible for prolonging it.

"We are convinced that the facts show the American Federation of Labor did its utmost to prevent the split in labor and has since done everything in its power to effect peace. We invite the public to read the record, study the facts and draw its own conclusions."

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1940, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Birmingham, Ala., Local 103 reports that while there is some work in that vicinity, there are many carpenters idle and advises traveling brothers to stay away.

* * * * *

Local 507, Nashville, Tenn., requests that traveling brothers take note that it has quite a number of idle members. It reports that work is drawing to a close and that plenty of local help is available to take care of the construction of the new airplane factory.

* * * * *

Carpenters should not come to Miami, Florida, the District Council advises at this time of the year expecting to obtain employment, as there is little work after Christmas. In a considerable portion of that area construction work is restricted by city ordinance during the tourist season.

* * *

Carpenters are advised to stay away from Plattsburg, N. Y., as at this time three times as many members are available for amount of work going on.

* * *

Palm Beach County, Fla., Carpenters' District Council writes that northern reports of work being plentiful in that district are erroneous and that there are more than enough local carpenters to take care of what work is available.

A. F. of L. Appeals for Assistance to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union

To Officers of National and International Unions,
State Federations of Labor,
Central Labor Unions, and all
Organizers of the American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Fifty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met in Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning October 2nd, unanimously adopted a resolution relating to the organization of telegraph employes, which read as follows:

> "Resolved, That the 59th Convention of the American Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the continuance of all possible efforts on the part of its officers, organizers and affiliated national, state and central bodies to the end that the telegraph employes of the nation may be organized under the banner of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union."

In accordance with the instructions of the convention, I am calling upon all affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor, organizers, and representatives of state federations of labor and city central labor bodies to extend all assistance possible and to render all service within their power to bring about the full and complete organization of telegraph company employes throughout the nation.

Recently the National Labor Relations Board issued an order dissolving and dis-establishing the company union established by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Board ordered that the Western Union Telegraph Company cease and desist from giving support to the company union and to refrain from according said union further recognition.

Great assistance can be rendered by the officers and members of City Central Labor Unions in that they may meet with and contact telegraph company employes and through such contact interest them in organization and in their affiliation with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

Already substantial progress has been made in the organization of Western Union employes in many cities. The need for organization among these groups of workers is very great. They can no longer function through the company union which was established, fostered and maintained by the Western Union Telegraph Company. They can become a part of the American Federation of Labor through membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

I appeal to you all and and to the membership of the American Federation of Labor to exercise all efforts possible to prevail upon those employed by telegraph companies to become organized into the American Federation of Labor through membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

If you desire information and advice as to how these telegraph company employes may be organized into the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, please write to Mr. Frank B. Powers, President, The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, 113 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois; also, report to President Powers upon opportunities to organize these telegraph company employes.

Fraternally yours,
WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

September Term, A.D. 1939

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
v.
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
GEORGE CASPER OTTENS,
JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and
JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Eastern Division of the
Eastern Judicial District
of Missouri, ss:

INDICTMENT

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, duly empaneled, sworn, and charged in and for the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri at the September Term thereof, A. D. 1939, and inquiring in and for said District, upon their oaths present and charge as follows:

1. WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, GEORGE CASPER OTTENS, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN are hereby indicted and made defendants herein.

2. The defendant WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON is a resident of Indiana and is general president of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

3. The defendant GEORGE CASPER OTTENS is a resident of Illinois and is a general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

4. The defendant JOHN A. CALLAHAN is a resident of Missouri and was secretary of Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis until suspended from office on or about August 15, 1939.

5. The defendant JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN is a resident of Missouri and is a business representative of Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis.

6. Except as otherwise specified herein the defendants held their respective offices aforesaid at all times during the formation and execution of the combination and conspiracy hereinafter set forth and until the finding of this indictment.

7. At all times during the formation and execution of said combination and conspiracy and until the finding of this indictment, one M. A. Hutcheson and one S. P. Meadows were general vice-presidents, and one Frank Duffy was general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; one James G. Seymour was secretary of Missouri State Council of Carpenters; and one Walter B. Gebelein was business representative of Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis.

8. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a trade union of carpenters and other craftsmen including so-called millwrights, and has its headquarters and general office at Indianapolis, Indiana. Missouri State Council of Carpenters is a state council of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and has its headquarters and office at Jefferson City, Missouri. Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis is a district council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, comprising and representing nine local unions thereof in and about the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and has its headquarters and office at number 3606 Cozens Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

9. International Association of Machinists is a trade union of machinists, having its principal office and headquarters at Washington, District of Columbia.

District No. 9 is a district organization of International Association of Machinists, comprising and representing the several local unions thereof in and about the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

10. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and International Association of Machinists are and have been for many years affiliated with American Federation of Labor, a federation of trade and labor unions, having its principal office at Washington, District of Columbia.

11. Anheuser-Bush, Inc. is a corporation having its principal place of business in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and branches in seventeen of the other principal cities of the United States. Anheuser-Bush, Inc. is engaged in the business of brewing beer, manufacturing ice cream cabinets, and producing other articles and commodities of commerce. Anheuser-Busch, Inc. operates and has for many years operated a large brewery and manufacturing plant in the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

12. Anheuser-Bush, Inc. annually purchases and has for many years purchased large quantities of barley and barley malt in the States of California, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin, and in other places to the Grand Jurors unknown; and large quantities of rice in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California, and in other places to the Grand Jurors unknown; and large quantities of hops in the States of California, Washington, and Oregon, in British Columbia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Jugoslavia, and in other places to the Grand Jurors unknown. In the regular course of the business of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. such barley, barley malt, rice, and hops have been and are being continually shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, as the case may be, from the respective places of purchase to the brewery of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. at St. Louis, Missouri, where they are used in the brewing of beer, which is shipped for sale and sold and shipped by Anheuser-Busch, Inc. largely in interstate commerce, to sales agencies of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and to independent wholesale and retail dealers in each of the States in the United States.

13. Anheuser-Busch, Inc. annually purchases and has for many years purchased large quantities of compressor units in the State of Ohio; large quantities of copper tubing in the States of Michigan and Ohio; large quantities of sheet copper and of cork in the State of Pennsylvania; large quantities of Cop-R-Loy tanks in the State of Illinois; and large quantities of valves, of grills, and of wire screens in the State of Michigan. In the regular course of the business of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. such compressor units, copper tubing, sheet copper, cork, Cop-R-Loy tanks, valves, grills, and wire screens have been and are being continually shipped in interstate commerce from the respective places of purchase to the manufacturing plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. in the City of St. Louis, Missouri where they are assembled with other articles and materials to the Grand Jurors unknown and manufactured into ice cream cabinets which are shipped for sale and sold and shipped by Anheuser-Busch, Inc. largely in interstate commerce to sales agencies and dealers in all of the States of the United States.

14. Borsari Tank Corporation of America is a corporation having its principal place of business in the City and State of New York and is engaged in the business of constructing tank buildings in the States of New York, California, and Missouri, and other states to the Grand Jurors unknown.

15. In the years 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 Anheuser-Busch, Inc. anticipated for ensuing years such increases in the demand for its beer as to require expansion of the productive capacity of its St. Louis Brewery by construction of additional building containing fermentation tanks. In each of those years Borsari Tank Corporation of America constructed such buildings for Anheuser-Busch, Inc. at its St. Louis brewery. In the construction of these buildings Borsari Tank Corporation of America used large quantities of materials shipped directly from places in other states to the brewery of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, including among others the following;—Lumber from Oregon,

Washington and Georgia; cement from Indiana; brass fittings from New York and Wisconsin; structural steel from Illinois; refrigerating equipment from Pennsylvania; tile from Indiana and Illinois; and Ebon, a tank lining material made in Switzerland, from New York. In February 1939 Anheuser-Busch, Inc. anticipated for ensuing years such further increases in the demand for its beer as to require expansion of the productive capacity of its St. Louis brewery by construction of an additional tank building, and accordingly directed Borsari Tank Corporation to submit a proposal therefor. Borsari Tank Corporation of America proceeded to prepare and submit plans, specifications, and a proposal therefor, which Anheuser-Busch, Inc. approved in July, 1939. The proposed construction was to cost approximately $500,000 and was to be commenced not later than September 15, 1939. For the proposed construction the specifications required, and Borsari Tank Corporation of America contracted to purchase and intended to have shipped directly to the brewery of Anheuser-Busch Inc., in the City of St. Louis, Missouri large quantities of the same materials from the same states as in case of the aforementioned tank buildings.

16. Gaylord Container Corporation is a corporation maintaining its principal place of business in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and branch offices and plants in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. Gaylord Container Corporation manufactures paper boxes, cardboard containers, and other articles and commodities of commerce, and makes substantial sales and shipments thereof in interstate commerce. Gaylord Container Corporation leases of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and occupies, land and buildings adjacent to the brewery and manufacturing plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. in the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

17. L. O. Stocker Company is a corporation engaged in the business of general building contractor; has its principal place of business in the City of St. Louis, Missouri; and also does business in the States of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, and Illinois.

18. Gaylord Container Corporation made a contract on August 1, 1939 with L. O. Stocker Company to construct for Gaylord Container Corporation at a cost of approximately $70,000 an additional office building on the premises leased by Gaylord Container Corporation from Anheuser-Busch, Inc. For this construction L. O. Stocker Company intended to use and contracted to purchase large quantities of structural steel and other building materials to be shipped directly to the building site in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, from places in the State of Illinois and other states to the Grand Jurors unknown.

19. Beginning so many years ago that the Grand Jurors are unable to fix the date, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been engaged, and it is still engaged, in a so-called jurisdictional dispute with International Association of Machinists. The matter in dispute has been and is a claim asserted by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that millwrights in its membership are entitled to perform the work of erecting and dismantling machinery, to the exclusion of machinists in the membership of International Association of Machinists. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and its officers have called strikes at divers times and places for the sole purpose of enforcing its said jurisdictional claim as against International Association of Machinists and the members thereof. On October 24, 1932 the defendant WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, as general president of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, concluded and signed with A. O. Wharton, as international president of International Association of Machinists, a tentative written understanding between the two unions, to the effect that if any future dispute should arise over work claimed by both unions, which could not be settled locally, there should be no stoppage of work but the dispute should be submitted to the presidents of the two unions for adjustment. To this tentative understanding the two presidents signed and appended addenda wherein they mutually acknowledged the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to extend over "line shafting, pulleys and hangers, spout-

ing and chutes, all conveyors, lifts and hoists, except that type of conveyor that is an integral part of the machine . . ;" and the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists to extend over "the building assembling, erecting, dismantling, and repair—of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories or elsewhere where machinery may be used." By letter dated April 14, 1933 and addressed to William Green, president of American Federation of Labor, the defendant WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, as general president, and Frank Duffy, as general secretary, of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, purported in its name and behalf to cancel and annul the tentative understanding of October 24, 1932. Thenceforth until the finding of this indictment United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has continued its jurisdictional dispute with International Association of Machinists, with the result that further jurisdictional strikes have ensued. Such strikes and disputes have imposed and are imposing a direct, unreasonable burden and restraint upon trade and commerce among the several states.

20. On June 28, 1939 Anheuser-Busch, Inc. had in its employ in its brewery and manufacturing plant in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, approximately two so-called millwrights, approximately sixteen maintenance carpenters, and approximately sixty cabinetmakers, all of whom were members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of local Unions comprised in and represented by Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis; and also approximately eighty machinists, all of whom were members of International Association of Machinists and of local unions comprised in and represented by District No. 9. On June 28, 1939 Anheuser-Busch, Inc. had a separate written agreement in force with each of the two unions, prescribing wage rates, hours of labor, and other terms and conditions of employment applicable to such members of the union as might be in the employ of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. The two agreements prescribed identical wage rates and substantially the same hours of labor for the members of both unions.

21. The agreement in force on June 28, 1939 between Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and International Association of Machinists and District No. 9 thereof bore no date but was made for the period from April 15, 1938 to April 15, 1939 and had been duly renewed and extended from April 15, 1939 to April 15, 1940. The agreement was the last of a continuous series of like agreements of which the first was made for the period from April 15, 1932 to April 15, 1933. The agreement in force on June 28, 1939 provided that machinists should do "the erecting, assembling, installing and repairing of all metal machinery or parts thereof." The prior agreements in the series contained provisions to the same effect.

22. The agreement in force on June 28, 1939 between Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis was made and dated March 10, 1938 and was the last of a continuous series of like agreements, of which the first was made and dated October 24, 1933. Each agreement in the series provided that "the work to be done by the members of the Union under this contract shall be as, when, and where determined and designated by the employer." The agreement of March 10, 1938 also provided that any grievances thereunder failing of adjustment by conference between a shop steward of the union and the foreman or the employer, should be submitted to arbitration, and no employee should strike because of any grievance while the same remained undisposed of in the manner thus provided.

23. On divers occasions between October 24, 1933 and the finding of this indictment the defendants, JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN, JOHN A. CALLAHAN and GEORGE C. OTTENS, purporting to represent Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, made demands upon Anheuser-Busch, Inc. to employ millwrights who were members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, instead of machinists, to perform various parts and all of the work of erecting, assembling, installing and setting machinery in the St. Louis brewery and manufacturing plant of

Anheuser-Busch, Inc. These demands did not in any way relate to the wage rates, hours of labor, or working conditions applicable to members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the employ of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., but involved only the claim that millwrights who were members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had exclusive jurisdiction over and the exclusive right to perform the work of erecting, assembling, installing, and setting machinery.

24. Within three years next before the finding of the indictment, and within this Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri, the defendants WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, GEORGE CASPER OTTENS, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN, together with Walter E. Gebelein, James C. Seymour, S. P. Meadows, M. A. Hutcheson, and other co-conspirators whose names are to the Grand Jurors unknown, have knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully engaged in a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states in violation of Section 1 of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled, "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," (26 Stst. 209), commonly known as the Sherman Anti-trust Act; and especially in restraint of the flow into the State of Missouri from other states of materials used and intended to be used by Anheuser-Busch, Inc. for the brewing of beer and for the manufacture of ice cream cabinets, and by Borsari Tank Corporation of America for the construction of tank buildings for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and by L. O. Stocker Company for the construction of an additional office building for Gaylord Container Corporation; and also in restraint of the flow from the State of Missouri to other states of beer brewed by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and of ice cream cabinets manufactured by Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; and generally in restraint of the interstate trade and commerce of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., of Borsari Tank Corporation of America, of Gaylord Container Corporation, and of L. O. Stocker Company; and it was part of said combination and conspiracy that said restraints should be and were effected for an unlawful and wrongful purpose by strikes, picketing, boycotts, and other means and methods, all of which are hereinafter more fully set forth.

25. On divers occasions beginning as early as the year 1937, the exact dates being to the Grand Jurors unknown, the defendants herein and their co-conspirators aforesaid did communicate with one another and did meet and confer together in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and in other places to the Grand Jurors unknown, and through said communications and conferences did form and continue until the finding of this indictment their said unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states, which took effect in great part in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, as hereinafter more fully appears.

26. At all times during the formation and execution of their said combination and conspiracy the said defendants and their co-conspirators well knew that Anheuser-Busch, Inc., had had agreements continuously since the year 1932 with International Association of Machinists and District No. 9 thereof to employ members thereof to do the erecting, assembling, installing, and repairing of all metal machinery; and they well knew that Anheuser-Busch, Inc., had had agreements continuously since October 24, 1933, with United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis that the work to be done by members thereof in the employ of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., should and would be as, when, and where determined and designated by the Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; and after March 10, 1938, they well knew that the agreement of March 10, 1938, between Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis provided for arbitration of all grievances arising thereunder and prohibited all strikes on account of such grievances pending arbitration thereof.

27. Throughout the formation and execution of their said combination and conspiracy neither the defendants herein nor their co-conspirators aforesaid were employees of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and no dispute existed between Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and the millwrights, carpenters, and cabinetmakers in its employ

concerning the terms and conditions of their employment or concerning any other legitimate objects for which such employees might organize and strike against their employer.

28. The defendants herein and their co-conspirators aforesaid entered into said combination and conspiracy for the unlawful object and purpose of inducing and coercing Anheuser-Busch, Inc., to violate its said agreements with International Association of Machinists and District No. 9 thereof, and to employ millwrights of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, instead of machinists, to perform the work of erecting, assembling, installing and setting all machinery. As part of their combination and conspiracy, and in order to accomplish their said unlawful objection and purpose, the defendants and their co-conspirators determined and agreed among themselves by concerted use of their power and influence as officers respectively of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Missouri State Council of Carpenters, and Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis, to threaten, order, instigate, and promote strikes, picketing, boycotts, and other restraints of commerce among the several states, as hereinafter more fully set forth, without warrant or justification in law.

29. On and shortly before June 28, 1939, pursuant to said combination and conspiracy and in furtherance thereof, the defendants GEORGE CASPER OTTENS, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN, by direction and with approval of the defendant WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, communicated an ultimatum to Anheuser-Busch, Inc., in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, that unless Anheuser-Busch, Inc., would agree by five o'clock P.M. on June 28, 1939, to employ millwrights of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America exclusively for the work of erecting, assembling, installing, and setting machinery in the St. Louis brewery and manufacturing plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., then the said defendants would call a strike of said millwrights, carpenters, and cabinetmakers and would instigate a sympathy strike of all members of other unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor in the employ of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and would prevent all members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of other building trades unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor from working upon any construction being performed and about to be performed for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., by independent contractors, including the construction of the proposed tank building about to be performed by Borsari Tank Corporation of America.

30. Pursuant to said combination and conspiracy and in furtherance thereof, the defendants, well knowing that the said agreement of March 10, 1938, between Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis provided that all grievances thereunder must be submitted to arbitration, did unlawfully neglect and refuse to submit to arbitration the demand asserted in their said ultimatum, although often requested to arbitrate the same by Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and representatives of International Association of Machinists and District No. 9 thereof.

31. Pursuant to said combination and Conspiracy, and in furtherance thereof, the defendants GEORGE CASPER OTTENS, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN, by direction and with approval of the defendant WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, on June 28, 1939, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, called a strike of the millwrights, carpenters, and cabinetmakers and attempted to instigate sympathy strikes of members of other unions, in the employ of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and caused the premises of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and also the adjoining premises of Gaylord Container Corporation, to be picketed by persons bearing umbrellas and charging Anheuser-Busch, Inc. to be unfair to organized labor, and with intent to shut down the brewery and manufacturing plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., to hinder and prevent the passage of persons and property to and from said premises, and thus to restrain and stop commerce of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., described in paragraphs 12 and 13 hereof, and to restrain the commerce of Gaylord Container Corporation, described in paragraph 16 hereof.

32. Pursuant to said combination and conspiracy, and in furtherance thereof, the said defendants and their co-conspirators aforesaid also instigated, promoted, and brought about a boycott of beer brewed by Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and of dealers in said beer throughout the United States, by distributing printed circulars and sending letters to local unions, councils, and individual members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of other trade and labor unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor and to members of the public at large in many of the states, and by publishing notices in "The Carpenter," an official periodical publication of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, circulated in all of the states of the United States, denouncing Anheuser-Busch, Inc. as unfair to organized labor and calling upon all union members and friends of organized labor to refrain from purchasing and drinking said beer, all with the intent and effect of restraining and stopping the commerce therein, described in paragraph 12 hereof.

33. Pursuant to said combination and conspiracy, and in furtherance thereof, the said defendants and their co-conspirators aforesaid also refused to permit members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to be employed, and prevented such members from being employed, by Borsari Tank Corporation of America, with the intent and effect of preventing construction of the tank building about to be built by Borsari Tank Corporation of America for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., as described in paragraph 15 hereof, and thus restraining the commerce of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. in beer, described in paragraph 12 hereof; and also with knowledge and willful disregard of the consequent restraint and stoppage of commerce in the materials intended to be used by Borsari Tank Corporation of America for the construction of said tank building, as described in paragraph 15 hereof, and of the commerce of Borsari Tank Corporation of America in general.

34. Pursuant to said combination and conspiracy, and in furtherance thereof, the said defendants and their co-conspirators aforesaid also refused to permit members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to be employed, and prevented such members from being employed, by L. O. Stocker Company, with the intent and effect thereby of preventing the performance of its contract with Gaylord Container Corporation for the construction of an additional office building for Gaylord Container Corporation, as described in paragraph 18 hereof; and also with knowledge and willful disregard of consequent restraint of the commerce of Gaylord Container Corporation, described in paragraph 16 hereof, and the consequent restraint and stoppage of commerce in the materials intended to be used by L. O. Stocker Company for the construction of said additional office building, as described in paragraph 18 hereof, and of the commerce of L. O. Stocker Company in general.

AND SO THE GRAND JURORS AFORESAID, upon their oaths aforesaid, do find and present that the defendants herein and their co-conspirators aforementioned, throughout the period aforesaid, at the places and in the manner and form aforesaid, knowingly, wilfully, and unlawfully have engaged in a continuing combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states of the United States of America, with the intent and effect of restraining such commerce in the commodities and materials aforementioned and of imposing a direct and unreasonable burden thereon; that the said combination and conspiracy was formed, and each of the acts of the said defendants and their co-conspirators in furtherance thereof was committed, not to obtain higher wages, shorter hours of labor, or any other legitimate objection of a labor union, but only with the unlawful and wrongful object and purpose of inducing and coercing an employer to violate a contract with one group of employees and to replace them with another group; and that the said combination and conspiracy, and each of the acts of the said defendants and their co-conspirators aforementioned in furtherance thereof, has been in and of itself unwarranted, unreasonable, and oppressive, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America, and contrary to the form of the statutes of the United States in such case made and provided.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Fifty-ninth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. It opened on Monday, October 2nd and lasted two weeks.

Five hundred and fourteen delegates were present as herewith shown:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
88	National and International	278	34,938
4	Departments	4	4
39	State Bodies	39	39
112	Central Labor Unions	112	112
80	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	78	267
3	Fraternal Organizations	3	3
326		514	35,363

According to the Report of Secretary-Treasurer Morrison the A. F. of L. consists of:

105 National and International Unions,
4 Departments,
49 State Federations of Labor,
806 City Central Bodies,
1,568 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions,
942 Local Department Councils,
33,744 Local Unions,

with a total paid-up membership of 4,006,354.

The Executive Councils' report dealt with:

Organization Work,
Jurisdictional Disputes.
Trade Union Benefits,
Education,
Legislation,
Federal Housing,
Work Relief,
Immigration,
Unemployment,
Wages, Hours and Working Conditions,
Social Security,
International Labor Relations, etc.

One of the big questions dealt with by the Executive Council was the CIO and Peace Negotiations.

Under that caption the Council said:

The Executive Council submitted to the Fifty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Houston, Texas, beginning October 3, 1938, a detailed report of the developments which had taken place in the conflict which arose within the ranks of labor as the result of the formation of the dual, rebel CIO movement. The Council supplements that report through the submission herewith of the experiences through which the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor have passed in their dealings and relationships with the CIO and its administrative policies.

True to its original purpose when the CIO was formed in 1935 by organizations originally affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the CIO has continued to raid established American Federation of Labor unions and to oppose the legislative, organizational and economic policies of the American Federation of Labor.

During the past year, since the adjournment of the Houston Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the officers and members of some organizations affiliated with the CIO became disillusioned and disappointed over the peculiar economic and political philosophy which the leaders of the CIO had applied in their organization and administrative policies. They discovered that the dual, rebel CIO movement was autocratically controlled, that many of its declarations were insincere and pretentious. They could not harmonize the dictatorial control of the CIO, its declared purpose to raid bona fide free, democratic unions and to eliminate the slightest semblance of democratic procedure and democratic control in the affairs of the CIO with their conception of democracy and democratic control and the exercise of trade union autonomy.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, numbering about 250,000 withdrew from affiliation with the CIO in November 1938. In the declaration of withdrawal made by the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union it was pointed out that the dual CIO movement had departed from its original declared purpose, in that it had been made clear that it intended to function as a rival movement to the American Federation of Labor.

Within a short time following this action taken by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, the officers of the United Textile Workers of America announced their withdrawal from the CIO along with the members of the organization whom they had the honor to represent.

Then, later on, dissatisfaction arose within the United Automobile Workers Union. The membership of that union represented by President Homer Martin withdrew from affiliation with the CIO.

This represented three international unions which had originally participated in the formation of the CIO.

During all these experiences, the Executive Council and the officers and members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have aggressively carried on an organizing campaign among the unorganized workers of the nation. In doing this we have been forced to meet the opposition not only of hostile employers who still resort to all means and methods available to thwart the efforts and desires of their employes to become organized into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but in addition, the opposition of the CIO in practically every field of organizational endeavor. As evidence of the determination of the leaders of the CIO to invade and raid old, established American Federation of Labor unions, the Executive Council includes in this report the following official statement made by the leaders of the CIO on July 26, 1939:

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

> President John L. Lewis of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today announced the formation of the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee for the purpose of organizing the workers in the construction industry.
>
> The Chairman of the new CIO committee is A. D. Lewis, Assistant to the President of the United Mine Workers of America. The other members include Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and Vice President of the United Mine Workers; James B. Carey, President of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Secretary of the CIO; R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers of America; and Sherman H. Dalrymple, President of the United Rubber Workers of America.
>
> Headquarters will be opened August 1 in Washington, D. C., on the fifth floor of the United Mine Workers Building.
>
> In announcing the formation of the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, President Lewis declared:
>
> "There are some three million workers employed in the construction industry, of whom less than one-third are organized.
>
> "Since the CIO was formed, we have received thousands of requests from individuals and groups of construction workers throughout the country asking for organization and affiliation with the CIO.
>
> "These requests have come to us because the construction workers desire a modern form of organization which will bring the benefits of collec-

tive bargaining to all the workers, will eliminate jurisdictional disputes and will improve their wages and working conditions.

"Acting under the constitution of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which calls for the effective organization of the working men and women of America into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection, the executive officers of the CIO have therefore decided to establish the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee.

"The work of this Committee will be directed by Chairman A .D. Lewis, who will be authorized to issue charters to construction workers who desire to become affiliated with a modern industrial union in their industry.

"A large number of Local Industrial Unions have already been chartered by the CIO in this industry and they will be transferred to the UCWOC at once, to compose its initial membership.

"The United Construction Workers Organizing Committee will be organized on an industrial basis. Dues will be $1.50 per month for all members in all classifications of employment in the construction industry. No initiation fees are being charged.

"The aim of the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee will be to organize all construction workers into a powerful industrial union which will abolish the many evils and abuses that have beset the industry in the past and improve wages and working conditions of all those employed in it.

"Special provisions will be made by the Committee for the elimination of unauthorized strikes, jurisdictional disputes and lockouts, and for the peaceful adjucation of labor disputes.

"A system of transfer cards will be arranged for the benefit of union members, and arrangements will be made under the union agreements for training skilled mechanics so that workers may not have to learn their trades on non-union jobs.

"The declared objects of the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee are as follows:

"(1) To unite into one organization, regardless of creed, color, nationality or classification of employment, all workers in and around construction work.

"(2) To increase wages and improve the conditions of employment of the members of the organization and to secure through proper negotiations joint agreements covering wages, hours and working conditions of its members.

"(3) To stabilize the construction industry through the elimination of unauthorized strikes, jurisdictional disputes and lockouts, and to provide for adjudication of disputes arising between employers and employes in the industry.

"(4) To provide for the education and better living conditions of our members and their families and to obtain a greater participation in the economic and political affairs of our country."

Here the chieftain of the rebel CIO movement has made his position and the position of said rebel organization clear, explicit and definite. The mask of pretension that the rebel CIO was formed for the purpose of carrying on a campaign of education among organized and unorganized workers and to organize the unorganized employed in the mass production industries, was cast aside. Surely the most unsuspecting of the membership of the American Federation of Labor can see and understand that it was the purpose of the CIO to carry on a relentless industrial warfare within the ranks of labor, to raid established American Federation of Labor Unions and to organize those who have been associated with old, long-established unions into rebel, fighting, warring camps. Could anyone who believes in solidarity within the ranks of labor and who truly holds the interests of the workers above all other considerations either embark upon or pursue such a policy of division, rebellion and destruction within the ranks of organized labor? Those who place the social, economic and industrial interests of workers above and beyond personal consideration and ambition, those who hold the common welfare of the masses of the people as paramount, will endeavor to create solidarity, unity, harmony and accord within the ranks of labor. Such action represents the correct interpretation of the age-long aims and purposes of the men and women of labor.

The people of the nation have presented to them an object lesson: On the one hand, the American Federation of Labor endeavoring to establish one solid brotherhood of labor in the United States and Canada, a movement whose strength lies in unity, an organization made invulnerable and indestructible because it was knit together by a common, united, solid bond of brotherhood and fraternity; on the other hand we behold the formation of the CIO, in a field where the organized labor movement as developed by the best thought, judgment and experience of the members of said labor movement, was already functioning; formed for the avowed purpose of destroying solidarity and unity, of substituing force for voluntary action, and the control of the labor movement through autocratic and dictatorial methods as a substitute for democratic control and democratic procedure. The men and women of labor as well as all their friends may judge from the record made and from the policies which have been pursued.

The Executive Council disavows any responsibility whatever for the war which is being carried on within the organized labor movement and for the division, discord and hatred which prevail within the ranks of labor. To the contrary we charge that the rebel CIO was originated and formed by one man and his limited associates who were moved by a consuming ambition to control and dominate the labor and political movement of our country through the exercise of force and domination. The responsibility rests with those who formed and launched the CIO out of organizations created by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with it.

In spite of all the opposition which the American Federation of Labor has encountered both from irreconcilable employers and the CIO, we have gone forward, increasing the membership of the American Federation of Labor and the wages of millions of working men and women. We have organized thousands of unorganized, established new international unions, created solidarity, unity and harmony within the ranks of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, and pushed forward a legislative program which has been of great benefit to the membership of organized labor and those dependent upon them. We increased our paid-up membership from 3,623,087, as reported to the Houston Convention in October 1938, to 4,006,354, as reported to this convention. There are 105 National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, a State Federation of Labor in each and every one of the 48 states of the nation and in Puerto Rico. There are 806 central bodies functioning in the cities and towns of the nation. There are 1563 directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions established and functioning in industries over which national and international unions do not exercise jurisdiction and control.

The value of the service rendered by the American Federation of Labor to labor and to the nation can not be adequately appraised. As we have carried on our organizing work and our organizing campaign during the past year we shall continue to press it more vigorously and aggressively during the coming year.

At the Houston Convention the Executive Council reported upon peace negotiations which had been carried on between committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the CIO. That report, which stands uncontradicted, showed that an agreement had been reached between committees representing the two organizations. It was a bona fide agreement, honorably entered into. It was cancelled, nullified and set aside by Chairman John L. Lewis, the supreme ruler of the CIO. It seems inconceivable that one man could possess the power to prevent the final consummation of peace negotiations designed to re-establish harmony and unity within the ranks of labor. Yet the facts and the record show this to be true. Notwithstanding this definite rejection of a well considered and practical agreement providing for a settlement of the division which had been created within the ranks of labor, the Executive Council has steadfastly sought to bring about a settlement and to promote peace negotiations. This fact is made clear through the invitations which have been repeatedly extended to the organizations which were chartered by and affiliated with the American Federation of

Labor but which became a part of the CIO. We have made it clear that they would be welcome back into the American Federation of Labor and accorded all the rights and privileges of affiliated unions.

In addition, we promptly responded to an invitation extended by the President of the United States on February 23, 1939 to appoint a committee to meet with a committee representing the CIO for the purpose of opening up peace negotiations. The invitation referred to was transmitted by the President of the United States to the President of the American Federation of Labor on February 23. 1939. It read as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

February 23, 1939

Mr. William Green
President
American Federation of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Green:

In the development of this great nation the continued results of good will, cooperation and mutual helpfulness among the people have been demonstrated continuously. The need of the exercise of these qualities is as urgent now as at any time in American history, particularly as they apply to the welfare of men and women who work. Labor faces a challenge in finding itself divided into opposing camps, but I am sure that labor can and will meet this challenge with understanding and good will.

The American people sincerely hope that a constructive negotiated peace with honor may come about between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations within the early months of the new year. The Secretary of Labor tells me that after careful investigation and prolonged conversations with responsible leaders in both groups, there appear to be no insurmountable obstacles to peace and that in fact there is a real and honorable desire for unification of the labor movement among all parties concerned. The desire of the general membership of both organizations for peace and cooperation with each other is demonstrated by the mass of messages which have come to me, to the Secretary and to Daniel Tobin as the result of simple public statements in favor of peace.

The opportunities for a united and vital labor movement to make a contribution to American life of help to the present and future generations were never better. The National Manufacturers Association recently has made a statement expressive of a better understanding of the problems of labor relationships and of their willingness to work with labor in a realistic effort to improve their mutual relations and to better general working conditions. The complicated economic and social problems of today require the cooperation of responsible groups of citizens of all walks of life and the effectiveness of labor in this type of council can only be realized by its fundamental unity of purpose and program.

I do not need to remind you of the great variety of opportunities to be of service which will come to a united labor movement. Many of your members have spoken to me of these opportunities and many of them have also pointed out to me the hazards and dangers to which the labor movement is subject, both internally and from without, if it cannot find a pattern of unity.

Therefore, **first**, because it is right, **second**, because the responsible officers from both groups seem to me to be ready and capable of making a negotiated and just peace, **third**, because your membership ardently desire peace and unity for the better ordering of their responsible life in the trade unions and in their communities, and **fourth**, because the Government of the United States and the people of America believe it to be a wise and almost necessary step for the further development of the cooperation between free men in a democratic society such as ours, I am writing to ask you to appoint a committee to represent your organization and to negotiate the terms of peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Whatever assistance we in the Government can give you in this matter will be gladly given.

I wish to reiterate the sincerity of my belief in labor's capacity to end this breach and my faith in the intention of the wage earners of America to play their part along with all other groups in our community in overcoming our mutual problems and bringing about the good American democratic life.

I am sure that these results can be achieved if the parties come together with open minds and a clear intention to effect genuine peace and harmony in the labor movement.

It is with confidence that I write you, dear Bill, as a man of good will, of experience and high principles. I trust I shall very shortly receive a reply giving me the names of the members of the committee which you will appoint.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

On February 24th, 1939, immediately upon receipt of the President's communication, the President of the American Federation of Labor made reply as follows:

New York, N. Y., February 24, 1939.

To the President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

In the letter which you sent me, dated February 23rd, you request me to "appoint a Committee to represent your organization and to negotiate the terms of peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations." There can be but one answer to such an invitation. I accept it in the same spirit in which you extend it. I appoint Mr. Harry C. Bates, Mr. Matthew Woll and Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, all Members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, as a Committee to represent the American Federation of Labor in peace negotiations as you have requested.

The Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor have always been fully conscious of the injury imposed upon Organized Labor through the division which was created within the ranks of Labor. For that reason we greatly deplored the organizational set-up of a rival, dual movement such as the Committee for Industrial Organization, now known as the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Thinking men and women within the American Federation of Labor movement, conscious of their responsibilities, realized from the beginning that there was no place within the limitations of our economic and national life for the establishment and existence of competing rival labor organizations. It was because we knew and understood these things that we have constantly appealed to the organizations which left the American Federation of Labor to return and through such action restore unity and solidarity within the ranks of Labor. Time has developed new complications which will now make it more difficult to establish a basis of accommodation and compose differences.

The preservation of the structure of the American Federation of Labor and the preservation of its democratic principles are of transcendent importance and cannot be compromised or made the subject matter of negotiation. That fact will be kept constantly in mind in all negotiations which may be initiated and carried on. In addition, the economic and political philosophy evolved by the American Federation of Labor out of almost three-quarters of a century of experience cannot be compromised.

I feel sure, because you have kept in close touch with all that has taken place since the division was created within the Organized Labor movement, beginning in 1935, that you fully appreciate the difficulties and complications which will be met in negotiations which may be initiated in response of the request which you have made.

I know you are moved by the highest and most noble considerations in the appeal which you make for a settlement. I know the basis of your official and personal action is to be found in your sincere desire to promote the public welfare and to serve the public interests.

Please be assured of my willingness to cooperate in every possible way in the realization of the noble purpose which you so impressively expressed in your letter to establish and perpetuate peace within the ranks of Labor.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

When Vice-President Tobin was advised of his appointment, he was overwhelmed with work and reported that it seemed impossible for him to serve on the committee. Consequently, Vice-President Thomas A. Rickert was appointed. Later, within a very short time, Vice-President Tobin found that his numerous engagements and his heavy work had been so adjusted as to make it possible for him to serve. The members of the Executive Council were glad to learn of the change which had taken place which enabled Vice-President Tobin to serve as a member of the committee representing the American Federation of Labor in peace negotiations.

The Chairman of the CIO did not respond to the request sent him, similar to the one sent the President of the American Federation of Labor, for a period of five days. Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO announced the names of the committee representing the CIO as follows: Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman and John L. Lewis. It is worthy of note that the Chairman who appointed the CIO committee designated himself as the Chairman of said Committee.

The President of the United States invited the members of the committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the CIO to meet with him in the White house on March 7, 1939. It was assumed that the President invited the members of the two committees named to meet with him so that he could counsel and advise with them and urge them to begin negotiations in a proper spirit and with a determination to achieve success. The conference with the President had practically ended and both committees were taking their leave when John L. Lewis, CIO Chairman, handed the President a statement which had been prepared previous to the conference with the President and designed for release to the press at or immediatly following the conference and not for discussion or consideration, either by the conference or the President. The President manifested surprise and disavowed any knowledge of the contents of this statement which contained a proposal that the American Federation of Labor dissolve and liquidate, that the CIO do likewise, and that within a reasonable length of time a conference of the representatives of the liquidated American Federation of Labor and the liquidated CIO and of the Railroad Brotherhoods meet for the purpose of forming a new One Big Union. This statement and proposal was given to the press by John L. Lewis, Chairman of the CIO, as the committee was leaving the Presidential conference. The statement and proposal read as follows:

The CIO Proposal

Between April 15 and April 30, 1939, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor shall each hold a special national convention. These conventions shall be held separately and at any convenient place. The purpose of the conventions will be to pass upon and approve the following basic plan of procedure.

1. Not later than June 1, 1939, there shall assemble in the city of Washington, D. C., in the hall owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, a convention of representatives of cooperation (a) the American Federation of Labor, (b) the Congress of Industrial Organizations and

> (c) the four brotherhoods in the railroad transportation field, heretofore independent.
>
> 2. This convention is to organize and dedicate the American Congress of Labor, designed to supersede and embrace the membership of the CIO and the A. F. of L., and to include the membership of the before-mentioned railroad organizations. The convention will outline its objectives, adopt a constitution and elect officers for a term of one year.
>
> 3. John L. Lewis and William Green shall not be eligible for election to any office in this convention. The A. C. L. will grant Mr. William Green a life tenure of his present salary for services rendered. The same arrangement will include Mr. Frank Morrison.
>
> 4. The executive board or governing body of the A. C. L. will be composed equally of representatives of the A. F. of L. and the CIO, with proportionate representation for the four railroad brotherhoods.
>
> The president of the A. C. L., to be elected by the convention, shall be selected from the membership of the brotherhoods, from such types of executives as A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
>
> 5. During the year ensuing from the organization of the A. C. L., the services of the United States Department of Labor and its conciliation bureau shall be continuously available for cooperative mediation on all controversial questions affecting overlapping jurisdiction or other matters.
>
> 6. To insure the orderly, tranquil and good-faith execution of the suggestions herein noted, the President of the United States is requested to preside at the sessions of the unified ranks of labor, when its constituent representatives assemble for the purpose of stating objectives, electing officers and adopting a constitution.

Note that this proposal was submitted to the press before negotiations between the committees appointed had begun, and as the committees were leaving the President of the United States as his guests, having received from him counsel, advice and suggestions. Notwithstanding the disappointment which the members of the committee representing the American Federation of Labor experienced as a result of this extraordinary and most unusual act on the part of the Chairman of the CIO, they assured the President they would enter into peace negotiations with representatives of the CIO with a sincere and honest purpose. On March 7, 1939, the committee submitted the following brief answer to the press proposal made by the Chairman of the CIO:

> "We regret exceedingly that the committee representing the Congress of Industrial Organizations saw fit to place the President of the United States in an embarrassing position by using the White House as a sounding board for its propsal.
>
> "Any one familiar with present day labor difficulties will realize that the CIO proposal does not offer any possible solution to the problems facing us. We are convinced it was not even designed for serious consideration.
>
> "It should be obvious that the only way to obtain peace is for both sides to get down to consideration of the fact in a realistic way and then negotiate a settlement. Nothing can be accomplished by the issuance of fanciful statements for headline purposes. In the hope of finding a peaceful solution of the problems involved we intend to confine ourselves to the procedure outlined by the President."

Following the conference with the President of the United States a formal meeting of the committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the CIO was held in the Department of Labor Building on March 8, 1939. At this meeting the committee representing the American Federation of Labor made a detailed and direct answer to the CIO proposal given to the press by the Chairman of the CIO. This answer read as follows:

Statement by the Peace Committee Representing the American Federation of Labor

After careful analysis and consideration of the proposal submitted by the Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, we are confirmed in the conviction earlier expressed that the proposal advanced "does not offer any possible solution of the problems facing us." We would add that the proposal submitted is also contrary to the directions and instructions of our respective conventions.

In our judgment the proposal submitted by the CIO is impracticable. It does not begin with trying to heal a breach but shifts the issue to a field having no relation to the immediate problem that must be met, and for the solution of which the President of the United States has brought about this conference.

The proposal made by the CIO is not a new one. It was offered on previous occasions when President Lewis himself did not pay the slightest attention to it. It bears all the earmarks of the type of "united front" which does not unite but divides, and which is extraneous to the best interests of the trade union movement.

The CIO proposal would transfer direction of the trade union movement from its own hands largely into those of government officials, a dangerous tendency which has found extreme expression in totalitarian countries. While we welcome friendly cooperation from genuine friends of labor, we insist that labor must remain master in its own house and must not arbitrate its future.

The proposal is predicated solely and wholly upon the concept of bringing into the newly proposed mass organization the Railroad Brotherhoods. It is further proposed they should be entrusted not only with the balance of power but with the prestige and influence of Executive office. Then, too, quite aside from the fact that the proposal provides for equal representation without regard to actual dues-paying membership and disregards all principles of democratic procedure, the first question arises, have the brotherhoods been consulted and what has been their response? Courtesy, to say nothing of practicability, requires they should have first been consulted, leaving aside the point that our position might first have been ascertained before publicly announcing such a proposal.

As regards the railroad brotherhoods, their relations with the American Federation of Labor have always been most harmonious and cooperative. We have not the slightest doubt that they will continue so. While we would welcome the affiliation of the Brotherhoods into the American Federation of Labor, we would not disturb the present status or interfere with the friendly and cooperative relationship that exists between us. At the same time we maintain that the non-affiliation of the railroad brotherhoods in no way retards or presents any obstacle watever to a solution of the issues that the divide the A. F. of L. and the CIO. On the contrary, to insist upon their affiliation as a condition or basis of peace and unity can only obscure and aggravate present issues and enlarge and multiply existing difficulties.

The proposal of the CIO to dissolve the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and to replace them with a nebulous new federation into which various and sundry organizations are to be admitted without the slightest consideration of jurisdictional problems, would only make confusion worse confounded and increase the obstacles to labor peace. Under the cloak of peace, the proposal carries within it the germs of new dissensions, divisions and conflicts.

While it may be that the organizational structure of the CIO is such as to enable its representatives to bargain for its termination, upon approval of special convention action, the organic structure of the American Federation of Labor is such as to deny its representatives the right of authority to bargain away its existence even by means of special convention. Indeed, members of this committee would not if they could terminate the existence of the American Federation of Labor under the guise of peace

> negotiations or otherwise. The American Federation of Labor has functioned successfully for almost sixty years. Indeed, all substantial organizations making up the CIO have been reared within the fold of the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. has grown from a small beginning to a gigantic oak. It has become a fixed and permanent institution for good in our economic, social and political life. Its beneficent influence has been felt in every quarter of our land. Its constructive contributions have added much to the dignity, strength and security of our democratic institutions. It has accomplished for the working men and women of America more than any other labor movement here or abroad and at any time. It is inconceivable that for any reason these and other values heretofore attained should now be disregarded or destroyed or that the movement built up over a long period of years, through great material and financial sacrifice, should now be dissolved.
>
> The other features of the plan proposed by the CIO must be dismissed as unacceptable and highly objectionable. The reasons therefore are so obvious as to make it unnecessary to deal with these proposed objectives in detail.
>
> Let us rather get down to the task for which we have been summoned by the President of the United States. Let us devote ourselves to the issues directly concerning the A. F. of L. and the CIO.
>
> These issues were in large measure clarified and agreement attained upon them in previous conferences between the representatives of our two organizations. It is therefore only logical and practical that the progress that was made in December, 1937, be used as a starting point and a basis in the present negotiations. Our committee is quite prepared to do this and by this or any other practical formula or procedure endeavor to reach an amicable, fair and honorable basis for settlement of all issues in dispute and thus re-unite the forces of labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.
>
> An objective examination of the understanding reached in December, 1937, will disclose a genuine practical possibility for agreement, if pursued with sincere determination. Such agreement would definitely end the internecine strife in the ranks of labor and would open the road to new achievements for the trade union movement. Such an agreement would enable labor to play fully its rightful part in the life of the nation in this critical period of its history.

Following the conclusion of this meeting at the Department of Labor in Washington, D. C., on March 8th, meetings of the committees were transferred to New York City. This action was taken in order to accommodate the Chairman of the CIO who was engaged in wage conferences with Bituminous Coal Operators. The first meeting in New York was held on March 10th. At this meeting the original proposal given to the press by Chairman Lewis of the CIO was laid aside, and the proposal made by the committee which represented the American Federation of Labor in conference held a year and a half ago and which was embodied in the agreement reached at that time, was taken up for consideration. Finally, the Chairman of the CIO directly asked the members of the committee representing the American Federation of Labor just what that proposal meant so far as it provided for admission of the original unions that left the American Federation of Labor and participated in the formation of the CIO. He wanted to know if it meant they would come back to the American Federation of Labor exercising jurisdiction granted to each of them by the American Federation of Labor when they were a part of it and before they formed the CIO, or whether it meant they were to come back with all the acquired jurisdiction they now claim for each of these unions during the period they were dissociated from the American Federation of Labor and were a part of the CIO. Each of the original unions which met and formed the CIO had extended their jurisdiction since the CIO was formed. For instance, the United Mine Workers claim to have extended its field so as to include chemical, coke and by-product workers. Like extension of jurisdiction was said to have taken place in other organizations so that a number of them had invaded fields of jurisdiction previously granted to other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Because the committee representing the American Federation of Labor was of the opinion that it should not assume to make direct answer to this inquiry, it requested that a special meeting of the Executive Council be held and the Council be called upon to supply the answer requested. Consequently, a special meeting of the Executive Council was called to meet in Washington on March 22, 1939. The Council considered the report of the Committee representing the American Federation of Labor and the inquiry submitted by the Chairman of the CIO. After careful deliberation and broad consideration, the Executive Council drafted an answer. That answer read as follows:

> It has ever been the intent and purpose of the American Federation of Labor that the jurisdiction granted by the American Federation of Labor to the National and International Unions which formed the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1935 should be acknowledged, respected and exercised in all attempts which may be made to bring about the reaffiliation of said National and International Unions with the American Federation of Labor. At the same time the American Federation of Labor has in mind that any extensions of jurisdictions exercised by these National and International Unions since the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed should be a subject of negotiation between Committees appointed by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the purpose of healing the breach which has been created within the ranks of labor.
>
> It was always understood, in the case of the International Union, United Mine Workers of America, that its industrial character would be recognized freely in that it would be accorded the right to exercise jurisdiction over all men employed in and around the coal mines of the United States and Canada, as set forth in the original charter granted that International Union and as amended and extended at subsequent conventions of the American Federation of Labor.
>
> Admission to membership by this International Union of those employed in the explosive, chemical, gas, and coke industries, and by-products such as soap, perfume and cosmetics was never contemplated or authorized by the American Federation of Labor. This is a field unrelated and extremely remote from coal mining. The facts are that because no International Union had been granted jurisdiction over chemical, coke, gas and by-product workers, the American Federation of Labor has organized a large number of these employes into Federal Labor Unions. A number of these chemical, coke, gas and by-product workers were organized into Federal Labor Unions by the American Federation of Labor before the CIO was formed. They were chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor. For this reason one or more new International Unions may be formed in conformity with the decision of the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in 1934.
>
> Inasmuch as another union of Mine Workers applied for and was chartered by the American Federation of Labor, following the dissociation of the United Mine Workers of America from the American Federation of Labor and the creation of the Committee for Industrial Organization, with which it became affiliated, the American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that conferences should be held by Committees representing the United Mine Workers of America and the International Union, Progressive Mine Workers of America, for the purpose of composing differences.
>
> The solution of these questions should be referred to the sub-committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in case the General Committees agree to appoint said sub-committees for the purpose of determining jurisdiction problems. The same method of procedure to be followed in dealing with the extension of jurisdiction claimed by the other National and International Unions since they became dissociated from the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with the CIO.

> Regarding the other national and international unions which were among those who originally formed the CIO, a different situation prevails. Because of this difference it must be dealt with in a different way. National and international unions have been chartered by the American Federation of Labor and granted jurisdiction in fields which were invaded by some or all of these original CIO unions. Workers who come under the jurisdiction of existing American Federation of Labor unions were taken into membership in some or all of these original CIO unions. The solution of these problems can be brought about through a transfer of members to the American Federation of Labor national and international unions having jurisdiction over them and to which they properly belong.
>
> With regard to the new Unions which have been created by the CIO, it is planned and proposed that Committees representing said new organizations and the American Federation of Labor Unions exercising jurisdiction in the same field would meet and, through conferences, negotiate an agreement proving for a merger or a settlment of the jurisdictional differences which exist. These conferences to be held under the supervision of the General Committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.
>
> But, before any question of conflict of organization or of jurisdiction in any case should be considered it is advisable that a thorough knowledge and understanding be had of the membership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor upon whom the per capita tax has been paid for the past six successive months ending February 28th, 1939 and that this per capita paid-up membership be determined definitely for each of these six monthhs and made available for the use and consideration of the Committees which are to be engaged in the negotiations dealing with jurisdictional problems and the settlement of the difficulties which grew out of the breach within the membership of Organized Labor. This is an essential requirement which should precede any discussion or any consideration by any Committees. There cannot be a definite or intelligent solution of these problems unless all members of the Committees are thoroughly informed as to the number of members involved in the solution of all jurisdiction problems.
>
> Therefore, it is our judgment that a Certified Public Accountant mutually acceptable be jointly employed and authorized to examine and audit the books and financial records of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the purpose of determining and certifying the true and exact paid-up membership of the two organizations covering the six months period ending February 28, 1939.

Another meeting of the committees was held in Washington on March 25, 1939. The American Federation of Labor committee presented to Chairman Lewis and his associates the answer of the Executive Council to his request. The proposal submitted by the committee representing the American Federation of Labor was rejected by the Chairman of the CIO. The conference reached the breaking point at this meeting. However, in spite of the difficulties encountered, and in spite of the uncompromising attitude assumed by the Chairman of the CIO, it was agreed that further meetings would be held in New York.

Additional meetings followed. During these meetings the CIO representatives finally suggested that our committee consider the re-admission of the originally affiliated organizations on the basis of their present membership but without recognition of the extended jurisdiction involved. After considering all phases of this question and being desirous of bringing about an adjustment, our committee expressed willingness to recommend this proposal, that is, that the organizations originally affiliated to the A. F. of L. should be re-admitted on the basis of their present membership, with the definite understanding that such readmission did not in any way carry with it directly or indirectly an extension of jurisdiction beyond that recognized by the A. F. of L. at the time of suspension of the several organizations. Our committee agreed to this recommendation upon further condition that a satisfactory settlement and adjustment was reached with and as between all other organizations affiliated with the CIO, as well as all other questions raised and involved, including the reaching of an agreement or understanding between the United Garment Workers of America and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America with reference to agreement and understandings previously reached between these two organizations and which formed the basis for the original admission of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America into the American Federation of Labor.

Immediately following this the CIO committee repudiated its own proposal and urged instead a proposal to the effect that a charter be issued to the CIO as a Department within the American Federation of Labor, this Department to be considered as a separate and distinct federated entity, with complete and full authority, and to continue to function as now, such Department to be likewise free from any and all rules, regulations, requirements and constitution of the A. F. of L., that it was not to pay any per capita tax to the A. F. of L. or prove in any way accountable to the A. F. of L. Our committee rightly and justly refused to entertain any such proposal and urged instead going back to a discussion of proposals previously considered and hereinbefore reported upon.

It was at this stage of the negotiations that the conference adjourned to meet the following day unless Chairman Lewis of the CIO found it impossible to do so on account of negotiations then going on between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators.

On the following morning, April 5th, Chairman Lewis of the CIO called Vice-President Woll, a member of the American Federation of Labor committee, and advised him it would be impossible for the CIO committee to meet within the next few days as originally planned. It was then suggested that future meetings of the committees be postponed until such time as Vice-President Woll might hear from Chairman Lewis, when a date would be fixed which would be mutually satisfactory for the holding of another meeting. The committee has not heard from Mr. Lewis since April 5th.

In view of these developments, the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the committee representing the American Fderation of Labor were surprised when they read in press reports an interview in which Chairman Lewis of the CIO had declared that it was "impossible" to make peace with the Federation, (meaning the American Federation of Labor) because that organization was in the hands "of a small group of leaders, firmly intrenched and reactionary in their attitude on public questions, who are tolerant of many evil conditions existing in the A. F. of L." He further stated that the CIO peace committee of which he, Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray were members, had reported on the recent peace conference to the Executive Board of the CIO, and that the Board was unanimous "in the belief that the A. F. of L. leaders were following a rule or ruin policy." The press story stated that "So far as he was concerned Mr. Lewis indicated clearly that it was a 'fight to the finish' from now on."

In addition to the declarations made by Chairman Lewis of the CIO which justify the interpretation placed thereon that peace negotiations were ended, a quotation from an official letter which Chairman Lewis sent to a correspondent on June 22nd confirms the position he assumed. This quotation reads as follows:

> "The Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations held its regular bi-annual Board Meeting in Washington, D. C., June 13, 1939. At this meeting reports were had from the various affiliated national and international unions of the CIO and its Executive Officers on the state of our union.
>
> "Among the many problems discussed at length was the question of unity and it has been clearly demonstrated that peace with the A. F. of L. is impossible, except upon their terms and conditions. This would mean the stripping of many of our new unions and the abandondment of organizing the unorganized in industrial unions. This, the CIO will not do. We must go forward! We must exand our movement! By doing so, we will build an instrumentality that will be most effective in guaranteeing peace in the labor movement."

In the light of transpiring events, the interpretation placed upon the press statement made by Chariman Lewis of the CIO on June 14th, seems fully justifiable. Vice-President Woll, member of the committee representing the American Federation of Labor, interpreted the statement made by Chairman Lewis as follows:

> "The statement issued by Mr. Lewis, ostensibly in the name of the executive Board of the CIO, blasting all hope of peace and unity in the labor movement, came as a shock to all who had hoped that the negotiations initiated by President Roosevelt would lead to a positive conclusion.
>
> "Mr. Lewis's statement, marking an abrupt termination of the negotiations, was discourteous to the President in that the Chief Executive had requested the representatives of both the A. F. of L. and CIO under no circumstances to terminate negotiations without first consulting with him. Mr. Lewis's action is, however, in keeping with his conduct in this situation on previous occasions.
>
> "Negotiations between our committees had not collapsed. At the request of President Lewis, addressed to me during his recent bituminous negotiations, when he was pressed for time in the emergency then confronting the United Mine Workers it was unanimously agreed to recess our negotiations until such time as Mr. Lewis was ready to resume the discussions. We had every reason to believe that the negotiations would be resumed. Mr. Lewis has now seen fit to terminate them without cause.
>
> "This is the second time he has deliberately wrecked efforts to restore peace in the family of labor. The first occasion was in December, 1937, when committees representing the A. F. of L. and CIO had reached a unanimous agreement, which was vetoed at the last moment by Mr. Lewis. At that time, too, efforts were made to becloud the issue and misrepresent the agreement that had been reached. Nevertheless, subsequent events had demonstrated that an agreement had actually been reached.
>
> "Mr. Lewis now repeats his performance of December, 1937. In blasting the present negotiations he has swept aside the issues upon which the CIO has supposedly been waging its battle with the A. F. of L. and reveals that these issues were widely fictitious.
>
> "Concealing the very substantial concessions made by our committees on questions of jurisdiction and so-called craft versus industrial unionism, and other problems raised during the discussions of the past three years and more, Mr. Lewis now falls back upon statements that have no basis in fact and upon irrelevancies.
>
> "He seeks to sow confusion by attacking the leaders of the A. F. of L. who enjoy the confidence of the millions of its members.
>
> "As to whom is pursuing a rule-or-ruin policy, is only too clear from Mr. Lewis's conduct. Mr. Lewis now says that it is to be a 'fight to a finish.' This certainly will be a grievous disappointemnt to the millions of workers in both A. F. of L. and CIO who have been hoping and praying for peace. It will certainly be a disappointment to the general public of progressive and socially minded citizens.
>
> "Mr. Lewis now says that peace is 'secondary' to him, that the primary purpose of the CIO is the organization of the unorganized and the building of what he terms a progressive labor movement. Without arguing about the definition of 'progressive,' it may be asked how the interests of the labor movement can possibly be conserved and promoted without peace and unity.
>
> "Peace and unity in the labor movement remains the issue. The workers in the American Federation of Labor will now see more clearly than ever who has made attainment of this objective impossible. The workers in the CIO will now, likewise, perceive the truth, and unable to obtain peace and unity through the CIO, will turn to the American Federation of Labor, under whose roof they will find what they want."

Thus, the Executive Council submits in chronological order the developments which took place in the relationship of the American Federation of Labor to the dual, rebel CIO movement, and in all the efforts which have been put forth to conclude a peace with the CIO which would provide for a return of the CIO organizations to the American Federation of Labor. The facts set forth in this report are supported by the records which have been made. We must leave to the honest, sincere and calm determination of the membership of the American Federation of Labor and of working men and women of the nation, the question as to whom is responsible for the origination of the division within the ranks of labor and for its continuation in a most aggravated and destructive form.

Our committee still stands, clothed with authority to function, ready to resume negotiations when it is accorded an opportunity to do so. We have opened the door of the American Federation of Labor wide and completely. We have invited those who left the American Federation of Labor to return; we have urged them to come back and settle differences within the family of labor in a sensible, honest and fair way. In doing this we have been inspired by a genuine desire to establish here in America a solid, united, labor movement through which the economic, social and industrial interests of the workers of the nation can be fully and completely served.

This part of the Executive Council's report was unanimously adopted and was sent to the President of the United States in reply to his letter asking that conferences and negotiations be continued with the CIO.

RESOLUTIONS

The following Resolutions were introduced in which the U. B. of C. and J. is involved or interested:

Painters-Upholsterers Agreement Covering Furniture Workers

Resolution No. 5—By Delegates L. P. Lindelof, Clarence E. Swick, Joseph F. Kelley, James M. Meehan, Christian M. Madsen, John Oliver, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

WHEREAS, The convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Denver, Colorado (1937), in the decision rendered in the controversy between the Upholsterers and the Brotherhood of Painters, recommended that the trades involved meet with the object in view of working out an agreement of common interest to the Internationals involved, and

WHEREAS, Such meetings were held with the approval of President Green and an agreement was entered into between the Upholsterers and the Brotherhood of Painters in the month of June, 1938, and

WHEREAS, This agreement entered into between the two Internationals—in good faith—has not been approved or recognized by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America protest the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor denying the Brotherhood of Painters the right and privilege to negotiate and carry out the agreement with the Upholsterers' International when such agreement was adopted by the two Internationals involved.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council's report and was reported on as follows:

Your committee has no authority to pass upon the merits of the request contained in this resolution and recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council for consideration.

This was unanimously adopted.

Organization of Workers in Furniture Industry

Resolution No. 29—By Delegate Henry Ohl, Jr., Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Council be directed to make a study and give careful consideration to the problems of the workers in the furniture industry and endeavor to work out a plan to eliminate conflicting jurisdictions of various unions with a view of effecting a thorough organization of the workers in this industry so that better and more uniform conditions may be established.

Referred to Committee on Organization and reported on as follows:

Your Committee refers this Resolution to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for further study and consideration along the lines suggested.

Carried unanimously.

Federal Investigation of Construction Industry

Resolution No. 76—By Delegate John P. Coyne, Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L.

WHEREAS, The Temporary National Economic Committee and the Department of Justice are simultaneously investigating the construction industry to determine if alleged charges of restraint of trade existed therein; and

WHEREAS, The general character of this investigation in the interests of just conclusions does necessitate a comprehensive analysis of such items of competitive influences as the cost of land, the cost of financing, the cost of insurance, the cost of bonding, the price of materials, brokers' commissions, and the cost of promotion, including legal fees, etc., as well as the wages of labor; and

WHEREAS, History reveals that for purely political reasons investigations of the past have resulted in a summarizing of the effects of labor costs and a complete disregard for and total elimination of concrete description of costs other than wages paid for labor when the herein referred to other costs, as isolated factors, constitute immensely greater deterrents—on a percentage basis—in the negative processess of building and improvement retardation; and

WHEREAS, Such building and improvement retardation is prominently maintained in direct proportion to community peculiarities resulting from location, control of finance, political domination of civic spirit, etc.; and

WHEREAS, In the final analysis it is clearly shown that an increase in the cost of wages for construction labor of 20 per cent will affect the total cost of the project less than 2 per cent; and

WHEREAS, Because of the incompleteness of facts furnished the public in such previous investigations, great damage and irreparable loss has been visited upon construction labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is opposed to any investigation incomplete in its conclusions by reason of the absence of a determination of the costs herein referred to—other than the cost resulting from wages of labor—and; be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor instructs its Executive and Administrative officers to diligently apply effort in behalf of successful opposition to any sensational investigations, locally or nationally, the purpose of which are to confuse the public as to the real evils constituting factors in building retardation, as well as to require labor to shoulder the blame for even partial stultification of the building industry when labor is so completely without voice or responsibility in the obstructing practices; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention express to the public its genuine eagerness for any and all investigations resulting in the public being told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, regarding the ever present check upon progress in the building industry, which is so correctly recognized as the barometer of national prosperity.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Before the nomination and election of officers Secretary-Treasurer Morrison announced that he would not be a candidate for the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L.

George Meany a member of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters and President of the New York State Federation of Labor was unanimously elected to fill that office for the coming term.

General Secretary Duffy of the Carpenters announced that he was not a candidate for re-election to the position of First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. He nominated Wm. L. Hutcheson for that position and he was unanimously elected as First Vice-President.

All the other officers were re-elected without opposition.

The city of New Orleans, La., was chosen in which to hold the convention in 1940.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
MAURICE A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
H. G. COZZENS,
RALPH BAGLEY,
J. C. BARRETT,
WALTER E. GEBELEIN,
JOHN STEVENSON,
Delegates.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-Second Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers:

The Thirty-second annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio on September 28 and 29, 1939.

The following International Unions were represented:

	Delegates
American Federation of Labor	1
Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union	4
Journeymen Barbers International Union	5
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	2
Boot and Shoe Workers International Union	2
International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers	3
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	3
Cigar Makers International Union	2
Retail Clerks International Protective Association	2
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	3
International Union of Operating Engineers	4
International Photo-Engravers' Union	3
United Garment Workers	5
Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada	2
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union	3
Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders' International League	3
International Association of Machinists	1
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	3
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association	1
International Molders' Union	1
American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada	2
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	1
Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada	1
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers' International Union	1
National Brotherhood of Operative Potters	1
International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union	1
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union	5
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers of the United States and Canada	4

International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada	2
International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union	3
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers	4
Tobacco Workers' International Union	3
International Typographical Union	4
Upholsterers' International Union	2
United Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers	1
Total Delegates	88

The funds of the Department show an increase of $3,385.32 over last year.

The Executive Board in its annual report said in part:

> "A phase of the present national industrial order of direct concern to our Department and its affiliates is the growing tendency toward governmental enterprise and employment in public as distinguished from private undertakings. It is to be noted that public or governmental employment does not permit either goods produced, commodities manufactured, or services rendered of being identified by a Union Label, Shop Card, or Button, that bargaining and that work standards are generally not the outcome of collective negotiations.
>
> "Primarily the activities of our Department are centered more particularly in the field of private enterprise. It is here we can function most effectually and successfully. We are therefore especially interested with all that is transpiring in and which in any way affects private enterprise. It is in this field that labor can most freely and fully use its economic power. It is here that we have endeavored to develop friendly and cooperative relations with employers. In this we have been quite successful.
>
> "We are pleased to record a growing and favorable consciousness on the part of employers and an increasing willingness on their part to cooperate with the Unions affiliated with our Department. Never before has there been presented a like spirit of cooperation on the part of producers of Union Labeled articles and those engaged in providing the various forms of services under Union standards and with Union employes.
>
> "The unfortunate division in the family of organized labor has to some degree curtailed our opportunities in advancing our program. However, we have been fortunate that in building up our Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button structure we have persistently kept aloof from the adoption of a universal Union emblem. As it is, each National and International Union is proceeding in its own way comparatively free from the conflict which has invaded the family of organized labor. It is to be hoped we may continue to operate in this field without undue friction or interference."

It then dealt with:

Editorials and Cartoons,
Radio Broadcasts,
Union Label Leagues,
Union Label Weeks,
Union Label and Industrial Exhibition,
Union Label Catalogue-Directory,
American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor,
Union Label Parades,
Union Label Action,
Legislative Activities, etc.

Several resolutions were introduced and acted upon dealing with matters individually affecting international unions.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> "WHEREAS, The weekly Labor newspapers and the official monthly Labor journals have generously displayed editorials, short paragraphs, cartoons and facsimiles of Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons; and
>
> "WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor's Weekly News Service and the International Labor News Service have gratuitously carried the message of the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button; therefore, be it
>
> "RESOLVED, That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled hereby express its deep gratitude for the space so generously contributed by the Labor press and the Labor news service; and be it further
>
> "RESOLVED, That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled urge national and international officers of all Labor Unions to encourage the members thereof to subscribe to the local bona fide Labor newspapers endorsed by Central Labor Unions."

After hearing addresses from several of the delegates the convention adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
TED KENNEY,
ALBERT E. FISCHER,
Delegates.

Frank Morrison Honored By Office Employes of A. F. of L.

Frank Morrison, who retired as Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor on December 31, after forty-three years of service, was honored in Washington, D. C., December 7, by a testimonial dinner-dance at the Willard Hotel given by 103 employes of the home office of the American Federation of Labor. Besides Mr. Morrison the guests of honor were: Mrs. Frank Morrison; Miss Esther Morrison, daughter; Nesbitt Morrison, son; and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Morrison was presented with a leather chair accompanied with a souvenir testimonial, artistically designed and bound in leather, signed by each employe of the American Federation of Labor.

Labor Fights Philadelphia Weekly Tax on Salaries

The A. F. of L. central labor union of Philadelphia is leading the fight on the 1½ per cent wage tax ordinance passed by the City Council.

The receiver of taxes estimated that the collection of the tax, which starts on the first pay-day in January, will yield about $18,000,000 to balance the 1940 municipal budget.

The impost, hitting approximately 1,000,000 workers, will remain in force until it is repealed, since the ordinance contains no provision limiting its life.

According to the ordinance, wage earners will be required to pay the following tax on their weekly earnings: $15, 22½ cents; $20, 30 cents; $25, 37½ cents; $30, 45 cents; $50, 75 cents.

In the higher brackets the following tax will be paid on weekly earnings: $75, $1.12½; $100, $1.50; $200, $3.

The tax on wages applies to every resident of Philadelphia who works for a living, practices a profession or operates an unincorporated business, whether it is in the city or not.

Don't be Disloyal! Buy whenever possible from firms who advertise in "THE CARPENTER"!

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Santiago Iglesias, Noted Labor Leader, Long Member of Carpenters' Brotherhood, Dies

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters lost one of its most widely known and respected members and the labor movement in general a staunch supporter and an untiring worker when Stantiago Iglesias died in Washington, D. C., December 4.

Brother Iglesias was a member of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C. He became a member of New York City Local 309, November 13, 1900. He transferred to other Locals following his initiation, the last being Local 132 of Washington, April, 1933. He was 67 years old. Pernicious malaria, a tropical disease, was described as the cause of Brother Iglesias's death.

The last mission of Brother Iglesias was as an observer for the Pan-American Labor Federation at sessions of the International Labor Office of Geneva, held in Havana and Mexico.

On his return to Washington in November he became very ill and was taken to the hospital. He recalled he had been bitten by mosquitoes while in Mexico, and tests disclosed the malaria germs. The widow, eight daughters and three sons survive.

Brother Iglesias was Perto Rico's representative in Congress and was long a popular and familiar figure in the nation's capitol.

Brother Iglesias was elected Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in 1932 for a four-year term and again in 1936. From 1917 until 1932 he served as a Senator in Puerto Rico, and for several years prior to his term as Resident Commissioner he maintained offices in Washington as an official of the Pan-American Labor Federation.

The labor leader, a native of Coruna, Spain, who was apprenticed as a cabinetmaker at the age of 12, went to Puerto Rico as a youth, and became active in the labor movement. Throughout his life he championed reforms to improve the lot of labor, including women and children in industry.

In October of 1936 one of a band of Nationalist terrorists, who later attempted to assassinate former Governor Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico, shot and slightly wounded Mr. Iglesias while he was addressing a crowd in a San Juan plaza.

The labor leader was marked for death, it was said, because in Washington a few months previously he had publicily denounced the assassins of Col. E. Francis Riggs, insular police chief by Nationalist extremists.

In 1901 the late Samuel Gompers, then president of the A. F. of L., appointed Brother Iglesias general organizer for the district of Puerto Rico and Cuba. For years he was active in organizing labor in the island and neighboring Pan-American countries. In 1898 he had founded the Free Federation of Working Men of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Iglesias founded and edited three labor periodicals—Porvenir Social, 1898-1900; Union Obrera, 1903-1906, and the Justicia, 1914-1925. He wrote pamphlets on economics and social welfare for labor.

In Congress Mr. Iglesias was a tireless worker in behalf of projects for the rehabilitation and relief of the working people of the island.

The resident commissioner was interested in improving educational and sanitation facilities on the island and in bettering conditions among the agricultural as well as the industrial population.

A special committee of Senators and Representatives was appointed to accompany the body to Puerto Rico for burial. The funeral was attended by hundreds and at the grave were many noted figures in labor and governmental circles of Cuba, the United States and other countries.

In a statement paying tribute to the life and work of Brother Iglesias, President Green of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The sudden death of Santiago Iglesias is a great loss to the labor movement.

"Commissioner Iglesias was associated with the American Federation of Labor since the beginning of the century. He had a long, active and distinguished career in the service of his fellow workers, in this country as well as in Puerto Rico.

"Death halted an undertaking close to Commissioner Iglesias' heart and of deep significance to the labor movement in the Western Hemisphere. When he was stricken with illness he was in the midst of a vigorous campaign to combat the spread of communistic and fascist influences in labor organizations of Central and South American countries.

"Commissioner Iglesias was a firm believer in free, democratic trade unionism. He was an outstanding and outspoken opponent of Government control of labor unions, whether the Government was fascist or communistic in nature.

"As Secretary of the Pan American Federation of Labor, Commissioner Iglesias had just completed a survey of labor organizations in Mexico. He had intended next to visit Central and South American countries to complete his investigations. It was his purpose and his goal to establish the Pan American Federation of Labor on a strong and enduring basis as an international forum of free, democratic trade unions representing every nation in the Americas.

"His work will go on, but Commissioner Iglesias' services will be missed. His intimate knowledge of the language, customs and ideas of the people of Central and South America, combined with his patience, tolerance and wisdom, made him the ideal advocate of a "back to sanity" movement in labor.

"All who knew him loved him and will mourn his passing."

Boonville, Ind., Local Mourns Loss of Charter Member

Booneville, Ind., Local 694 lost one of its charter members when Brother David M. Kelley died in October. Brother Kelley joined the Local in 1900 and had held membership continuously. He always took an active interest in the Local and worked untiringly to keep the Local together during the slump years. He held office in the Local for many years.

Brother Julius Maurer, Local Union 469, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Death saddened the membership of Local 469, Cheyenne, Wyoming, recently when Brother Julius Maurer, financial secretary for twenty-three years died suddenly.

A resolution to the memory of Brother Maurer paid him tribute as "a man of fine character and extraordinary ability." The resolution asked that the charter be draped for thirty days, a copy spread on the minutes in memory of Brother Maurer and another copy be sent the bereaved family.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Local Loses Loyal Brother

Local 1042, Plattsburg, N. Y., lost one of its most loyal and respected members when Brother Elerie Brayette died. He joined Local 1042 in 1920 and had never been in arrears. Brother Brayette was for thirty-eight years superintendent of the Cliff Haven Catholic Summer School.

Two Pioneer Members of Local 310, Norwich, N. Y., Die

Brothers R. D. Murray and E. W. Thayer, two life long members of Local Union 310, Norwich, N. Y., died in November. Brother Murray was 79 years old and Brother Thayer 69.

Death takes Six Active Members of Local 22, San Francisco

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that Local 22, San Francisco, Cal., requests you to announce the deaths of six of its active members.

Brother Albert Wells was born May 22, 1879, and was initiated into the Brotherhood July 10, 1933, and at the time of his death, October 14, 1939, held the office of Conductor and represented the Local as a delegate to the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Francisco.

Brother Wells served the Local as President from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934, and also represented the Local at many conventions of the State Federation of Labor and the State Council of Carpenters.

Brother H. W. Miller was born September 10, 1867, initiated into Local 22, June 21, 1895, and held continuous membership in the Local until his death, November 6, 1939.

Brother A. E. Roberts was born July 4, 1878, initiated into the Local May 22, 1908 and at the time of his death, November 13, 1939 represented the Local as delegate to the District Council of Carpenters and seldom missed a meeting.

Brother W. Carpenter was born March 1, 1881, initiated into Local 22, September 17, 1937 and passed away November 15, 1939.

Brother John J. Hughes was born September 3, 1878, initiated into Local 22, August 10, 1906 and at the time of his death, November 17, represented the Local as a delegate to the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Francisco.

Brother Hughes served the Local as Business Agent from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1921, and as President from April 1928 to June 30, 1931 and represented the Local many times at conventions of the State Federation of Labor and the State Council of Carpenters. He also served as a delegate to the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council for the past thirty years.

Brother Stephen Dremel was born December 26, 1867, initiated into the Brotherhood August 5, 1909 and was called to his reward November 15, 1939.

We who knew these Brothers best cannot express the esteem which we held for them as Brothers and workers in our ranks. They have all been members of our Local for many years and have been very active in the activities of the Local and Brotherhood.

We wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express to the bereaved families of these departed Brothers our sincere and heartfelt sympathy as well as to their many friends in the Local and Brotherhood for the loss they have sustained.

Clement A. Clancy, Recording Secretary.

Veteran Member of Cleveland, Local 1365, Passes

Local 1365, Cleveland, lost one of its pioneer members recently when Brother Decatur Davenport died after an illness which kept him confined to his home for fourteen years. The old time members of Local 1365 regret the passing of a loyal union man.

Born in Minerva, O., in 1861, Brother Davenport came to Cleveland fifty years ago. He was a charter member of the old Local 100 Woodworkers International. Brother Davenport joined that Local in 1899 and was elected treasurer. He became a member of Local 1365 when it was organized and death ended a forty year continuous membership.

Death Beckons Two Pioneers of Washington, Pa., Local

Local Union 541, Washington, Pa., lost two of its veteran members recently, Brother John I. Giles, age 83 and Brother Robert Zedicker, age 68. Brother Giles joined the Brotherhood in 1902. Both were pension members.

Local 1649, Woodhaven, N. Y., Loses Two Respected Brothers

Local Union 1649, Woodhaven, N. Y., is sad to report the loss of two highly respected members, Brother Barth McCartan and Thomas Fitzpatrick. Brother McCartan held the office of trustee for the last six years.

Brother Rossie, Member of Brotherhood 68 Years, Passes

Editor, The Carpenter:

I regret to announce the death of one of our pensioners, Brother John Rossie, age 88, November 23.

We recently established through the columns of The Carpenter that John Rossie had the longest continuous membership of any carpenter in the Brotherhood. At the time of his death he had a membership of 68 years and 10 days.

He joined the Scottish Associated Carpenters at the age of 20, and he was for many years a member of the General Executive Board. Since coming to Canada in 1910, he held various offices in the local movement.

He had the command of his faculties right to the end, and it may be said that his first ambition in life was the promotion of the union spirit.

Brother Rossie was born in the Orkney Islands on the 13th of November, 1851. At the age of 20, he joined the Scottish Associated Carpenters and for many years he was a prominent figure in that body, holding the position of General Executive Officer.

He was noted for his organizing ability and his championship of the underdog. He came to Canada in 1910, when he immediately interested himself in Canadian affairs. He filled many offices in the Carpenters organization until advanced age curtailed his activities.

A large contingent of Local 343 members attended the funeral which was simple and impressive.

Fraternally yours,
Frank H. Chambers, Financial Secretary,
Local Union 343. Winnipeg, Man., Can.

Brother Isaie Dion, Local 1305, Fall River, Mass.

Ernest A. Dion, recording secretary of Local 1305, Fall River, Mass., writes that his father, Isaie Dion, financial secretary, of the Local died November 23. Brother Isaie Dion was the lone surviving charter member of the carpenters' union in Fall River, having been initiated into old Local 223, since merged with Local 1305. He held continuous membership until his death and never was reported in arrears. He made many friends through his office in the Local and his presence will be missed by all members.

The Local also lost another old time member, Brother N. Leon Lauzon, who died in October after being on the membership list continuously since March 6, 1900.

Brother Killed While Working on Delaware Aqueduct

Members of Local 1704, Carmel and Kent, N. Y., sadly report the death of Brother Leslie Purdy, age 38 who was killed instantly while working on the Delaware aqueduct project. Brother Purdy was an able mechanic and a respected officer of the Local.

Brother Frank Lahey, of Local 740, Millwrights, Brooklyn

Millwright and Machinery Erectors Local 740, of Brooklyn, N. Y., reports the loss of one of its oldest and most respected members, Brother Frank Lahey, a member of the Local for forty-three years. Brother Lahey was born December 13, 1867 and was initiated into the Brotherhood January 14, 1896.

BROTHER CONRAD A. SCHNEIDER, Local 334, Sanginaw, Mich. Born July 25, 1862. Joined Brotherhood June 3, 1899. Died November 28, 1939.

BROTHER J. B. DEL BONDIO, age 84, member of Local 483, San Francisco. Initiated into Local 50 in 1887.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Praise for Our Home at Lakeland, Florida

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

I wish to express to the Carpenters' International my deep appreciation for the kind, sympathetic and courteous treatment accorded my sister and myself during the late illness and death of my father, Mr. William Strassell, in the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla.

You are to be congratulated on your choice of manager in Mr. Graham Goddard. He did everything possible for my comfort during the few days I had with my father before the end came and also to ease the grief and pain over his passing. The funeral and service were well handled, for which I am very grateful.

Nurse Mrs. Wilson was kindness itself, and I feel certain that my father had every attention necessary for his comfort.

The Home is beautiful and judging from the several meals I had, the food is good and well prepared.

I truly wish that when I become old and feeble, I could look forward to spending my last days in a home as lovely and comfortable as the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla.

Sincerely Yours,

Mary Strassell Brown,

86 Thayer Road Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

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United Brotherhood of Carpenters,
Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen:

Last week I visited the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, to be with my father, James Rumsey, during his last illness. I want to take this opportunity to tell you of the wonderful treatment I received there.

Mr. Marshall and Miss Madeline Wilson, the nurse, were exceptionally kind and did all they could to help and console me. I shall never forget their kindness to my father and me.

My father was always very proud to be a member of Local No. 11, and the Carpenters were the means of making his last years very comfortable and happy.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel Rumsey Sylvester.

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Local 1381, Woodland, Cal., Celebrates Its 27th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 1381, Woodland, Cal., observed its twenty-seventh anniversary at a regular business meeting with President Chris Reyn presiding.

Following the regular business, those present adjourned to the banquet where refreshments were served in honor of our birthday.

As visitors we had with us President W. L. Rickets, of the District Council, Secretary-Treasurer J. B. Russell, Business Agent Thomas McFarlane and Brother George Eckman, delegate from Local 586.

A good attendance was present including the wives of our members.

Fraternally yours,

A. C. Felsch, Recording Secretary.

Local 1053, Milwaukee, Wis., Celebrates Its 35th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Milwaukee, Wis., Local 1053 celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary in October.

Opening the speaking program at the anniversary celebration, Brother August Alles, chairman of the arrangements committee and assistant business representative of the District Council, welcomed the guests and his Brother members. He reminded all that an organization in existence for thirty-five years is by no means a "fly-by-night" body. He recalled the many troubled times the Local had seen and weathered and added that there is hardly a cabinet maker or mill man in Milwaukee county who does not carry a membership card in the Brotherhood.

Brother Alles then introduced Local President Anton Lehman who spoke a few words of greetings and then introduced the rest of the speakers.

Brother Emile Brodde, a charter member of the Local and assistant financial secretary, related the history of the Local. He said in part:

"To me has been assigned the task of relating a short history of L. U. 1053, First let me say something about two Locals which preceded L. U. 1053. One was Furniture Workers L. U. 16, organized about the year 1885. This Local went through the general strike for the 8-hour day during 1886. I understand they demanded 10 hours' pay for 8 hours' work, were offered the 9-hour day, which they did not accept.

"The general strike for the 8-hour day was lost, all organized labor of the City of Milweukee received a setback, and L. U. 16 dissolved.

"About 10 years later in 1897, L. U. 8, was chartered by the Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union of America. This Local achieved the 9-hour day in a good many shops here. This Local also went through a strike in 1904, for more wages and better conditions, which was lost.

"Local Union 8 got into a controversy with the Wood Workers International, who revoked the charter of L. U. 8, in September 1904.

"About this time the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, had started to charter Millmen Locals in several cities. In order to save the Local, we sent a committee to the Milwaukee Carpenters' District Council, who paid the charter fee to the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for us.

"Will say that the best of good feelings has existed between the Carpenters and Millmen, during all this time, 35 years.

"The organizing meeting was called to order by President Chas. Felsch and Secretary William Griebling of the Carpenters' District Council in Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut St. (now Juneau Ave.) on October 15, 1904, at which time temporary officers were elected as follows: President Jos Andris; Vice-President Phillip Ebert; Recording Secretary Julius Scharneck; Financial Secretary Emil Brodde; Treasurer Gustave Wille; Conductor Edw. Haas; Wardens William Ewert and Harry Pumpiansky. Twenty-two candidates were then admitted as members, witnessed by the officers of the Carpenters District Council and the ten members who signed charter.

"On October 22, 1904, a second meeting was held, at which Brothers Christ Dolge, Henry Brest and Otto Martins were elected Trustees.

"At this meeting several more candidates were admitted, starting the new local of Millmen off with over 100 members.

"President Charles Felsch of the Carpenters District Council then unveiled the charter of L. U. 1053, and the temporary officers elected were made permanent. Delegates to the Carpenters District Council and Federated Trades Council were then elected.

"During the past 35 years, through the efforts of the organization, many improvements in the working conditions of the Millmen have been achieved. I will state a few of them.

"Where we formerly had to furnish our own benches, clamps and handscrews these are now supplied by the employers. We used to have to hire an expressman to haul our tools from place to place, when we changed jobs.

"Where we formerly worked 9 and 10 hours per day, 54 or 60 hours per week, we now have the 8-hour day and the 40-hour week.

"Where we formerly controlled about a dozen shops, we now have agreements with over 50 shops, and practically a 100 per cent organization of the industry. Most of this was accomplished through the winning of a strike and an intensive organizing campaign, during last four years.

"The wages now range from 60c to 90c per hour in the shops, and $1 to $1.20 per hour on carpenter work.

"At the present time we have a total membership of 952. This includes full and semi-beneficial, honorary, apprentices and pensioners.

"The following charter members have belonged to L. U. 1053, continuously for 35 years: Frank J. Weber, Chas. Salow, Emil Brodde. For 34 years: August Alles, Rudolph Schneider, Ernst Michelowitz, Anton Prochaska, Frank Skroud, Rich. Marquardt, Jacob Stuller, Wm. Schneider, Julius Abst, Julius Basner and Mike Schultek. For 33 years: Frank Behling, Florian Kojis and Thos. Tarmann. For 31 years: Anton Brenner and Jacob Fuchs. For 30 years: Ernst Siettmann, Fred. Ferber, Adam Strobel, Otto Wendorf, Gust Reimer, Joe Heinicke, Fred Scheller and John Keil. Between 25 and 30 years: Guy Walton, Edw. P. Kemp, Chas. Blaeser, Alex Rant, Felix Herbst, Rudolph Moser, John Wurm, Jos. Mundtbrodt, Otto Korner, Fred Spigl, Frank Doubrawa and Anton Gnader.

"I will now call on the President to introduce the charter members and those with 25 years or more of membership."

Brother J. A. Hathaway spoke in behalf of the State Council in the absence of Brother Frederick Gastrow, President, who was ill.

He pointed out the advantage of having a Carpenters State Organization.

Brother Herman Wilde, President of the Carpenters' District Council and member of the Brotherhood since 1897, recalled many happenings during this period. He reminded the younger members that they should not hope to see impossible things happen when they join the labor movement. That it takes years of membership for them to realize the benefits of organizing. When they later look back to these days they will realize that it has paid them to have belonged to this great organization.

Brother J. Handley, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, cited the work of organization in the legislative field.

Brother J. Friedrich, organizer of the Federated Trades Council, mentioned that Local 1053 has contributed some of the best talent to the central Labor body of Milwaukee.

Brother Harvey Anderson, Business Representative of the Carpenters' District Council, gave an interesting talk on the past and present situation of our organization in general, congratulated the old timers, and also reminded the young members of their duty to the organization.

Brother Charles Bartholomas, Secretary of the District Council, spoke on organizing the millmen during the last 4 years. How, at that time, the wages in the mills were shamefully low, and how through hard work by the older members of this Local and Officers of the District Council we have raised the wage scale 50 to 60 per cent and have now obtained a Union shop in every mill in the County, and are also now on the friendliest terms with our employers, also that through our efforts in Milwaukee many shops throughout the country have been organized.

Brother Adolph Hinkforth, an old timer in the Labor movement and a past Business Representative of the District Council, spoke words of greeting.

Everyone enjoyed a pleasant evening, and may Local No. 1053 as well as the entire U. B. of C. and J. of A. live on and become a still stronger organization in the years to come.

Fraternally yours,

August Alles, Chairman of Committee.
Otto Wendorf, Recording Secretary.

Local 782, Rockford, Ill., Entertains with Picnic on 38th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 792 of Rockford, Illinois observed its thirty-eighth anniversary on July 28, by entertaining members and families at a picnic held at Camp Hillcrest. Brother George Ottens was the principal speaker of the day, representing General Headquarters. A talk was also given by our President Carl Fradine, on the progress made by our organization, from the time our charter was granted until the present. A talk was also made by Mrs. Arthur Fall, Vice-President of Ladies Auxiliary No. 280.

There were numerous games and contests such as, baseball for men and women, tug-of-war, balloon races, foot races, rolling pin throwing by women, doughnut eating, etc. Thirty-five attendance prizes were given and forty-five prizes for winners of contests. All prizes were donated by Rockford merchants.

A number of tickets were given to each individual for ice cream and refreshments.

After the evening meal there was dancing. Both young and old had a splendid time at this outing. Ladies Auxiliary 280 had charge of the kitchen.

Officers of L. U. 792—Front row: Iver Boden, Financial Secretary; Fred Brightman, Vice-President; Carl Fradine, President; A. L. Hagaman, Recording Secretary; Harry Nyquist, Treasurer; Back row: Trustee Robert McGill, Warden Martin Shellstrom, Trustee Harold Fairclough, Trustee Gust Nelson, Conductor Arthur Froberg, and Business Agent John Broo.

Fraternally yours,

A. L. Hagaman, Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 792.

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Sheboygan, Wis., Local 657, Observes Its 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

November 4, Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis., observed its fortieth anniversary with a banquet.

Of our charter members, four are still with us. These are Joe Baumgartner, Herman Heyer, Gus Toepel and Earnest Hesse. Henry Mallman and Anton Mallman have transferred to a Chicago Local.

Our charter members were given places of honor at the banquet table.

A large crowd attended our celebration to which we invited the wives of our members.

The history of the Local was read so as to give the members a better appreciation and understanding of their Local.

The history, in part, follows:

Local 657, Sheboygan, Wis., held its first meeting October 11, 1899. The undersigned made application for a charter: Ed Hansen, Joe Baumgartner, Val Bast, Herman Hyer, Henry Mallman, Anton Mallman, Earnest Hesse, Charles Pestien, Gus Toepel and Gottfried Zehms.

The charter was issued October 28, 1899. On November 8, 1899 the Local was firmly established and officers elected as follows: President Adolph Kramme, Vice-President Fred Miller, Recording Secretary Henry Grube, Financial Secretary Fred Eckhardt, Treasurer Gus Toepel, Conductor Adam Mueller, Warden Pete Schmidt and Trustees, Charles Pestien, Ferd Falk and Herman Nagel.

The organization of the Local started a movement for a wage increase for carpenters. The first attempt resulted in two dollars a day for nine hours. In 1907 we won an hourly rate of 35 cents and the eight hour day, the only eight hour day in Sheboygan at that time.

In 1916 we won the half holiday, the first of its kind for Labor in Sheboygan.

At present we have the forty-hour, five-day week, sick benefits, wife funeral benefit, pensions and a home for our declining years at Lakeland, Fla.

Fraternally yours,

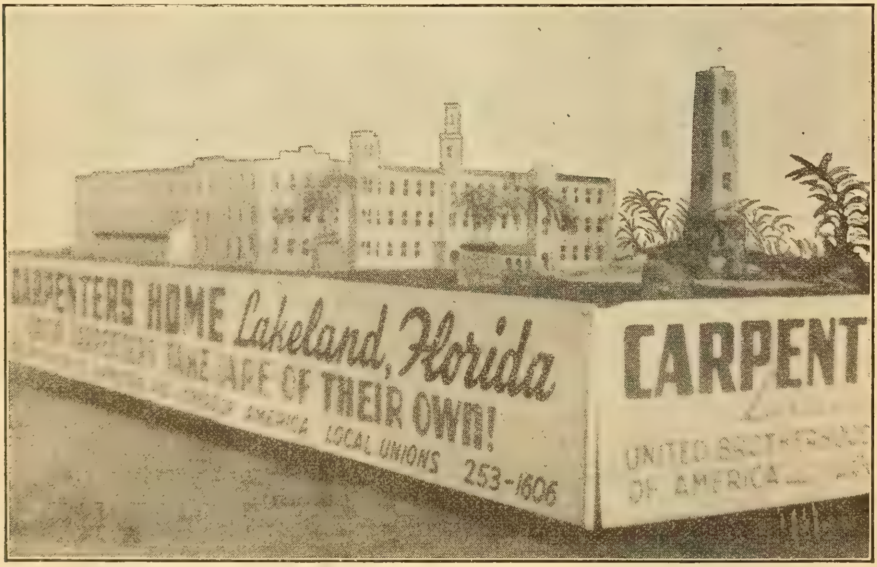
C. J. Schirmeister, Recording Secretary.

Labor Day Parade Float of Carpenters' Home Awarded First Prize

Editor, The Carpenter:

Enclosed is a picture of the float which Local Unions 253 and 1606 of Omaha, Neb., built and entered in the Labor Day parade.

The float was a miniature reproduction of the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla., and received a great deal of favorable comment from the persons watching the parade and was awarded first prize. This, by the way, is the third consecutive time the carpenters of Omaha have won first prize for Labor Day floats.



The float was 34 feet long and 12 feet wide, the building proper to a scale of three-quarters inch to one foot.

The Ladies Auxiliary No. 250 led the carpenters' division and received much favorable comment for their fine appearance.

Fraternally yours,

F. F. Bowerman, Parade Committee Chairman.

Salinas, Cal., Local 925 Observes Its 38th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local 925, Salinas, Cal., their wives and friends gathered at Forresters hall, October 16, to celebrate the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Local.

President D. D. McAnaney, acting as master of ceremonies, introduced the officers of the Local and committee members who gave short talks.

The principle speaker of the evening was Brother L. H. Taft, financial secretary and one of the few remaining charter members. He gave an interesting account of conditions and progress in Salinas down through the years from 1898 to the present; from a wage scale of $2.50 for a ten-hour day to the present scale of $9 for an eight-hour day; from a charter membership of twenty-one to a peak membership of 225.

The history of the Local shows that on November 2, 1901, a meeting was held for the purpose of perfecting the organization. The state organizer, Mr. Harry M. Saunders installed the following officers: President G. B. Stevens, Vice-President E. G. Richards, Recording Secretary I. E. Flynn, Financial Secretary R. G. Mauldin, Treasurer Walter Busher, Conductor J. P. Evans, Warden Peter Andersen, Trustees E. F. Scanlon, C. P. Moller and S. J. Tice.

Only a few of the above brothers are still living. At the same meeting the following charter members were verified: G. B. Stevens, Peter Andresen, G. W. Maze, Ira E. Flynn, J. Fletcher, D. G. Kalar, J. P. Evans, R. G. Mauldin, W. M. Kitching, Walter Buscher, C. P. Moller, S. J. Tice, C. F. Scannon, E. D. Richards, P. D. Lemon, A. J. Abbott, Ole Olesen, L. H. Taft, John McKinney and C. F. Burks.

At the time the charter was granted Salinas was a town of about 1200 population. At present it is a city of 15,000 with the city limits surrounded by three larger sub-divisions.

In 1901 there were only three contractors operating in Salinas as compared to about forty general contractors at the present.

Following the speaking, the entertainment committee including Brothers Harry Logue, W. H. Deer, Harry Koue, Mark Pilliar, K. V. Green and James Briggs, served 200 members and friends with a roast turkey dinner and all the trimmings.

A beautiful floral piece was presented by the Central Labor Union of Monterey county and a birthday cake weighing twenty-five pounds was a gift of the Building Trades Executives of the Salinas Valley.

Following the dinner an evening of dancing was enjoyed.

All present had praise for the entertainment committee for arranging such a pleasant and enjoyable birthday party and delicious dinner.

Fraternally yours,

Roy Hossach, Recording Secretary.

Local 116 of Bay City, Mich., Celebrates 41st Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Upon receiving word from General Secretary Frank Duffy that we were approaching our forty-first year as a member of the International Brotherhood, Local 116 of Bay City, Mich., chartered March 19, 1898, appointed a committee to make plans to observe our birthday.

The committee decided on a fish fry and all members were notified of the date.

A full turnout resulted which included members and their wives and friends including several contractors. More than 100 attended and all reported a fine time.

We enjoyed some inspiring talks from our officers and words of assurance from the contractors of their continued support of our organization.

Spokesman for our Local then promised our cooperation to the contractors.

The anniversary committee included Business Agent Martin Theismeyer and President Earl Shaw and several other Brothers who gave their services.

Fraternally yours,

Albert Popp, Recording Secretary.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Local 745, Observes Its 37th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Sunday, October 15, Local 745 of Honolulu, celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary by holding an old fashioned picnic at Kahala park. All members and their families gathered to make this a happy occasion. No talks or speeches were on the program.

The membership is especially grateful to Brothers A. Silva, L. R. Lindsey and W. K. Hapeni, who with their wives worked hard to make sandwiches and arrange all refreshments.

To make it a typical local setting a string ensemble was on hand to give us Hawaiian music during the afternoon. We don't mind telling our age, but we regret to admit having only a small membership in a community where we should be counted in hundreds. It is hard for us to cultivate and educate those who look upon us as aliens. We find it difficult to compete against a clan whose ability to live in narrow margins makes competition unthinkable for Americans.

However, we intend to carry on. We want to make this community a worthwhile place for Labor, so that those who come here to work will want to stay.

Fraternally yours,

P. O. Box 2575. Honolulu. Martin Higgins, Recording Secretary,

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Waterville, Maine Local 348 Observes Its 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 348 of Waterville, Maine, celebrated its fortieth anniversary the evening of August 31, with President Joseph Poirior acting as master of ceremonies. Following a brief talk by the president, the only charter member present, Brother John Pooler, was called upon and he gave a short history of the Local since its organization, citing the changes and improvements in hours and working conditions.

Brothers Poirior and William Ham, financial secretary, then spoke on the improved conditions since they entered the organization.

At this time the principal speaker of the evening, Dick Gustin, treasurer of the Maine State Federation of Labor, was introduced and gave an interesting talk on labor conditions throughout the state and discussed the activities of the State Federation.

Following his talk refreshments were served by the entertainment committee including Brothers Paul Poirior, Thomas Robichard, Alfred Berube, Roy Kitchen and Arthur Carey. Violin solos by the ten year old son of Brother Paul Poirior, vocal selections and orchestrations were also on the program.

Approximately 125 attended the celebration and all expressed thanks to the committee for an enjoyable evening.

Fraternally yours,

L. N. Morrell, Recording Secretary.

Local 765, Mascoutah, Ill., Marks 38th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 765, Mascoutah, Illinois, an affiliate of the Tri-County District Council of Carpenters, observed its 38th anniversary by inviting members of other Locals in the district to a stag banquet Saturday evening, November 18.

After an address of welcome by Toastmaster Roy Schubert in which he stressed the loyalty and cooperation of brother members in helping the officials of the organization to bring about better working conditions, Brother Otto Rickert, a charter member of Local 765, talked on conditions as they were when the Local was first organized.

Talks which were made by Brothers Robt. Candler of Local Union No. 633, Granite City, William Petri of Local Union No. 433, Belleville, Hugh McMullan of Local Union No. 1997, Columbia, were appreciated. Brother Thomas Wright, Business Agent of Local Union No. 433, Belleville, discussed the importance of organization and closer cooperation of Locals and their memberships. Brother Guy Richmond, Secretary of the Tri-County District Council of Carpenters, made a short talk on the conditions throughout the district.

The entertainment of old time music was well received. A bountiful spread of good food and refreshments were served. All enjoyed the good hospitality of Local Union No. 765 and left with a feeling that a good get-together meeting brings about closer cooperation and organization.

Fraternally yours,

Edmund Hoerdt, Recording Secretary.

Informal Party Marks Anniversary of Local 1267, Worden, Ill.

Editor, The Carpenter:

To commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of Local Union 1267, Worden, Illinois, a party was given for the members and their families and a few brother carpenters and their families from outlying Locals.

After getting acquainted, Brother Henry Emrich, president and charter member of the Local, welcomed all present. Brothers Henry Honerkamp and August Honerkamp, also charter members, talked briefly on the local conditions as they exist today and as they were thirty years ago. Brother August Honerkamp has served the Local as financial secretary since it was organized. These three brothers who are the only three charter members living, feel that they have been repaid well for the struggle made by the members to keep the small Local together so that they might later enjoy greater rewards.

Brother Guy Richmond, secretary of the Tri-County District Council of Carpenters, spoke on conditions throughout the district. Brother Richmond believes that 1940 will be a good year for carpenters everywhere. There were also very interesting discussions on the floor by various members.

After these talks, we spent the evening playing pinochle and chatting. Some of our guests responded very generously with music which we all enjoyed.

The evening ended by serving a dinner.

Everyone had a most enjoyable time at the old fashioned get-together. We should realize that these entertainments are not only a spur to the Local but also to its members to cooperate and share in our common interests.

Fraternally yours,

Leonard Pieper, Recording Secretary.

Riverside, Cal., Local 235, Observes Its 53rd Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 235, Riverside, Cal., celebrated its fifty-third anniversary with a barbecue and picnic at Knapp's Place on Mission Boulevard, October 28. About 300 attended the affair, many staying to enjoy the dance that evening. Brother O. C. Knapp, who so kindly assisted by furnishing the place to hold the picnic and dance, has been a member of the Brotherhood a long time himself.

The charter was issued to Local 235, December 21, 1886, and the Local has since that date been in continuous good standing with the International. It is also interesting to note that the International had been instituted only five years prior to this date, August 12, 1881.

The membership in organized labor at that time was small, and, of course, the small group that formed Local 235 had their troubles.

Our records do not disclose the names of our charter members, but we do know they were determined men. The last of our charter members that we know of was Brother H. D. Buckley, born September 4, 1834, initiated as a beneficial member March 20, 1887, and died November 15, 1926. The funeral donation of $300 was delivered to Mary B. Suits at 378 Bandini Ave., December 14, 1926.

During these years many of the now prominent citizens of Riverside have been members of this Local Union, and some of the old time members who still belong to the organization are: Charles Banta, initiated January 3, 1896; Albin Ekberg, initiated December 1, 1897; William A. Stevens, initiated March 20, 1900; H. E. Perley, initiated May 19, 1902; C. O. Whitlock, initiated December 17, 1904.

We are very proud to have them with us, as their advice is valuable.

The first financial secretary of this Local was M. M. Davis and the first recording secretary was S. S. Castleman.

Local Union No. 235 paid $4.10 tax to the General Office in May, 1887, and has not missed a month since.

In April, 1887, it was reported to the General Office that the wages throughout California ranged from $2 to $3 per day of nine hours. In June, 1887, this Local reported state of trade medium: Wages $2.75 to $3 per day, nine hours per day In June 1888 report was made: Work medium, nine hours per day. In April, 1889, report stated: Times dull all over Southern California; some carpenters have gone to orange picking; had a musical entertainment April 10 which was addressed by two prominent clergymen.

And so, through the years this Local has kept the General Office informed as to the conditions existing in the trades in this part of the country.

Local Union No. 235 has paid to the General Office from the date it was organized up to the present time $12,027.86.

The General Office has paid out to Local 235, in death and disability benefits $4,675, in pensions, $1,929.

We feel that the struggle of organized labor in the last sixty years has been a great boon to the laboring classes, and hope they continue even more enthusiastically. We believe in the future of organized labor, and will continue doing our part in assuring the success of the American Federation of Labor.

Any brother who passes this way will receive our hearty welcome.

Brother L. A. Bigler was the chairman in charge and he and his committee did a wonderful job.

Fraternally yours,

C. W. Mitchell, Business Representative.

Pottsville, Pa., Local 288 Enjoys Stag Party on Anniversary

Local 228, of Pottsville, Pa., celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary with a banquet, November 3. The Local was organized in the spring of 1901. The affair was stag and was enjoyed by quite a number of members. Many were unable to attend.

Those who hold the longest membership in our organization and who are more than 73 years old follow: Charles Shutt, Harvey Michael, Frank Hoke and William Dietrich. Roy Dechant, although younger than the members above, is also a veteran.

The present officers are, President Harry Reinmiller, Vice-President Ralph Bowen, Recording Secretary James D. Hoke, Financial Secretary Harvey Michael, Treasurer George Houser, Conductor Tannie Witmer, Warden William Frankenstein, Trustees, Ted Ackolnsky, George Missonis and William Lindemuth.

Seated, left to right: J. Kull, H. Weber, W. Dietrich, F. Hoke, H. Michael, G. Houser, H. Reinmiller, J. Hoke, R. Dechant, W. Dinchel. Second row: O. Stibitz, L. Schroding, E. Moser, W. Brower, C. Flail, L. Steidle, W. Franz, W. Malich, W. Hoy, D. Krause, T. Witmer, C. Schenider, W. Elison, B. Johnston. Third row: F. Shultz, G. Maston, F. Rehman, A. Luckenbill, T. Selmko, T. Ackolnsky, G. Missonis, P. Slivinsky, H. Waters, A. Vogt, C. Bachert, C. Edmonds, F. Kohr.
A. Vogt, C. Bachert, C. Edmonds, F. Kohr.

Fraternally, J. D. Hoke, Recording Secretary.

Charter Members Honored as Local 2127 Observes 20th Year

Editor, The Carpenters:

On the evening of November 20, Local 2127 of Centralia and Chehalis, Wash., celebrated its twentieth anniversary at Union Hall, Centralia. The occasion was in honor of our charter members. Charter members present were Brothers Walter Olmsted, Albert Ebert, B. F. Ball, Charles McGregor, Charles Keger, Joe Steele, Earl Rogers, and C. M. Swick. The meeting was well attended.

A class of new members was initiated in honor of these faithful few who twenty years ago saw the need for an organization of carpenters, and willingly took upon themselves the duties necessary to bring about a strong Local. The Local today is a monument to their efforts for fair working conditions and wages.

Four of these Brothers, Walter Olmsted, B. F. Ball, Charles McGregor, and Earl Rogers have sons now active in affairs of the Brotherhood.

After the regular meeting members and invited guests entered the dining room to partake of refreshments served by Brothers B. C. Canoles, Branche Olmsted, and John Frederickson.

Several years ago Chehalis Local combined with 2127 and although the two cities are four miles apart, members work freely in either place without any distinction of city lines.

During process of serving refreshments old acquaintances were renewed and new ones made amidst an atmosphere of real brotherhood spirit.

Among the invited guests were Brother C. L. Meyers, and Sister Maude Meyers, both of the Twin City Central Labor Council.

Fraternally yours,

Silas Gilbertson, Recording Secretary.

Industrial Notables Say Boom Will Continue

Notables in American industry, in New York recently for the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, predicted that the high level of production will continue, at least, through the first quarter of 1940.

WPA Load Jumps Despite Business Pickup

Despite the pickup in business, it was necessary to add 29,727 persons to WPA rolls during the week ending October 8, the administration revealed recently. This brought the total getting help to 1,939,463, compared to 3,363,999 at the same time last year.

U. S. Food Stamp Program to be Doubled In 1940

The government's free stamp distribution of food to the needy is to be doubled next year. This year $70,000,000 was set aside for operations, but the Department of Agriculture, it is revealed will ask $140,000,000 for 1940.

The stamp system is now in effect in 10 cities, but it is planned to extend it to 75 or 100 centers in 1940.

Equal Salary for Negro Teachers Voted in Knoxville

The Knoxville, Tenn., City school board, after hearing a petition from the Negro Teachers League for Equalization, adopted a resolution authorizing the payment of the same salary to colored school teachers as white teachers are paid for the same work, providing the Negroes show equal preparation.

The ordinance, which became effective as of December 1, is said to be the first one in the South providing equal pay for teachers without regard to race.

The petition for equalization of salaries has been presented repeatedly to the city school board for a number of years.

Don't keep the fact a Secret that you saw it advertised in "The CARPENTER."

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary No. 135, Union City, New Jersey

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Auxiliary, No. 135, of Union City, Jersey City, enjoys reading the Yarnin' Basket very much. We have quite an auxiliary of long standing. We meet on the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month.

We have some very enjoyable times together, observing all the various holidays and special dates with fitting programs. At Christmas we entertain the children of our members. The members who have no children bring a youngster of their choice.

One of our social events last summer included a boat trip up the Hudson. The Sunshine Fund supplied the expenses for the trip. Each meeting the members put some change in this fund.

We have grocery bingo, each member bringing some staple article. The proceeds for these games also go in the Sunshine Fund. This fund also supplies flowers and cards for members who are ill.

We sponsor a Barn Dance at the start of each new year to swell the general fund and also sponsor a raffle of some kind about once a year to raise money.

We like to read the Yarnin' Basket because through it we gain many new ideas for promoting our auxiliary and raising money.

Fraternally yours,

Mabel Hering.

◆

Auxiliary No. 316, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 316, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, brings its bit of yarn to the Yarnin' Basket and extends greetings to Sister Auxiliaries.

We are putting on a membership drive asking each member to bring in a new member. Up to date we have twenty-three members.

We have organized a kenninston, which meets every fourth Wednesday in each month. We have a pot luck lunch and afternoons are spent in playing cards or working on projects. During June, July and August we made a quilt and cleared twenty-five dollars.

In September our Local 364, celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a banquet followed by a dance. The Auxiliary had the pleasure of decorating the dining room. The attendance was large and all had a grand time.

Our President, Sister A. E. Larsen, has divided our group into three, each group to sponsor some money-making project once a year. The October, November and December group sponsored a benefit card party. We had forty door prizes donated us by our merchants and it netted us twenty-seven dollars.

We held a Christmas party with our Local, with a Christmas tree, candy, toys and Santa for the kiddies. We gave away Christmas baskets to the needy, following up our last year's program.

We extend hearty greetings to all our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. William Engel, Recording Secretary.

◆

Remember to buy from firms advertising in "The Carpenter" whenever possible. That helps those who help you.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 139

Large buildings with dimensions running into 200, 300 and 400 feet present problems that rarely come up in house carpentry. Whereas, in house carpentry, the staking-out can be done with a 50-foot steel tape, a few stakes and two or three chalk lines, in staking out a large building a 100-foot steel tape and a surveyor's transit are almost absolute necessities. Besides that, chalk lines are too short to be of much use, and when longer lines are used, they are often unreliable because the wind influences them to a greater or lesser extent. A hundred-foot line can hardly be stretched tight enough, if there is any wind at all, to be dependable. To overcome this difficulty flexible wire is used, which can be stretched much tighter than a line and will resist the wind-pressure better.

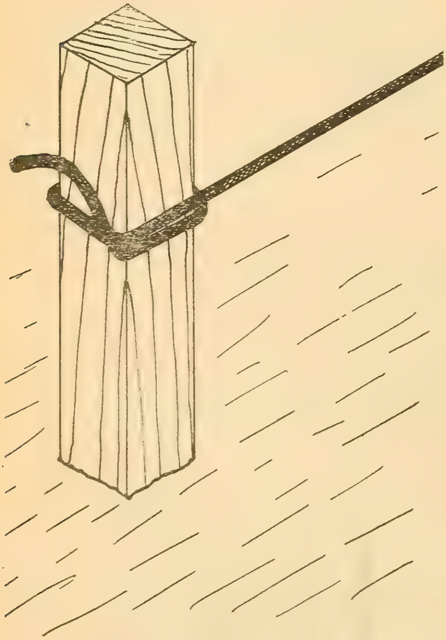


Fig. 1

Taking it all in all, the surveyor's transit is the surest means of establishing the base lines of a large building. After the base lines, or rather the points for the base lines, are established, the rest of the staking out can be done by measurements, using lines or wires as the circumstances may require.

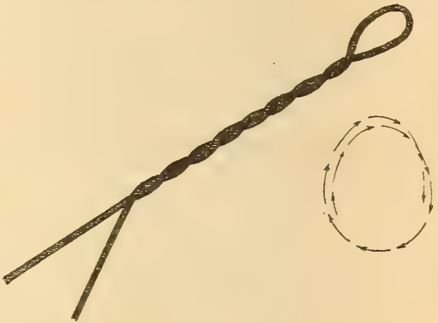


Fig. 2

Useful hitches for fastening lines or ropes, is the subject of our illustrations in this lesson.

Figure 1 shows what we call the friction hitch. It is easy to make and absolutely reliable. With this hitch a line can be fastened to a stake or some other projecting object in a moment, and can be unfastened as quickly. The illustration needs no further explanation.

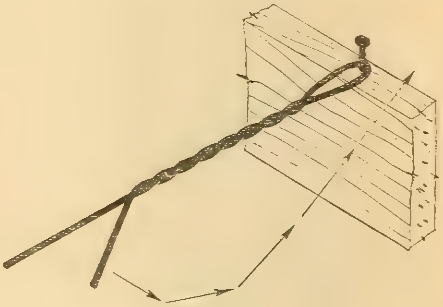


Fig. 3

Figures 2, 3 and 4 illustrate how to fasten a line to a nail driven into a batter board, stake or some other object. Figure 2 shows the line twisted, which is done by placing the index finger into the loop, and with three or four circling movements, as indicated by the arrows, twist the line somewhat as shown in the figure. Figure 3 shows the line hooked over the nail, after which the end is pulled in the direction indicated by the arrows until the twists are forced into a knot against the nail. This done, let the line back slowly, and it will untwist until you have a knot something like we are showing in Fig. 4. To loosen the line, take the end of the line and give it a quick jerk in the direction of the arrows shown in Fig. 4, and the line will come off easily.

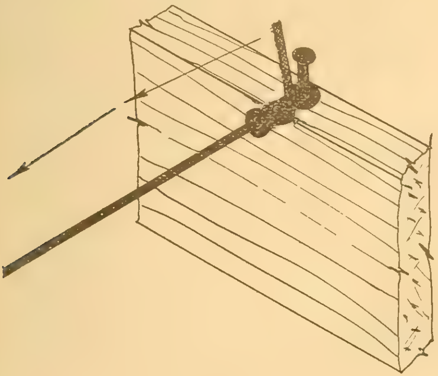


Fig. 4

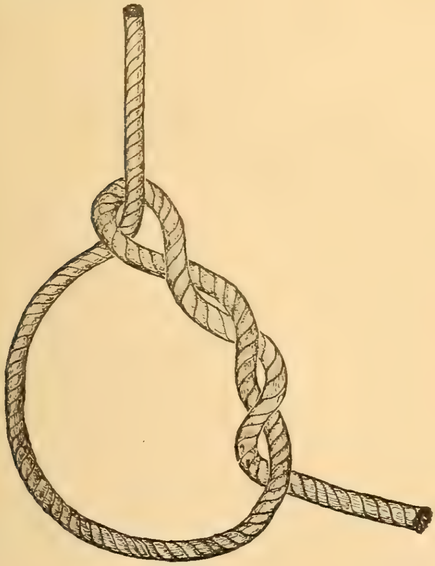


Fig. 5

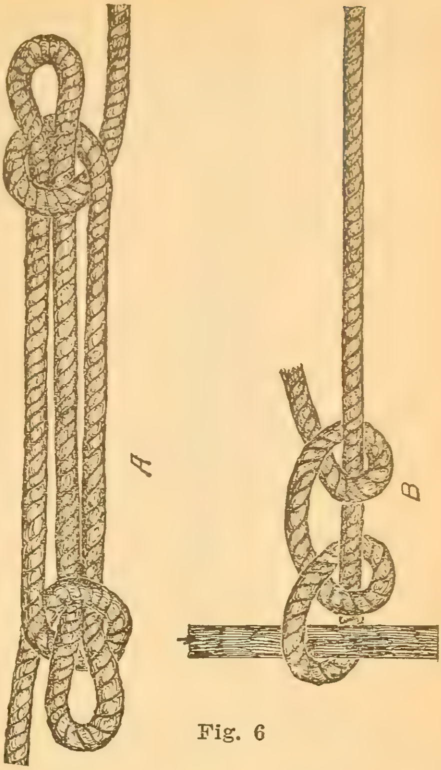


Fig. 6

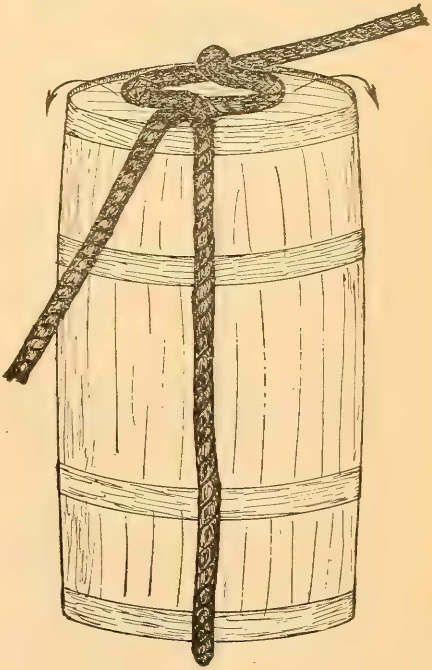


Fig. 7

One of the most useful hitches, speaking of ropes, is the timber hitch. We have often wondered why it is that so many carpenters do not use it when they are called on to fasten a rope. It is reliable, easy to make and easy to take off. Figure 5 shows the timber hitch, which does not require further explanation.

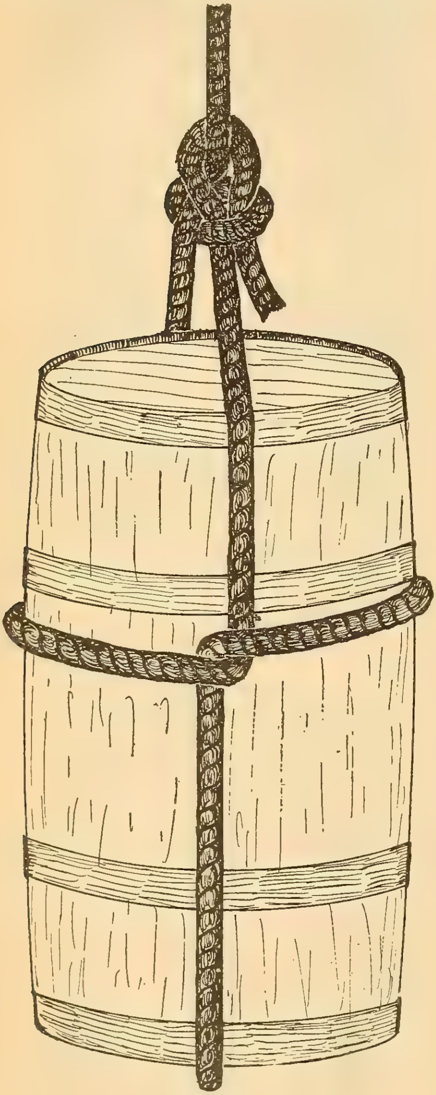


Fig. 8

Figure 6, A, shows the sheepshank hitch, which is used to take up slack in a rope. At B we are showing the double half-hitch in the process of making. When it is completed (tightened up) it will not slip. This hitch is simple, easy to make and can be unfastened quickly.

How to make the barrel hitch is illustrated by Figs. 7 and 8. Figure 7 shows the first operation. This done, the rope is pulled apart as indicated by the arrows and slipped down and around the upper end of the barrel, working toward the position shown in Fig. 8. Then the rope is tightened and fastened above the barrel with a bowline knot. To make the bowline knot is illustrated in lesson 128, Fig. 3.

The reference to lesson 128 leads us to say this:

In this series of lessons on "Carpentry" we intend to cover the field of carpentry thoroughly, and those readers who keep their Carpenters on file for future reference will have a library of useful information to refer to when they have problems to solve. While we can not present all the methods in use or that have been in use, we do intend to present both new and old methods of our trade. The old methods are not all good nor are they all bad. The same is true of the new methods. Our generation of carpenters can learn much from the generations of carpenters gone before, especially if we are willing to change, modify and improve those things that do not altogether fit into our ways and means of doing.

Framing Bay Windows

By L. Perth

Bay windows have become a very popular feature in present day residential construction. Besides being an interesting architectural feature, they add considerably to home comfort.

A bay window usually supplies more light, it gives additional angles of vision and not infrequently it is utilized for sleeping purposes; a built-in bed is usually concealed under the window seat and this in case of necessity replaces an additional bedroom.

There are various types of bays, such as: hexagonal, octagonal, square, triangular and semi-circular. Each of these types is being adapted to the particular style of architecture upon which the design of the house is being based.

The most common type however is the hexagon bay which has been chosen as the topic of this article.

Originally it was the intention to make this a sort of an instruction paper dealing with the methods used in the construction of bay windows.

On second thought, however, it occurred that this material could be used to a greater advantage if treated as a conference subject, on the order of a round table discussion, the benefits of this sort of discussion being more than self-evident.

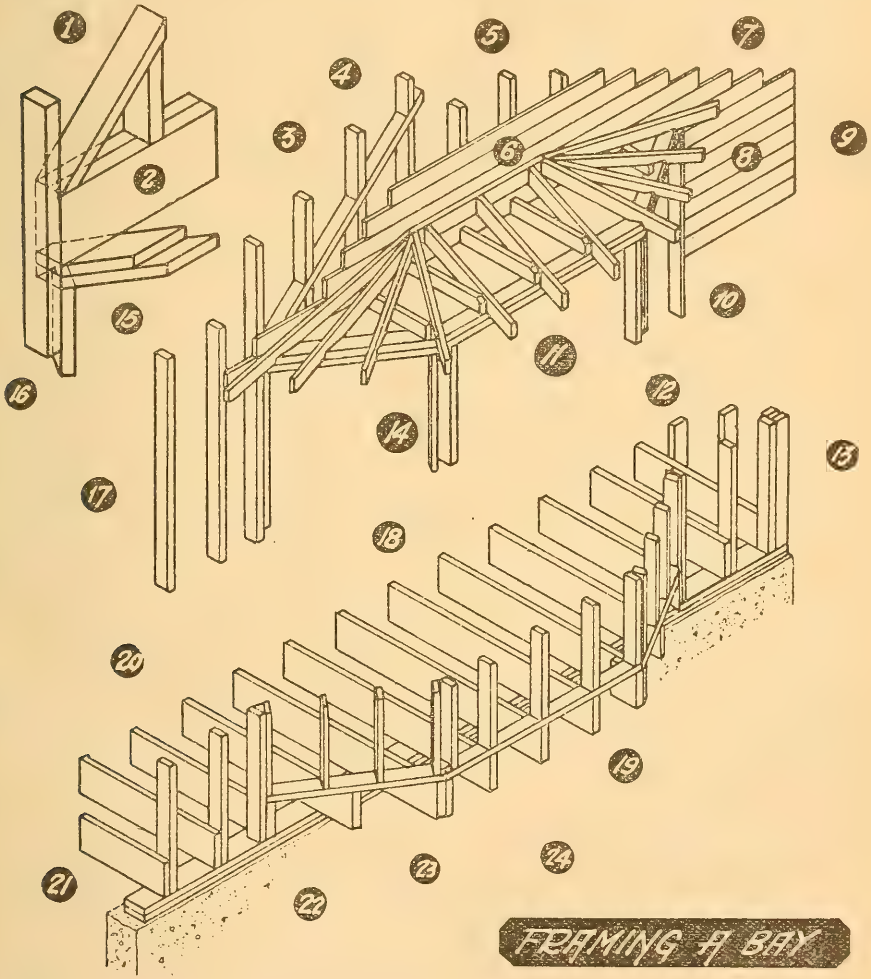
We are talking to veteran carpenters who have been framing houses for years, many of whom have developed methods of their own. Then too, there are many who have been doing these things but disregarding the possibilities of improving their system.

Therefore, in order to make this study beneficial to all groups we have selected a standard method of framing a hexagonal bay as represented on the accompanying drawing.

We intentionally have omitted all dimensions and notations, substituting same with numbers in circles.

We suggest that the reader analyze these drawings very carefully and as he goes along, with pencil and paper identify such phases of the work as resemble his own and if in the course of his experience he has found that some of the features shown may be improved we would suggest indicating the changes on the drawing.

It also is essential to substitute all the figures in the circles, with the proper



COURTESY: NATIONAL LUMBER MNFRS. ASSN.

notations and terms applied to the various members.

Thus this paper will accomplish a manifold purpose: It will act as an examination diagram which will test the student's knowledge of the elements of framing; it will tend to improve some ways of doing things if any of our readers have had the opportunity to develop such methods, and it also will instruct those who have never had a chance to frame a bay window as to how the job is to be done.

The bay represented in our drawing is one in which the floor joists run parallel to the main floor joists. There are instances when the floor joists run at right angles to the joists of the room. In that case a set of trimmers should be framed in the proper distance from the face of the bay.

It also will be noted that this bay has no foundation, while others have. This, however, does not affect the essentials of framing. It should be borne in mind that the location of the built-up studs at the intersection of the sides of the polygon is of paramount importance. This framing governs the installation of the windows and the application of interior and exterior trim.

No detail should be considered as minor in the matter of framing a bay. The rafters should be given sufficient attention as to the question of their shape, length and respective cuts.

Plates, sills, headers, bracing whenever necessary, backing and all other structural features should be taken into account so as to make the job complete, structurally sound, and entirely satisfactory.

French Bed Stand

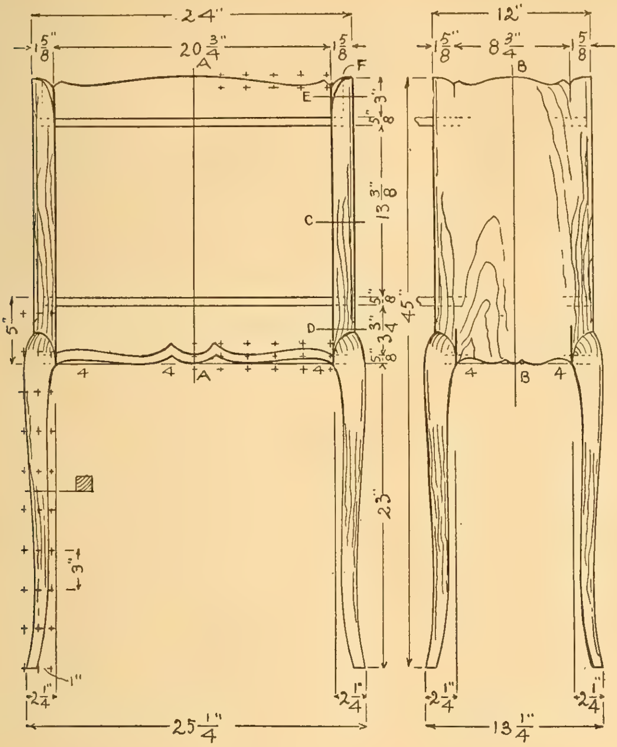
By Charles A. King

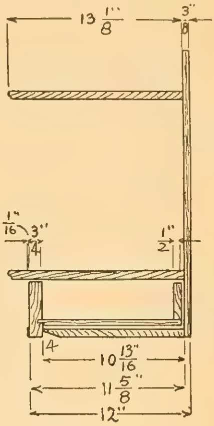
A convenient bedroom accessory for books, writing materials and other occasionally used articles is the French bed stand. It may be made of mahogany or maple or of the same wood as the rest of the furniture of the room.

Make the four corners of 2¼″ x 2¼″ wood 45″ long; square the two inner sides, make a thin wood or a pasteboard pattern of the leg by transferring the 1″ x 3″ squares and reproducing outlines; draw them on the two outer sides of the squared pieces. Place the jointed sides of the post or leg on the band saw table and saw carefully just outside of the lines; save the pieces cut out and lightly brad them where they were cut out for these bear the marks by which the other side must be sawn. Be sure the brads clear these lines or the saw will be dulled. Smooth carefully, refine curves and keep the legs square in section at all points.

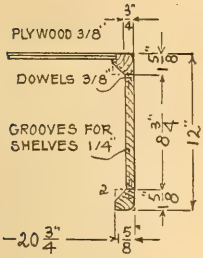
Get out the two ends ¾″ x 8¾″ x 22″; cut top and bottom as shown, fit to legs, make dowel joints and assemble temporarily without glue. Make shelf groove on ends and make coinciding marks on legs. Take down, shape the tops of the legs and beginning at the under side of the middle shelf, bevel the inside corners of the posts as at 2, section C, carrying the bevel to point F to conform to the curve of the front side of the leg as at F of the front view and of section E. Cut shelf grooves ¼″ x ⅝″ in ends and accurately continue the grooves across the bevelled inside of each leg. Cut the ¼″ x ⅜″ rabbets in the back legs for the plywood back being sure they are right and left. Smooth the insides of the ends and assemble all permanently. Keep the ends and legs straight across. Now round the corners back half the width of the posts, for it would have made trouble in using clamps if this had been done before.

Make the top shelf of face wood and the middle shelf the same, or if preferred, dowel and glue a 2½″ face strip on the front of common wood for the latter. Cut the curved edge, transferring the outlines by using 1″ x 2″ squares as shown and mold the front edge as in section AA. Fit these shelves in their places with a 5/16″ dowel as at 3 to support the front edge against the corner posts. Get out the bottom shelf of common wood and fit in grooves as shown. Bevel the front edge as at 4. Assemble case temporarily; get out the ⅜″ plywood back 21¼″ x 22″ being sure it is square for upon this depends the stability of the finished stand. Cut the top to design as shown, smooth and assemble with glue, casein preferred unless the worker is sure he can get it together before the glue sets. Fasten the back with brads and drive 1¼″ No. 16 brads slantingly through the shelves into the legs. Cut away the ends of the bottom shelf where they show as at 4 of end view and as suggested at 4 of section AA..

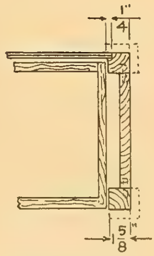

24"
1 5/8"
20 3/4"
1 5/8"
A
F
E
3"
5/8"
C
13 3/8"
5"
D
3"
3 3/4"
5/8"
4
4
A
4
23"
45"
3"
1"
2 1/4"
2 1/4"
25 1/4"
12"
1 5/8"
8 3/4"
1 5/8"
B
4
B
4
2 1/4"
2 1/4"
13 1/4"


13 1/8"
3"
1/16"
3"
1/2"
14
10 13/16"
11 5/8"
12"

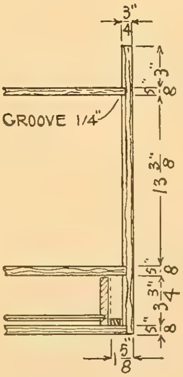
SECTION AA


PLYWOOD 3/8"
DOWELS 3/8"
GROOVES FOR SHELVES 1/4"
3/4"
5/8
8 3/4"
12"
5/8
2
20 3/4"
1 5/8"

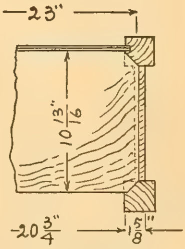
SECTION C



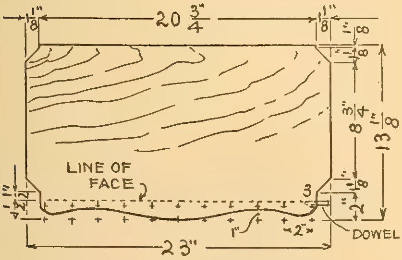
SECTION D


3/4"
GROOVE 1/4"
3/8"
13 3/8"
5/8"
3 3/4"
5/8"
1 5/8"

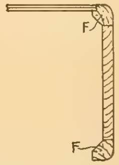
SECTION BB


23"
10 13/16"
20 3/4"
1 5/8"

FITTING OF BOTTOM SHELF


1 1/8"
20 3/4"
1 1/8"
1/8
8 3/4"
13 1/8"
LINE OF FACE
3
1/8
2 1/4"
1"
2"
DOWEL
23"

PLAN OF TWO SHELVES



TAPER BEVEL TO POINT F

SECTION E

Make the drawer; verify all dimensions. The front should be of face wood ¾" x 4⅜" x 20¾". Two sides of pine or whitewood, ½" x 3¾" x 11 3/16", one back ½" x 3" x 20¾", and one plywood bottom ¼" x 10-

15/16″ x 20 3/16″. Place ¼″ x ¼″ groove for drawer bottom ⅜″ from the bottom edges of the front and two sides. Half blind dovetail sides into drawer front and plain dovetail the back into the sides. Shape the lower edge of the front as suggested being sure the curve at the ends gracefully enters the curves of the legs. Make a curved piece 3/16″ x ¾″ to fit the curves of the bottom of the drawer front as shown and glue in place. The bevel of the front edge of the bottom shelf at 4 was made because the edge would show if left full thickness. This will allow the drawer to be pulled out and make it possible to dispense with a drawer pull which may be added if desired. A lock and ornamental escutcheon may be fitted after the case is finished.

The case may be finished with stain or allowed to remain in the natural wood. Give three or four coats of thin white shellac, say about 2 lb., cut. Sand each coat with 6/0 sandpaper and rub the last coat with pumice stone and oil; finish with a dry cloth and rotten stone. If a soft gloss is desired, a finish that will reflect glancing lights with a satiny glint, apply wax and polish.

TOOLS THAT ARE NOT USED FREQUENTLY should be wiped with a rag filled with paraffine oil, or moderately heavy cylinder oil. The careful craftsman watches his tools carefully for he realizes he paid hard earned money for them and must keep them in good condition and protected from rust at all times.

More Ideas

I quote a letter that came recently bringing a few suggestions:

"I saw your lesson in the November issue of The Carpenter, showing how to hold doors when mortising for locks. The first method might work on panel doors over a rough floor, if some one does not come along and kick the sticks out, but it will not work on a modern veneered door. The second method is liable to break the veneering loose when the wedges are taken out. I think the wedges should be put under the end of the door and not the sides.

"To hold a door, I simply pick up a stick or piece of lattice about a foot long and put one end under the door about six inches and raise the other end and push a block under it. This does not damage the door in any way when it is taken out, but it meets the speed requirements of today. This is my way. I thank you."

Here is my answer:

"You suggest that my first method for holding doors, shown in lesson 137, might work on panel doors over rough floors, 'if some one does not come along and kick the sticks out.' This method can not be used with the slab door, but it will work on a panel door, either over a rough floor or over a finish floor. When used on a finish floor, set the sticks a little more nearly upright, and pad the bottom ends with doubled-up sandpaper. This not only protects the floor, but it keeps the sticks from slipping. See Fig. 1. . . . As to the fellow coming along and kicking the sticks out, fire him off the job, if you can't lick him!

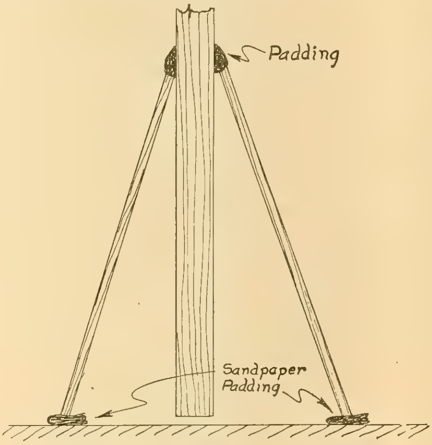


Fig. 1

"The second method will not damage a door, as you fear it will, if the bottom of the door is properly dressed. See Fig. 2. When the wedges are taken out,

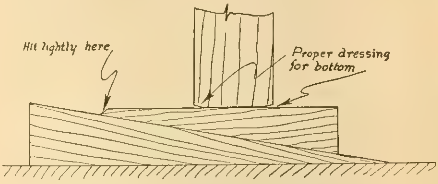


Fig. 2

the top wedge and the door should be moved together until the wedge is loose. Study the drawing."

Figure 3 shows the brother's method of holding a door for mortising. This method is very practical and commonly used.

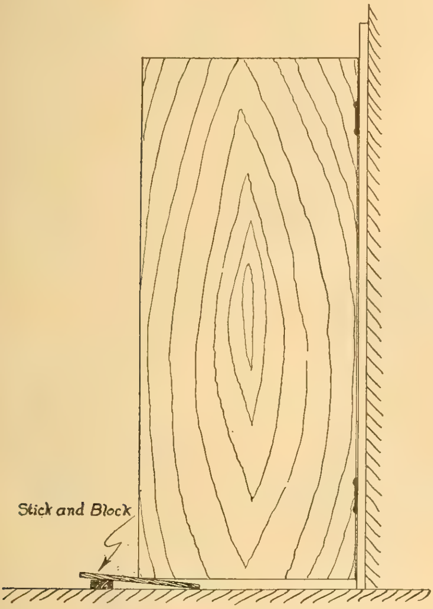


Fig. 3

I am always glad to get suggestions to be dressed up into articles.—H. H. Siegele.

The Small House

Those who have studied the lessons of the series under the caption "Blue Print Reading and Estimating" which have been running in the columns of our Journal for the last three years have gained a solid technical knowledge of building construction in its principal phases. They are in the position to examine a set of architectural plans, analyze the various branches of trade and carry out the construction in a most efficient manner.

With this educational background we feel they are ready for the next advanced step, the preparation of drawings for a single structure.

While the preparation of plans is the province of the architect, there is nothing difficult for the average individual to gain the knowledge of elementary architectural drawing.

However, before we undertake the task of preparing the vast amount of material required for a series of studies in "Elementary Architectural Drawing," we would like to know what the reflection would be on the part of our readers, that is—whether or not they would be interested in the subject enough as to warrant the expenditure of time and efforts which must be given to such an undertaking.

This paper will serve as a sort of an introduction and will also test the ability of the students in the matter of reading drawings.

Our drawing represents a typical small house which conforms to the minimum requirements of the Federal Housing Administration.

It will be noted that all the functional requirements of a house are included. The sleeping rooms are provided with privacy; the bathroom may be entered without passing through another room.

The framing is extremely simple with only one interior bearing partition running the long dimension of the house, permitting two spans of 12 feet each or one span of 24 foot joists supported under the main partition by a bearing member.

The exterior walls of the house may utilize any one or a combination of two of the materials commonly in use, such as wood siding, brick or stucco.

It will be noted from the accompanying drawing that attractiveness may be consistent with simplicity of design, without resort to expensive elaborate details.

The perspective shows the use of wide tongue and grooved horizontal flush siding with a hipped roof which may be shingles or sheet metal.

A careful analysis will disclose the following features have been adhered to throughout in the developing of the design.

The house is rectangular, avoiding all breaks in line except at corners of the rectangle.

The total length of the enclosing, sides is as far as it was possible reduced to the minimum required to enclose a given floor area.

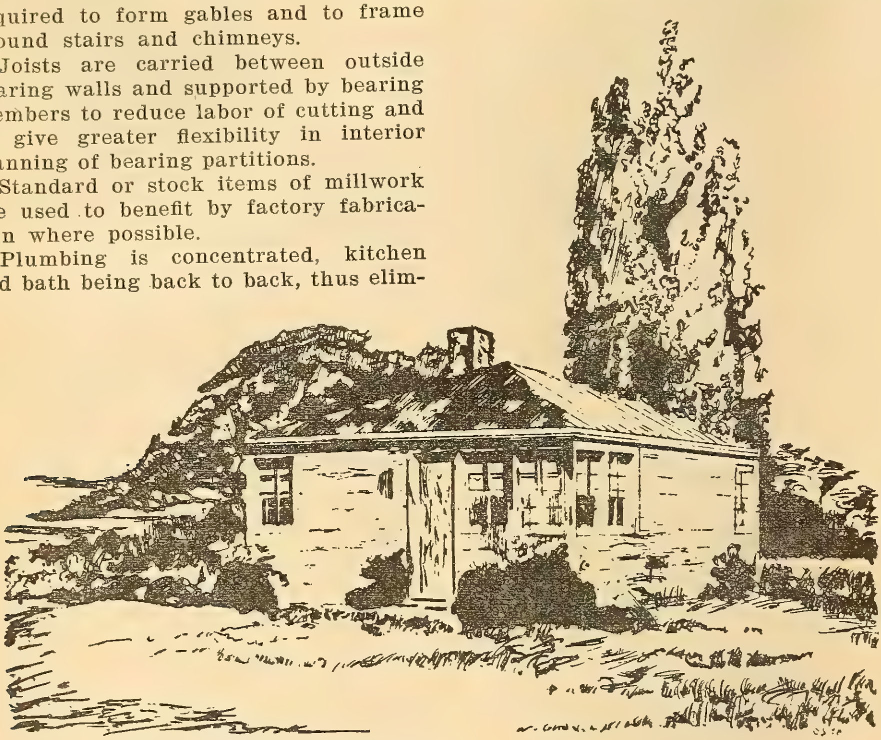
The interior framing and all partitioning has been designed to eliminate all possible corners.

Standards lengths of lumber are used throughout in floor ceiling, roof and wall members except where cutting is required to form gables and to frame around stairs and chimneys.

Joists are carried between outside bearing walls and supported by bearing members to reduce labor of cutting and to give greater flexibility in interior planning of bearing partitions.

Standard or stock items of millwork are used to benefit by factory fabrication where possible.

Plumbing is concentrated, kitchen and bath being back to back, thus eliminating long and unnecessary runs of piping.



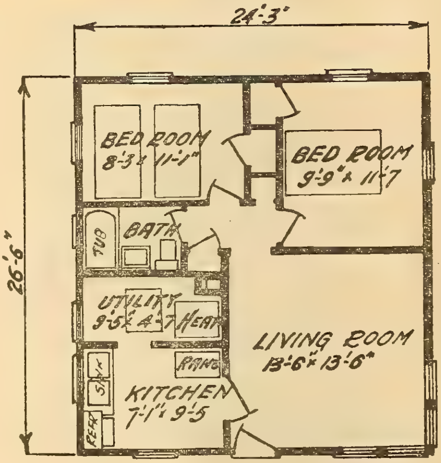
CRTSY.-FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

PERSPECTIVE

The students are expected to study the drawing and with their knowledge already gained from the previous articles they are to prepare rough sketches of the floor plan and the various elevations as well as the foundation plan.

They may select the kind of material which is commonly used in the locality they live and may make such changes in the general design as they wish, considering such changes as necessary to improve the design and comply with the demands of the particular locality.

While these sketches are to be made freehand, they should contain complete dimensions and such data which would ordinarily be required by the builder to successfully carry out construction operation. We would suggest that they refer to the chapter entitled "Free Hand Sketching" in the series on Blue Print Reading where complete instructions are given as to how sketches



FLOOR PLAN

should be made. This is the most essential step toward preparing figures as to the cost of the structure.

The next step is to make a list of material which goes into the erection of the job. Determine the sizes, grades, species and fabrication and group all members separately. The number of pieces, the cross section, and length should be kept in one column. The other columns must contain the description, location and such data which may seem essential to those who are to handle the materials. This is intended for a "General Estimate" which will give a fairly close idea of the cost of the entire job. The method of preparing complete detailed estimates will be treated in the subsequent articles.—(L. Perth)

Old-Time Furniture Finishing

The tombs of ancient Egypt dating back to 3500 B. C. or before have yielded enough wooden furniture to show that the homes of those remote days were furnished with an equipment of furniture similar to that demanded in home comforts today. They show that the crafts of the carpenter and joiner and of the finisher and decorator were well developed. There can be no doubt that the skill of these early craftsmen was acquired from artisans of preceding generations and that the furniture maker understood and applied methods of construction not essentially different from those used today.

The finisher and painter had access to various gums, waxes and pigments, oils and volatile liquids which were used very much as the handcraftsman uses them today. In fact the history of hand-made furniture begins with specimens of such excellence that few essential improvements have since been made. Nothing is known of the preceding milleniums nor of the steps necessary to attain such a high degree of accomplishment, and such a range of materials as woodworkers, metal workers, weavers and other craftsmen used.

In ancient China and India shellac was used in making lacquers, and in Japan the juice of the varnish tree was used for the same purpose. History does not tell us when the first caravans of goods from the Far East arrived in Egypt, but no trace of shellac has been found there. This, however, is not conclusive for without doubt it would have disintegrated and disappeared centuries ago. Only since the late 17th century has shellac been more than occasionally used in Europe though it did not appear in worthwhile quantities until about a century later. Gum varnishes made from amber, copal, kauri and other gums did not come into important use until early in the 19th century. Only since then has the science of making varnish in commercial quantities been perfected.

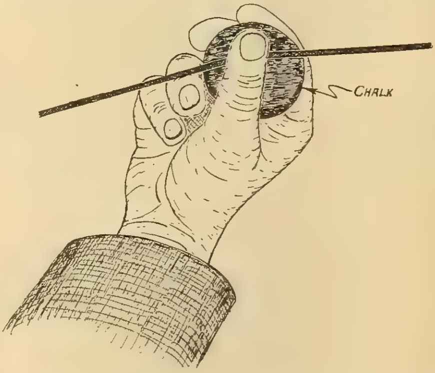
No one seems really sure of the methods of finishing used by craftsmen of Tudor times, but the common modes of life of those swashbuckling days may well have had a large share in giving wood the rich tones we so much admire and try to imitate with only fair success. Due to the lack of chimneys in houses of the Middle Ages, smoke and greasy vapors rising from open fireplaces and from the cooking of foods, mingling with the fumes of drinkables, settled upon the surface of wooden furniture and of the exposed construction of the buildings and upon the floors. Also if we are to believe ancient writers, linseed oil, wax and various fats, milk, stale ale and beer were used in washing and rubbing the wood surfaces. The deep tones of the corners and of the depressions and under cuts of carvings and of the contrasting high lights were softened and blended during the aging process of perhaps four or five centuries and created beauty which can be obtained by no other method. This may be said to be real wood finishing for oil and wax were forced into the fibers of the wood and they hardened there. Thus the surface fibers of the wood were filled with hardened oil or wax and have a different tone from that resulting from spreading stains, shellac or gum varnishes. These are added to the surface of the wood and give the shiny gloss which is called wood finishing.

The modern craftsman attempts, by the use of stains, fillers, varnishes and laquers to imitate over night the soft tones and the glinting lights acquired only by centuries of care. Often excellent tone contrasts and soft lights result, but the beautiful silky sheen of well cared for furniture of ancient times is seldom reproduced. Instead, the high lights are often exaggerated to the nth degree of unloveliness. Oil finishes have been almost forgotten for they do not fit into the modern ideas of a shiny finish and speed of production. However, the beauty of the old pieces forcibly speaks for itself and the resurrection of oil finishes is more and more demanded by discriminating lovers of fine furniture.

From the time Europe become furniture minded, say during the 16th century, and began to furnish manor houses instead of castles and fortresses, both oil and wax were used until early in the 18th century when mahogany appeared. This beautiful wood did not respond to the treatment that had been applied to oak and during the early Georgian period the use of shellac began in a timid sort of way. It was found to give quicker results than oil and a harder surface than wax. Though the results of using linseed oil upon most woods have never been surpassed by any other type of finish, from the time of Chippendale to the present, shellac has been increasingly used upon the best custom work for it seems peculiarly adapted to finishing mahogany. This led to the use of varnishes as the factory system developed during the early 19th century. After years of service, a shellac finish may be sanded or rubbed smooth and given one or more coats of shellac, well rubbed with oil, thus restoring the original finish. On the other hand, when gum varnish fails, it develops fine or coarse cracks or "gators," taking on an appearance of an alligator's hide. This may be remedied only by removing the varnish and refinishing.—(Charles A. King)

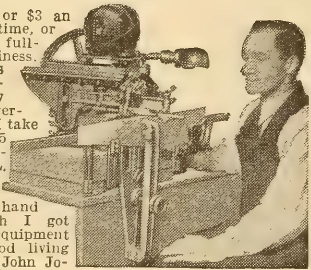
Chalking A Line

Not so long ago we were watching an old mechanic chalk a line, and he did just what almost every apprentice does when he chalks a line for the first time —he took the chalk and pulled the line over it in such a manner that it wore a deep groove into the chalk. We noticed, too, that the piece of chalk he was using was well cut up with grooves. Because he was an old acquaintance we demonstrated to him how a line could be chalked without cutting deep grooves into the chalk, which was somewhat as follows:



We held the chalk as shown in the drawing with the line between the surface of the chalk and the thumb. With a rotary motion of the hand, we caused the line to slip over the whole surface of the chalk, guiding it with the thumb and fingers and gradually turning the cake of chalk so as to wear the surface evenly. This trick must be practiced before it can be done with efficiency.

—H. H. Siegele.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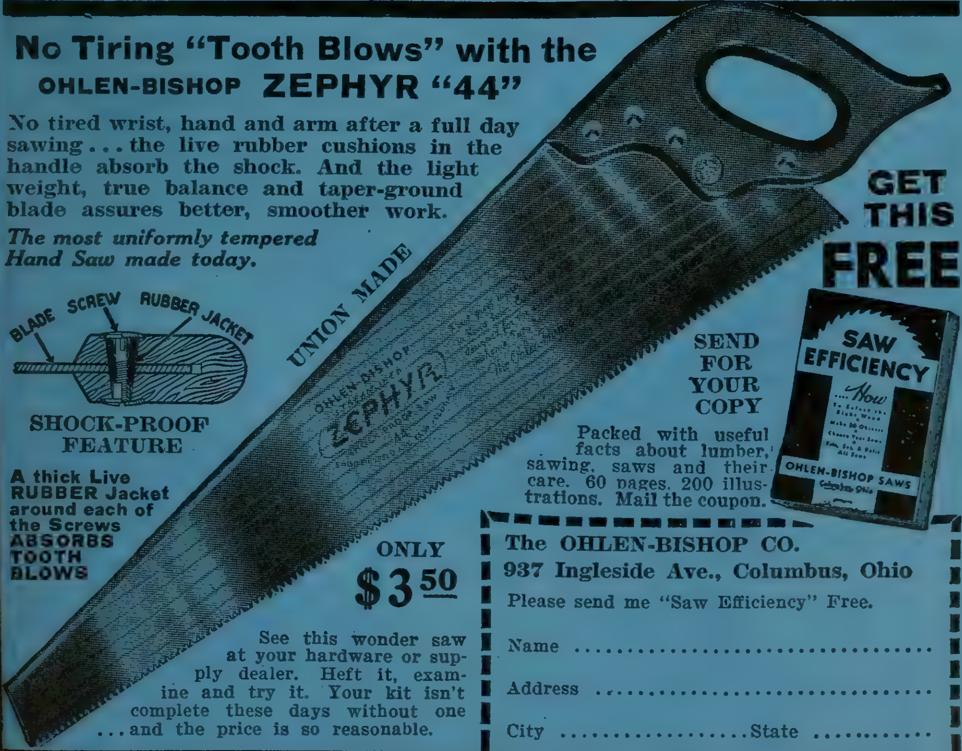

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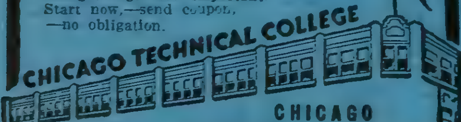

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The CARPENTER

February

1940

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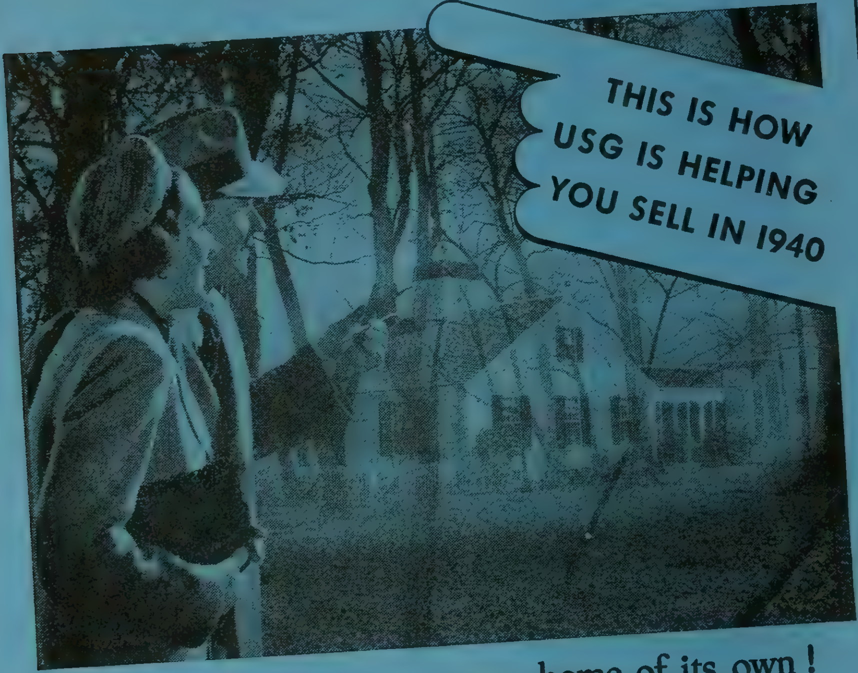
born
February 22, 1732.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
born
February 12, 1809.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1940
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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To Believe Or Not to Believe

THE news from the Russo-Finnish conflict as carried in the daily press has given the Finnish army by far the best of the argument. According to news dispatches the Finns are slaying and capturing the Red invaders by the thousands along with many more thousands of dollars of costly war equipment. (Red prisoners and casualties reported in foreign dispatches total many thousands more than the 200,000 troops Russia is said by U. S. army men to have sent into Finland.) Russia has been conceded a few victories but these have been heavily offset by the major triumphs of the brave Finnish fighters, quoting from our newspapers.

Early in the European war the American people were warned to be on the alert for any and all war propaganda. It is time to repeat this warning. Without any intention of belittling Finland's gallant stand against Stalin's army and holding the highest admiration and hopes for the success of its defense to maintain its liberty and free government, the American public must be on guard against swallowing too many of Finland's military successes without a liberal sprinkling of salt.

The American people have always championed the underdog. And, detrimental to American neutrality or not, the sympathies of the American people in the Russo-Finnish conflict are overwhelmingly with the Finns.

In the last World War German "atrocities" in Belgium as propagandized in this country by the press were powerful influences that aided in winning this nation's sympathies on the side of the Allies. (Sympathetic Americans later found out that they really went to war to protect Wall Street loans to the Allies.) Despite the fact that German soldiers were reported to have lopped off the hands of Belgium children, etc.; no evidence of such atrocities exists today.

Where innocent Belgians were ravished by German soldiers, today we see little Finland gloriously victorious against the mighty power of the Red military machine, according to the daily press.

Let us remember that the military of Europe are past masters in war propaganda art as we read of Finland's successes, and remember too that we as readers are subject to very inadequate and distorted accounts of war news from Europe because of the rigid censorship imposed upon the more than 1,000 trained American correspondents in Europe.

If these stories of Finnish military triumphs are true, well and good. It behooves all of us, however, to keep in mind that these almost unbelievable victories by the Finns may be Europe's subtle propaganda agencies at work again. The motive behind this reversal of propaganda form as compared to Belgium in the last World War, if such be the case, is obscure at the moment, but if Finnish army successes are only propaganda designed for American consumption Europe has a motive and that motive is allying American soldiers again on the side of France and Great Britain, this time against Russia and Germany, in World War, No. 2.

Reason for disinclination to believe the daily press dispatches regarding Finnish conquests is contained in the semi-official U. S. Army and Navy Journal which editorially supports the Finnish cause. It guardedly warns its readers, mostly army and navy officers, against assuming as the whole truth Finnish victories.

In the December 30 issue of the military publication, an unsigned article, "War on Land," says:

"Without detracting any from the stubborn defense being put up by the Finns in defense of their territory it must be pointed out that the problem of Russia in taking that territory is vastly different from that of the Germans in their Polish campaign.

"Poland was taken under the most favorbale of weather and over terrain similar to our Midwest plains. Russia, on the other hand, has not even been fortunate in the type of cold weather brought by this season, for the snow, instead of being the normal dry snow, has been wet and heavy, while the ice and marshes have been mushy instead of hard frozen —all impediments to military operations either on foot or by motor.

"Then, too, virtually a continual fog has hung over the country, forbidding any effective air operations. In addition, the very conformation of the land, lakes and inlets through which the invading army must wend its way, precludes the use of the overwhelming forces available to the invader, for there is just no room to operate.

"There appears to be no ground for the large number of reports reaching this country that the Russians are inadequately equipped and fed and that many are freezing to death because of inadequate clothing and shelter. As a matter of fact it is quite likely that the losses have been considerably less than contended in dispatches. As a matter of fact, the entire Russian invading forces number only some 200,000 men.

"While the Russians have made little genuine progress in their southern sector around the Karelian Isthmus, they appear to be going satisfactory in the north where they set out from Murmansk. It would seem that the Russian design is to use the southern drive toward Helsinki to keep the Finns busy there while the northern action will cut them off from Sweden and deprive them of supplies from that source and from the ocean in the north. Meanwhile the drive in the central sector, across the narrowest part of Finland, is intended to cut the little nation in half, disrupt communications and leave the southern section isolated, to be squeezed out in time."

Let us all toast Finland's success, but while doing so keep our minds alert for European propaganda and our suspicions working overtime about any datelined news story concerning Europe's troubles.

WPA Writers Project Prepares Total of 402 Books

Thirty-eight State and local guides, thirteen volumes of folklore and ethnic studies, and nine regional almanacs and tour books are among the eighty-eight new titles comprising the most recent supplement to the catalog of major publications of the WPA Writers' Program, Colonel L. C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, announced.

The grand total of all publications prepared on the program now stands at 402, he added, and approximately twenty others will be ready for publication within the next sixty days.

The supplement brings up to date the original catalog published in November, 1938. It lists the new titles alphabetically and gives the names of the sponsors, publishers, and the price of each book. Included are thirteen State guides, twenty-five local guides, six volumes of folklore, seven ethnic or racial studies, four almanacs, five tour guides, and twenty-seven volumes of miscellaneous character embracing such diverse topics as "Baseball in Old Chicago," "The Floods of Johnstown" and "The History of the Jewish Press of Massachusetts."

The volumes range from small pamphlets for free distribution by the sponsors to full sized books of 400 to 500 pages which retail for as much as $3.

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Morgan Winks At Banking Act

THE SENATE Monopoly Committee gave the public an interesting glance into the House of Morgan recently. For the first time some of the secrets of that sacred temple of finance were exposed to the public eye as the two halves of the Morgan financial mansion were pulled apart to reveal the innermost machinations of that vast structure of high finance.

One half is J. P. Morgan & Co., which for generations was the all-around banker for business and high finance—until the early New Deal "Pecora probe" and the Banking Act forced banks to separate their securities-selling from their general banking.

The other half is Morgan, Stanley & Co., organized by the Morgan partners in 1935, shortly after the Banking Act went into effect, to take over the securities-selling (investment banking) formerly done by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Thus Morgan's right hand is no longer supposed to know what his left hand is doing, and the law is "obeyed," but Morgan continues to control both halves.

Incidentally, the O'Mahoney committee found that the law is obeyed in the same way by other big banks.

Documents from the Morgan files, and testimony by George Whitney, Arthur M. Anderson, other Morgan partners, and other big bankers, disclosed such facts as these:

Morgan partners started Morgan, Stanley with $7,500,000 capital, on which it has made gross profits of $12,689,928 in the four years since 1935.

J. P. Morgan & Co. "earned" $4,000,000 for Morgan and his partners in the one year 1938, but they paid no income taxes, largely because that bank put most of its funds into "tax-free" government bonds.

That J. P. Morgan & Co., sometimes directly and sometimes through Morgan, Stanley, continued its control over America's biggest corporations and their security issues after the Banking Act was passed, was proved by a mass of evidence.

One outstanding example was the 33-year Morgan monopoly of "Bell Telephone Trust" financing. Many of the other examples were railroads.

The railroad mentioned sold bond issues in 1935—before Morgan, Stanley was set up but after the Banking Act, supposedly, had put J. P. Morgan & Co. out of the bond business.

The first example was a New York Central subsidiary, the Toledo & Ohio Central, whose banker has been J. P. Morgan & Co. ever since 1880.

In 1935, this road was about to sell a $12,500,000 bond issue, and three investment banks wanted to participate. A "memorandum" from the files of a Boston banker, H. M. Addinsell, showed that they went to J. P. Morgan & Co., and humbly asked one of its partners, Whitney, to decide what share of the bonds each of the three might have.

After some discussion with Whitney, the three bankers "matched for it," the memorandum said. In other words, millions of dollars of railroad financing was staked on the toss of a coin. Whitney admitted to O'Mahoney that this is what actually happened.

In this example, and in the others, the purpose of the committee was to show that railroads and other corporations seldom invite all investmentment bankers to "bid" on their securities. That is, to offer their prices so the issuing corporation can accept the highest and most favorable bid, and thus get the most money at the lowest interest rate.

Instead of doing this, many railroads and other corporations simply sell their securities to the House of Morgan at its price, and let Morgan decide what part of the securities it will sell, and what parts it will hand along to other banking firms, for them to "retail" to the public.

This method is costly to railroads and other corporations. It enables the House of Morgan to dictate its own prices and profits. Moreover, it gives Morgan vast prestige and power, because other bankers have to come to him and his partners hat in hand, to get any share in the securities.

Another banker's "diary" showed that he and other bankers dealt entirely with the partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. (which was supposed to be out of the bond business) to get a share of an $8,000,000 bond issue by an Erie subsidiary, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio. The officials of this road and the Erie did nothing but sign the necessary papers after everything was arranged.

In the case of a $12,000,000 Atlantic Coast Line bond issue, another banker's "diary" showed he went to a Morgan partner, Whitney, and that Whitney graciously told him "there is no reason why you should not approach Lyman Delano direct."

Delano was chairman of the Atlantic Coast Line, the top man of that railroad, but the banker apparently felt he had to get Morgan permission to even see Delano "direct" about the road's bonds.

Incidentally, O'Mahoney brought out the fact that much of the money obtained by sale of these bonds was used to pay off a loan previously made to the Atlantic Coast line by J. P. Morgan & Co. This was done, although the Banking Act, according to the O'Mahoney committee's counsel, prohibited the "flotation of securities to pay off obligations owing to a bank."

Leon Henderson, a member of the committee, called his colleagues' attention to "the history of the financing of America's largest corporation (The American Telephone and Telegraph Company) by America's leading bankers" (the House of Morgan).

Records and testimony showed that, up to 1906, the Bell company got capital out of its earnings and by selling its bonds to the banker who offered the highest price for them.

But in 1906 John W. Waterbury and another "Morgan man" got on the Bell board of directors and there was an immediate change. From then on through 1939 Bell has sold two billions of dollars of bonds through one bank, the House of Morgan.

No other banker ever got a chance to offer a higher price for the bonds, but Morgan acting as a sort of "wholesaler," selected the same banks year after year to share in the "retailing" of the bonds to investors.

Thus Morgan dictated to both Bell and the other bankers, and made profits so enormous that the committee could not ascertain their total.

As the hearings neared their end, a Chicago banker who would like to have a hand in the profitable security business, H. L. Stuart of Halsey Stuart and Company, said to O'Mahoney:

"I have been in investment banking 55 years, but I have learned more listening here than I ever dreamed about the way securities are handled in the east. It amused me to hear how the boys divide up something they don't own."

The "boys" referred to are Morgan and the bankers, who, as one of them said in a letter discovered by the committee, "have got under the covers with Morgan and as close to him as possible."

Laws Can't End Labor Disputes

The notorious anti-union "Associated Farmers" of California, exposed as a labor-hating organization by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee and its proposal to outlaw unions defeated in a state-wide referendum, will again attempt to force its fascist policies upon the people of California.

Californians, however, outside the labor movement are now aware that the Associated Farmers' movement is nothing more than a handful of farmers who are being used by bankers and industrialists as a front to bring labor to its knees. These facts have been exposed.

Recently the conservative San Francisco Chronicle gave free rein to its labor news analyst, Arthur Eggleston, to write his candid opinion of the Associated Farmers. Mr. Eggleston's article follows:

By Arthur Eggleston

WHAT is needed in labor relations in this country and particularly in California by such groups as the Associated Farmers is less searching for an impossible Utopia and more realism and a hard, practical approach to the subject.

"Associated Farmers seek laws to end labor warfare," is the headline which throws this group into bed with the Ham and Eggers, searchers for perpetual motion machines and architects of impossible Utopias.

If there were laws which would end labor warfare and domestic warfare and international warfare, to say nothing of business, industrial and other conflicts that rise out of human relationships they would have been passed long ago.

It requires something more than laws to end labor or any other kind of warfare. Otherwise, the anti-labor laws and decisions and injunctions passed in this country "to end labor warfare," would have ended labor warfare. Otherwise, the Wagner Act and the other slim protections afforded to workers in their efforts to organize would have ended labor warfare.

Neither the headline nor the language in which it was decided by the Associated Farmers to seek another anti-labor proposition No. 1 at a special session of the legislature tells the whole story. A law acceptable to the Associated Farmers would have to do several things before it ended labor warfare.

Least of the things such a law would have to do would be to smash independent and effective labor organizations and blacklist leaders, replacing them with company-dominated unions or no union at all.

Still there could be no end to labor warfare as long as workers and employes and their leaders remained American citizens with all of the rights, privileges and civil liberties of the freedom-loving people of this nation. Labor organizations and any others are only the result of their striving, the outward manifestation of their several needs.

It is not at all certain but that the class of person who would insist, even as the Associated Farmers, upon combining for mutual aid and protection would eventually have to be stripped of some fairly fundamental rights before he would lie down under a law which makes his American citizenship a fraud and delusion.

It might be necessary to strip him of his right to vote, deprive him of the right to say what sheriff and what cop was going to have the privilege of breaking up his underground, by this time, labor organization. Moves in that direction in California are well known already.

But even with this, family and national tradition would persist and in the folk lore of his kind and in the histories and legal documents he would find that he and his fellows at one time enjoyed a higher social and economic life and a position of dignity and respectability (if he read the old Labor Day orations before that holiday was abolished).

And so it would be necessary finally to close the schools, make reading and writing below a certain economic level a crime punishable by death.

Without that final step and perhaps one or two more down the same ladder, there would be no end to labor warfare.

And so it is seen that attempts to end labor warfare without consulting one of the parties to the conflict and without paying any attention to his needs and even disregarding the fact that he is a fellow-citizen, require more than just a simple law which will, for example, outlaw hiring halls, closed shop agreements and secondary strikes.

If the proposers of such laws don't have those other steps in mind, they haven't thought the thing through, and everything points to the fact that they haven't thought it through.

This is no fanciful presentation of what might happen. It has happened. The attempt to deal with combinations of working people in the manner outlined above and the manner certainly contemplated in the kind of law proposed by the Associated Farmers began long before 1894, but the general order under which Federal troops shot down strikers during the American Railway Union strike still stands as the most perfect of the iron-handed approach to problems of labor relations.

This is not 1894 and the nation has passed through the trial and error period of court decisions which held that quitting work was criminal, arbitration unconstitutional, the boycott, efforts to organize, the strike, all illegal. In but a very few sectors of society it has passed beyond the period in which the blacklist was lawful, there was a constitutional right to discharge a man for belonging to a union, a constitutional right to require workers to leave a union.

The kind of laws which would "end labor warfare" in the manner indicated, belong with that era, the period when the eight-hour day was unconstitutional, safety laws for mines were unconstitutional, it was unlawful to fix wages by law.

To say that the nation would not permit things to reach such a sorry pass is to overlook the part that the American labor movement has played in forcing the passage of factory, compensation, wage and hour, and other laws and fostering purity of election laws, school and library facilities.

The history of company created, controlled and dominated labor organizations shows what would happen to the kind of laws that make this the year 1940 rather than the year 1894, if the independents were eliminated. There wouldn't be any company unions even after a while, unless in deference to a confused public opinion.

The law proposed by the Associated Farmers does not belong in the same country with the Wagner Act, and the two could not live side by side. They contemplate two different ways of trying to bring labor peace.

The one is the American way; the other stems from the undemocratic countries of Europe.

When the record of the Wagner Act is finally presented to and understood by the American public it will be seen that in its insistence upon democracy in choosing collective bargaining representatives and in its refusal to countenance brutal and bludgeoning methods of forcing continued inequality of bargaining strength it is the true American way of ending, as far as it is socially desirable, labor warfare.

* * * * *

CHARGES that big financial interests, working hand in glove with fake "farm" organizations, are responsible for terrorism against labor in California, were dramatically confirmed before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee recently in San Francisco.

Testimony given to the committee disclosed that financiers wield a powerful club over growers, compelling them to keep wages to agricultural and cannery workers down to sweatshop levels if they want to stay in business.

Whenever employes in the past struck against such conditions, vigilante armies, with sheriff's deputies, were promptly mobilized to smash the strikes, witnesses told the committee.

Many growers would like to give labor a square deal, but are prevented from doing so by bankers, it was disclosed. Growers rely upon these companies for loans to meet payrolls, and must carry out orders.

Heads of two such finance companies—T. P. Coates of the Production Credit Corporation and R. V. Jensen of Anderson, Clayton & Co.—were called to the stand by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., to answer charges.

Both admitted that loans to growers give them the right to dictate wages, but they claimed this power was "never exercised." That denial was exploded by other witnesses.

Mrs. H. E. Nichols, owner of a cotton farm, revealed that her ranch paid substantially more than the "going wage rate."

"How do you do that?" Senator La Follette asked her.

"Well, we don't have to take any financing money and so we are not told what to pay," she replied. "We're our own boss."

Later, the committee unfolded even more significant evidence—that the finance firms poured out huge sums of money to the "Associated Farmers," which in turn staged a reign of terror against workers striking for a living wage.

Anderson, Clayton & Co. was listed as having given over $5,000 to the state headquarters of the "Associated Farmers," which has been shown at the hearings to have been created and subsidized by the state's biggest "open shop" industrialists and labor-haters.

Biggest contributor to the fake "farm" group was revealed to be the Industrial Association of San Francisco, notorious "open shop" organization. It gave $15,400.

Many more shocking stories of wholesale violence against pickets during agricultural and cannery strikes were related to the committee. A strike at a Stockton canning company was smashed after the sheriff mobilized an army of 1,000 business men, equipped with pick handles. This "citizens' army" was led by Captain William Garrison, former president of the "Associated Farmers," it was charged.

Incidentally, many daily newspapers in California are doing their utmost to distort the work of the committee with vicious reporting of the hearings.

Facing *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

THIS is one session of Congress that organized labor must keep its eye on.

It now appears certain that the legislators, or law doctors, are planning an immediate operation on the National Labor Relations Act.

The American Federation of Labor and its four million members are deeply interested in this operation. We intend to stand by and see to it that the proper diagnosis is made, that only the diseased parts are cut away. We will insist that healthy tissue be substituted for infected tissue. But we will refuse to permit amputation of any vital organs.

Remember, the American Federation of Labor sired the National Labor Relations Act. It is our baby. Unfortunately, it fell into the hands of the wrong governess—the present National Labor Relations Board.

The conduct of the National Labor Relations Board and its staff has become a national scandal. The complaints and warnings submitted by the American Federation of Labor at the last session of Congress have been fully corroborated by events. Even the Supreme Court of the United States has put its finger on the unfairness of the present situation.

Erroneously, the Supreme Court's decision in the Pacific Coast Longshoremen's case has been interpreted as a defeat for the American Federation of Labor. That is not so. The court merely pointed to a serious defect in the law as it now stands. It is said that Congress did not give the Circuit Court of Appeals the right to review certification orders by the board.

If a union is injured by an unjust certification of the proper collective bargaining unit, it can commence suit in a court of original jurisdiction, the Federal District Court. This is being done in the Longshoremen's case but it is a long and expensive process. Therefore, as the Supreme Court said, the remedy lies with Congress.

Congress holds the remedy. It is contained in the amendments sponsored by the American Federation of Labor which were introduced at the last session of Congress by Senator Walsh and Representative Barden.

These amendments were drafted with great care to cover every defect in the law and its administration which has arisen since enactment. Some of them are too technical to explain to the layman in the brief space alloted to this column. But we feel it may be helpful and instructive to reiterate here the key amendments for the adoption of which the American Federation of Labor will fight with all the resources at its command at this session of Congress. Here they are:

1—Bargaining Unit—This amendment provides that employes in a plant must be accorded their right to decide for themselves the unit in which they are to be classed for the purposes of collective bargaining. For the board to decide the proper unit without letting the workers choose, is to deprive them of the fundamental rights of self-representation and self-determination. By assuming such authority in the past, the board has seized the power of life and death over trade unions. That is very dangerous. It is the first step toward Government control of unions and that in some countries has led to Government dictatorship. We are fighting now to restore and preserve the freedom of workers and the independence of their trade unions. There is nothing in this amendment to prevent workers from choosing a plant-wide, industry-wide or nation-wide unit for collective bargaining. There is nothing in it for legitimate industrial or semi-industrial unions to fear. There is nothing in it that can upset established systems of collective bargaining. The amendment merely affirms the right of workers to decide for themselves who their representatives shall be. This is a fundamental and inalienable right. An underhand attempt has been made to steal it away. The amendment will circumvent this conspiracy.

2—The right of the board to abrogate valid collective bargaining contracts between bona fide labor unions and employers must be clearly defined and restricted.

3—Labor Board—This amendment abolishes the present National Labor Relations Board and its present administrative setup. It will substitute a new Federal Labor Board of five members to be appointed by the President.

* * * * *

PRESENT LABOR BOARD PERSONNEL MUST GO!

THE present Labor Board and its entire administrative personnel must go!

This has now become the almost unanimous feeling of the American people.

The courts also have had their say. Here is a cogent declaration from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago:

"Time and experience have demonstrated that the public, as well as litigants, will tolerate the honest mistakes of those who pass judgment, but not the biased acts of those who would deprive litigants of a fair and impartial trial."

The court directed these words to the National Labor Relations Board in a decision recently reversing one of the Board's rulings.

It was more than two years ago that the American Federation of Labor first raised its voice in protest against the unfair tactics of the Labor Board. Since then abundant proof has been adduced of the justice of the Federation's charges. Day in and day out we read in the newspapers revelations by the House Committee investigating the Labor Board which bear out in every detail the complaints of the American Federation of Labor.

We read about officials of the board who traveled through the country on a Government expense account recruiting members for the CIO. We read about agents of the Board who secretly referred to the American Federation of Labor as the "A. F. of L." and spoke of CIO cases as "our cases."

In these circumstances, no half-way measures can be tolerated. Appointment of new board members to replace those now serving will not be enough. A complete house-cleaning of the entire Labor Board setup is imperative.

Even this great forward step is not sufficient to guard against a recurrence of Labor Board trouble. Congress must lay down the rules of the game which the new Labor Board must follow. We have learned the mistake of entrusting wide discretionary authority to quasi-judicial Government agencies. The inevitable consequence is abuse of discretion.

The American Federation of Labor has wisely provided for this contingency. Its amendments contain specific rules for the guidance of the new board. These rules were designed to guarantee fair play to all litigants before the Board. They were not fashioned just to protect the American Federation of Labor and the members of its affiliated unions. They are just as fair to CIO unions. And they guarantee equal fairness to employers. We cannot have favoritism in the law, because favoritism spells injustice.

Thus, the American Federation of Labor amendments do not say that the craft unit must be chosen by the Labor Board as the appropriate collective bargaining unit. Nor do they say that the industrial unit must be chosen by the Board in every case. Instead of any arbitrary, autocratic rule, our amendments declare that it shall be up to the workers themselves to decide in each case by majority vote who their collective bargaining representative shall be, whether they want to be represented by a craft unit, a plant unit, an industry-wide unit or a geographical unit. That is the essence of democracy. It is in accordance with the spirit of the Act which was created to guarantee to the workers of this country the right of self-organization for collective bargaining.

Contrast this amendment sponsored by the American Federation of Labor with the one which the CIO has announced it will seek to obtain. The CIO amendment would require the Board to fix the industrial unit in every case regardless of the wishes of the workers affected. Is that democracy? Is it common fairness?

Furthermore, the CIO wants a new provision in the law to provide jail sentences for employers found to have violated the National Labor Relations Act. The American Federation of Labor is strongly opposed to any such idea. We believe it violates the fundamental principle behind the National Labor Relations Act which seeks to establish peaceful and friendly relations between employes and employers.

Instead of trying to imprison employers and thus possibly destroy the jobs of workers, the American Federation of Labor has taken a step in the opposite direction. We want to be just as fair to employers as we would like them to be toward us. The amendments sponsored by the Federation would permit employers caught in the middle of a dispute between rival unions to file a petition with the Board asking for an election to determine the lawful collective bargaining representatives of his employes. That is only fair.

And we have also included in the Federation's amendments a provision specifically permitting employers to express their opinion to employes if such opinions are not accompanied by intimidation, coercion or threats thereof. Certainly the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution covers this right of free speech, but the Labor Board has sought to deny it.

In view of the foregoing, can the fairness of the American Federation of Labor's amendments be challenged?

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Courage is the armed sentinel that guards liberty, innocence and right.—Baldwin.

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Jobless Major Problem of 1940

DESPITE the large increase in many sections of American business due to the European war, the army of workers who are refused employment by industry remains at the tremendous high figure of 9,377,000, according to the estimate of unemployment for November made by the American Federation of Labor.

The installation of labor displacing machinery, the Federation said, has resulted in employers throwing three million workers into the jobless army. In addition, employers have not provided jobs for an increase of five million in the working population during the last few years.

The text of the A. F. of L. statement on unemployment follows:

"An increase in unemployment is to be expected at this time of year, when farmers lay off their harvest help, building slackens because of cold weather, factories lay off the help hired for the fall busy season and railroads drop the extra workers taken on for heavy crop movements. These lay offs are usually offset, but only in part, by new employment in retail stores for the Christmas season. The net lay-off from October to November varies between 100,000 and 150,000 in prosperous years, and may mount to 700,000 in years like 1937 when business recedes in the fall months.

"This year we had no net November lay-off in factories, because of increased production in the heavy industries—iron and steel, machine tools, foundries, farm machinery— and in consumer goods industries such as furniture, cotton goods and woolen goods. Instead, there was an increase in factory employment, giving jobs to 16,000.

"Wholesale and retail stores took on nearly 60,000 workers, and coal mines reemployed 10,000. Nevertheless, lay-offs of 18,000 on railroads, 53,000 in building construction and roads, nearly 120,000 in farming, and 27,000 in other industries offset these gains, and brought a net employment loss of 132,000 jobs. This is the first loss in employment since July. Accounting for the increase in working population. November added 180,000 to the unemployed.

"The Federation estimate of unemployment rose from 9,197,000 in October (revised) to 9,377,000 in November.

"Trade union unemployment reports for early December show unemployment continuing to increase. This is due largely to lay-offs in building and clothing industries, in street transportation and service industries. Early December lay-offs in building were considerably worse this year than last.

"To provide for winter unemployment this year, WPA has been increasing its rolls. On October 11, 1,875,000 were employed on WPA, on November 8, 1,930,000 and on December 13, 2,123,000. The latest figure for relief shows an increase from 1,582,000 in August to 1,667,000 in September.

"As we enter 1940, unemployment is still the nation's number one economic problem. Of the 9,000,000 unemployed today, 3,000,000 have lost their jobs because of labor saving machinery and devices, and 5,000,000 represent those who were added to the working population in the last ten years and for whom there are no jobs. The other million were unemployed even before the depression. With production back to 1929 levels in the last quarter of 1939, these 9,000,000 are still unemployed. It will take a production level 25 per cent above 1929 to put them to work."

Milk Trust Preys on the Public

A SURVEY by Fortune magazine (for business men, one dollar a copy) reveals that the price of milk to consumers could be reduced about four cents a quart without hurting the farmers or depriving distributors of a reasonable profit.

On the heels of the result of the survey by Fortune, the Federal Trade Commision disclosed that consumers are being victimized because milk supplies in many cities are controlled by a grasping monopoly which dictates prices, parcels out markets and determines the amount of milk consumers shall have.

Even in the darkest days of the depression, when the men who milk the cows were begging for help to save them from sheriff sales, and millions of consumers were on relief, National Dairy Products Corporation and Bordens, Inc., kept their prices so high they could declare large dividends, pay fabulous salaries to their officials and lay aside enormous surplusses.

These facts were put before the O'Mahoney Monopoly Committee by the Federal Trade Commission, in refutation to an "indignant" denial by officials of National Dairy and Bordens that a milk monopoly existed.

The commission conceded that these two big wings of the Milk Trust do not control all distribution, but, it added, they do control a large part of the milk supplies in many cities and states. They were charged with having working arrangements to prevent price competition, and had ways and means of keeping independents in line.

To show the handsome profits of these concerns during the depression, the commission said that in 1936, 1937 and 1938 National Dairies had profits of 15, 11 and 12 per cent, respectively. In the same years Bordens' profits were 9.6 7.4 and 8.2 per cent.

These profits, it was emphasized, were based on capitalization, which had been "watered" until it bore no resemblance to the actual value of the properties.

While stockholders were being generously taken care of, National Dairies and Bordens were paying handsome salaries to officials.

Thomas H. McInnerney, president of National Dairies, received $150,460 in 1938, and Theodore M. Montague, president of Bordens, was paid $90,000. Forty-eight officials of National Dairies and 35 officials of Bordens were paid salaries of $15,000 or more.

An interesting chapter of the commission's report retails the steps in the development of the monopoly. McInnerney, it was shown, began to form National Dairies in 1923 by combining a few small distributing companies. By 1928 the corporation had stretched out into cities in 19 states and included 360 companies.

The owners of the 360 companies, the commission said, usually got stock certificates representing more than the properties were worth. By 1938 the assets of National Dairies were listed as $199,724,675—and a large part of that was "water." In the same year surplus profits were nearly $50,000,000.

Bordens got into the business by consolidations in 1928, and by 1936 had gobbled up 207 companies. In 1938 Bordens claimed assets of $122,400,707 and undistributed profits of $36,685,560.

In markets where these corporations operated they dictated prices to dairymen and to consumers. Both were gouged, the commission says, and cited the fantastic profits of the concerns as proof of that statement.

The commission revealed in detail a neat scheme by which the trust is able to whipsaw farmers and consumers. Here is how it works:

The trust pays farmers one price for fluid milk, which is sold to consumers, and a much smaller price for "surplus," or milk that goes into the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products.

In New York, for example, farmers are paid $5.50 a hundred pounds for fluid milk, which figures out at around 5 cents a quart. The price paid for "surplus" milk is so low that it pulls the average price received by farmers down to $2.10 a hundred pounds.

By exacting extortionate prices from consumers, the use of fluid milk, of course, is discouraged, throwing more milk into "surplus," which the trust buys for little or nothing.

World War And Unemployment

IF THE present situation in Europe develops into a world war of the magnitude of the first World War, America will still have more than 8,000,000 jobles workers.

That is the forecast of Lieutenant Colonel Philip Mathews, WPA administrator in Pennsylvania, a hard-hitting army man who has seen service in Russia, Turkey and the Balkans.

Declaring that unemployment is not temporary and threatens to become permanent for an increasingly greater number of millions if our ideas are not drastically revamped, Colonel Mathews added:

"Private industry today can supply all the products we need and at the same time create a vast surplus of products, with fewer men than were employed in 1929.

"That means with production exceeding that of 1929 we still will have more than 8,000,000 unemployed workers.

"There were 2,000,000 idle in 1929, and since then there has come into the production field 6,000,000 new workers, many of whom have never had a job in private industry. That number is being increased each year by approximately 600,000 young people who are reaching working age."

Colonel Mathews said that his experience in Europe convinced him that unemployment there paved the way for dictatorships. Men who sought power promised jobs for everybody and workers were willing to sacrifice liberty for the opportunity to earn a living, he declared.

"Work is as important in the lives of the people as is food," he asserted. "It is apparent that private industry cannot possibly provide for our idle men and women. What, then, is left but for the government to lend its aid and resources to back up the inadequate employment facilities of private business?

"To accept a condition wherein 8,000,000 able-bodied men and women, capable of producing wealth, stand idly by with nothing to do, is unthinkable. To think of these people being condemned for life to accepting public doles is equally abhorrent.

"These men and women must work in order to protect their American birthright—the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

You can depend on products advertised in "THE CARPENTER."

20,000 Wage-Hour Complaints

DEFINITE evidence of the determination of subversive employers to continue imposing long-hours and low-wages on their employes despite the positive mandate of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was cited by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio, in a declaration on the enforcement of the Act.

"When the Fair Labor Standards Act went into effect on October 24, 1938," the convention declared, "President Green called on the officers of the American Federation of Labor unions and especially on central labor unions and State federations of labor, emphasizing that the major responsibility for the enforcement of the law rests upon organized labor. He urged all unions to create wage and hour committees which would carry on educational and informational work among union members and among the unorganized wage earners.

"The attention of all unions was also called to the vital need to maintain complete and readily available records showing wage standards attained by union agreements and the numbers of workers benefitted by them.

"The importance of active participation on the part of union membership in the enforcement of the law was enhanced by the fact that the enforcement section of the Wage and Hour Division, known as the Cooperation and Inspection Section, had been very much understaffed from the outset.

"During the first nine months of the operation of the Act, the Wage and Hour Division received some 20,000 complaints of violations, some 16,800 of which were determined to be valid. Of these 16,800 valid complaints involving 10,500 establishments, nearly 75 per cent were complaints against employers in manufacturing industries.

"For all industries, approximately 70 per cent of all valid complaints involved violations of the minimum wage provisions of the Act either alone or together with violations of the overtime requirements. Most of the complaints received from workers in industries other than manufacturing were those filed against establishments in wholesale and retail trade. About 51 per cent of complaints in this group involved violations of the overtime pay provisions of the law.

"During the first nine months of its operation, the Wage and Hour Division had only 100 inspectors in the field to handle complaints. Over this period, 7,500 complaints were investigated, involving 5,650 establishments. Of the complaints covered by 1,254 reports, 152 cases were closed mainly by restitution of back wages by the employer; 209 were dropped —151 because no violation was found, and 58 because the firms were not covered by the Act; 106 cases were referred for possible prosecution and the remaining 787 cases were still pending final disposition.

"Of 61 prosecutions instituted in the courts by the Federal Government between the end of January and August, 46 preliminary or final decrees have been issued and the Division's preliminary petition for enforcement was denied only once. Of these cases, 29 were criminal suits brought in the various courts by the Department of Justice. In 18 cases, the Government either obtained convictions or the defendants entered pleas of guilty. In the remaining 11 cases suits were still pending. The legal branch of the Wage and Hour Division has filed 34 injunction proceedings seeking to restrain the defendants from violating provisions of the Act. In 28 of these cases the injunctions sought were issued."

The New Farm Proposal

MILLERS, packers and other food processors are sharpening their knives for a farm proposal which is to be submitted to Congress, with the backing of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

The manufacturers will have the support of the Treasury Department. Where the president stands had not been revealed.

It is proposed to revamp the processing tax which the Supreme Court invalidated in 1935 and combine it with the "domestic allotment plan" which the late John A. Simpson, National Farmers' Union leader, advocated more than 15 years ago.

Through this combination about $300,000,000 would be raised yearly to pay farmers "parity" prices on their major crops. By "parity" is meant the farmer would get for his crops dollars that would have the same purchasing power as between 1909 and 1914.

As outlined by Secretary Wallace, here is how the scheme would work:

At the beginning of each marketing season the Secretary of Agriculture would estimate the quantity of a crop needed for domestic consumption during the year. He would also fix the "parity" price.

Each farmer who complied with the A. A. A. and other features of the farm program would receive certificates representing his share of the market for each commodity. He would sell his certificates to buyers, who could not lawfully purchase a commodity without them.

There would be no planting restrictions on farmers, but all crops produced above the domestic allotment would have to be sold abroad for for whatever they might bring.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., opposes the plan, contending it is a tax on consumption and will be reflected in higher food cost.

Wallace, on the other hand, insists the bulk of the tax would be absorbed by manufacturers. That is also the opinion of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont., John L. Lewis' and the CIO's choice for the democratic presidential nomination), who is sponsoring the legislation in the Senate. He declared that the idea is the most practical yet offered.

"Whether wheat has sold at 40 cents or $1.40 a bushel," Wheeler said, "the price of bread has remained the same. The additional cost that millers will be compelled to pay is so small, in relation to the price of a loaf of bread, that the bakers will be unable to pass it along.

"The fact that millers and other processors are viciously fighting the proposal is the best evidence of where the burden is going to fall."

In a speech before a farm audience at St. Paul, Senator Wheeler declared that the principal weakness in the existing farm relief setup is that it requires an appropriation at each session of Congress.

"No business man," he added, "would long remain in business if a substantial portion of his income were dependent upon the will and whim of a politically-minded Congress—and no farmer can.

"Farmer Union representatives realistically recognized this when they came to me with the certificate bill—they know Congress. They are seeking parity payments that rest on a permanent basis—not on a political one. The certificate bill is self-financing. With the funds derived from an indirect form of taxation, the farmer would receive parity payments.

These benefits would be paid him as a matter of right. There would be no more begging—no more panhandling in Washington to secure that to which you are entitled.

"This legislation would not be a panacea or a cure-all for agriculture. It would not solve the farm problem. But it is direct and fair. It involves no compulsion. There would be no acreage restrictions. It would offer some protection against the financial ravages of drought and bad years."

575 Pension Claims A Day

THE Social Security Board announces that it has tuned its adjudicating machinery for the payment of old-age and survivors insurance claims to handle 1,000 a day, or more than 1 every 30 seconds of each 7-hour working day. This Federal insurance program got under way on January 1 and the first monthly checks were to be given to claimants throughout the country on February 1.

The Board's 400 field offices are receiving claims from insured workers who have reached the age of 65. Claims are now coming to Washington at the rate of 575 a day.

Approximately 5,000 of these claims for monthly retirement benefits are on file in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

The Board reports that approximately 15,000 additional claims have been filed at field offices during the last few days. The names of these claimants are being forwarded to Washington in advance of the claims. Each field office is required to check identity, age, marital status, evidence of retirement, and other eligibility requirements for adjucating purposes before each file is forwarded to Washington.

The old-age and survivors insurance program under the Social Security Act provides for payment of monthly benefits beginning in 1940, not only to the wage earner who retires after the age of 65, but under certain conditions to the members of his family. The three groups of persons who may be entitled to benefits are:

1—Wage earners 65 or more years old who decide to retire and who have sufficient wage credits from jobs covered by the act; the wives of such workers if or when they are 65; or any children under 16, or 18 if attending school.

2—Widows at age 65; widows, regardless of age, if there are young children; and dependent children themselves until age 16 or 18 if they are regularly attending school.

3—Surviving parents of the wage earner, at age 65, if they were dependent on him at the time of his death, and if he leaves no widow or child.

The Board explained that a wage earner who is 65 may qualify for benefits when he stops work, if he has earned wages of $50 or more in each of six calendar quarters since this system went into operation January 1, 1937. The benefits payable to a worker's family are based on what he himself would get; a widow receives three-fourths; the wife of an annuitant, each child, or each dependent parent gets one-half. Monthly benefits for survivors are a new part of the program, having been provided under the amendments passed in 1939.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

What They *Say*

THE anticipated report of the Dies Committee on its eighteen-month investigation of un-American activities, 7,000 pages of testimony of more than three million words, has turned out to be one of the biggest duds of congressional investigations.

The document, expected to contain evidence of widespread subversive influences in this country and condemnation of U. S. communist, fascist and nazi groups, was about as mild a report as it had promised to be revealing and explosive.

The reason for the playing down of the report is the admission of New Dealers on the committee, that after reading Chairman Dies' initial report, they rushed into action and supplanted it with their own toned down version. According to news pipe lines, Dies was told that unless his report was substituted, a minority report would be issued that would make more difficult another appropriation from Congress to carry on the work of the committee.

* * * * *

Time, a weekly news magazine in its January 15 issue, carries a picture of Mrs. Roosevelt, the President's mother, "Sistie" Dall, "Buzzie" Dall and FDR's uncle, Frederic Delano listening to the President's address in the front row of the House gallery. Uncle Frederic (who bears a close resemblance to the President or vice versa) is taking a nap, head resting on his elbow propped hand.

* * * * *

The Minister-to-Canada appointment of James Cromwell, husband of heiress Doris Duke whose fortune is estimated at fifty-three million dollars, caused Washington news hawks to comment: "Jimmy Cromwell's appointment indicates that our relations with Canada are in the best possible condition."

* * * * *

General opinion on the appointment of Cromwell, a protege of anti-labor Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, who recently declared that Cromwell "would make an ideal New Jersey Senatorial candidate," was that with an election in the offing, Jimmy, with his wife's millions, would be a pretty handy guy to have around.

* * * * *

Mrs. Margaret Teahan, sister of former Attorney General Frank Murphy, recently appointed by President Roosevelt to the United States Supreme Court, wants it understood that she never made the statement that "He (Frank) looks more like Jesus every day."

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Mayor La Guardia's (New York City) laughing comment, "I don't think the United States government is in much danger from guys like these (Christian Front bomb plotters)," backfired.

Newspaper editorials chastised "the Little Flower" and told him to have more respect for judgment of J. Edgar Hoover, in demonstrating that the FBI is alert to any movement designed against minorities or the government.

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, who nominated President Roosevelt for a third term in a Jackson Day speech in Cleveland, is the President's "winter book" choice for one day assuming the highest office the United States offers.

Jackson is believed to have voiced FDR's personal feelings concerning those frequent grumbles because the President does not declare himself on the third term when he (Jackson) said: "Why should Franklin Roosevelt be the one man in all public life now committed to accept or not accept a nomination? . . . We do not want the greatest asset of the Democratic party in hock."

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John L. Lewis' decision to use his CIO influence toward the nomination of Senator Burton Wheeler of Montana for president in the forthcoming Democratic convention has revived the "kiss of death" chuckles regarding CIO endorsed candidates in political elections.

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This session of congress is expected to follow the same pattern of the one previous, dilly-dallying along until the last few days then cramming everything through in a last minute rush before the June conventions.

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Farmers are expected to come into a good share of congressional benevolence in the form of parity cash this election year despite the President's oversight (?) in neglecting to mention a lump sum in his budget message. The slighted legislators are looking to their jobs, after two years of ignoring tax legislation to provide farm parity revenues. Subsidies to farmers, or parity payments the last two years have cost the government 550 million dollars.

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According to F. W. Dodge, compiler of private building data, privately-financed construction in 1940 will top the two billion dollar mark to make the most active years of its recovery from 1932-33 lows. An 11 per cent expansion is expected in private work compared with last year while public construction advance is set at one per cent.

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The year 1939 saw seventy-eight newspapers, mostly in metropolitan areas, fold. Of the seventy-eight, eleven were merged and the other sixty-seven just went out of business. Meanwhile rumors are many regarding the once powerful news empire of William Randolph Hearst. His papers in Seattle and Los Angeles have been linked with merger and suspension reports. Hearst, once the tsar of his vast news gathering and magazine empire, now is only an aging employe, (76) while his trustees look after his interests.

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The folding of the liberal Chattanooga News is traced to its long fight for TVA power. Despite the fact that public power won over private utility, the News paid the supreme price for its victory. The private utility group struck at the News through its life blood, advertising.

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According to some observers who gazed into 1940's future at the turn of the new year, the present industrial advance will soon slump to its former level, or lower and the country will face a new depression era by mid-summer. If their predictions are true, they see the possibility of FDR accepting a third term nomination.

There are 3,070 counties in the United States, but 153 of them provide employment for 75 per cent of the nation's industrial workers, according to the Department of Commerce.

The first seven counties, it was said, account for 25 per cent of all pay rolls. They are Wayne (Detroit), Cook (Chicago), New York, Philadelphia, Allegheny (Pittsburgh), Cuyahoga (Cleveland) and Los Angeles.

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More than 500,000 persons living in slums will move to modern dwellings during the year, Nathan Straus, director of the U. S. Housing Authority, predicts.

A new life has already begun for 20,000 in 13 cities as a result of 19 completed housing projects, Straus said.

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Unemployment among trade union members last December was at the lowest point for any December during the past ten years, the A. F. of L. reveals. Its survey showed 12 per cent of A. F. of L. members jobless, as compared with a peak figure of 34 per cent in December, 1932.

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One of the great tragedies of the modern industrial system is the plight of middle-aged workers who are denied employment under the cruel and erroneous conception that they lose their efficiency after they are 40 years old.

In theory and on paper, the machine should have eased the physical strain which made more youthful brawn a primary consideration in employment, but, instead, it has sent tens of thousands of men to the scrap pile.

It is encouraging, therefore, to find industrial leaders taking an increasing interest in plans to mitigate this injustice. A number of important concerns at Rochester, N. Y., employing over 35,000 persons, have committed themselves to a hiring policy that will keep the percentage of workers above 40 equal to the percentage of persons in that age group within the community.

This is not only a humane policy, but there is abundant evidence to show that it will turn out to be good business as well. Numerous investigations made by the Works Progress Administration have demonstrated the fallacy of the "through-at-40" inhumanity. The skill and experience of older workers, the studies have emphasized, make them assets rather than liabilities to employers.—Labor.

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Some of the reasons why banks have found beauty shops among their fastest growing customers are discovered in facts reported by the American Cosmeticians Association.

It is estimated by officers of the association that this year American women will spend $209,000,000 in the 78,624 shops under the aegis of the organization. Of this amount $113,000,000 is spent on keeping hair waves waving and $48,000,000 on hair cuts, hair tinting, scalp treatment and shampoos.

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The banquet given at Washington's (D. C.) Willard Hotel by Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, January 6 marking its 125th anniversary was attended by more than 700 persons, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who in a brief talk credited the International Typographical Union with having set an example for the Government's social security program.

In an article in the "Christian Century," a Southerner, Wayne Gard, of the Dallas (Tex.) "News," assails the poll tax, insisting that because of it democracy does not exist in eight Southern states. He points out that the poll tax hits whites as well as Negroes.

"The 'stand-patters' disclose their real purpose when they defend the poll tax as a bulwark against social and economic reforms," Mr. Gard declares. "They know that in general the eight poll tax states are the least progressive in the country, the most laggard in labor and health legislation, the lowest in illiteracy and the most indifferent to the plight of the impoverished tenant farmer and his rickety children.

"They know, too, that if the poor whites are allowed to vote, some of these conditions may gradually be improved—at the taxpayers' expense.

"As long as the ballot is given to the planter and the banker, but is denied to the hill-billy and the cotton cropper, because they do not choose to let their children go hungry for the sake of voting, elections cannot express the popular will."—Labor

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The ever present menace of labor displacing machinery used by employers is emphasized in a report by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, warning American workers against expecting wage increases and larger employment because of the European War.

Going back to the outbreak of the World War in 1914, the bureau said that then practically all immigrant labor was barred from the United States, the result of which was the exhaustion of the supply of working men and women at a time of larger demands for labor made by war industry.

In contrast to the conditions prevailing in 1914, the bureau emphasized the large reserve of unemployed workers, (approximately 10,000,000) now available.

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The Merchants' Association of New York has completed a restricted, but blue ribbon sample of metropolitan business to learn how many of these firms had adopted a five-day week in some form with the following results:

What per cent of the firms surveyed use the five-day week in some form? 86 per cent.

What per cent of firms using some form of a five-day week apply it to all employes all year? 61 per cent.

What proportion of companies using a five-day week maintain it all year for some employes? 19 per cent.

Firms applying the shorter period to everyone part of the year: 16 per cent. Applying a limited form of five-day week to some employes part of the year: 4 per cent.

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The importance of protecting the masses in the United States against price profiteering was emphasized by the November issue of the "Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor."

Pointing out that the living standards of consumers are jeopardized by the action of profiteers in unduly advancing prices, the Survey urged that each union member keep track of price fluctuations in his community and promptly report to the A. F. of L. any instances of profiteering.

Industry's Blackout of Labor

TWO reports, one regarding the rapidity at which the wheels of industry are turning, the other having to do with the rate at which machinery is replacing more and more workers, emphasize probably the second most serious problem to be solved to insure this nation's economic future. The first, of course, is our ten years of nine to thirteen million jobless.

Administration economists recently told President Roosevelt that industry is spinning along at the fastest pace in ten years. Mills and factories are pounding away at backlogs of orders that will carry them at near capacity or above until far in the new year.

Naturally this boom condition is reflected in the huge profits reported in the financial pages of the daily news.

The duPonts, munitions kings, reported they closed the year with the largest earnings and the largest dividend distribution in history. And war orders haven't really a good start.

But more about earnings reports later.

While industry is reaping its profits what is happening to labor?

In October the American Federation of Labor issued a report showing that machines are disposing of workers so fast that industry can now turn out production at peak levels of 1937 with one million fewer employes. This report was upheld by a similar report by government agencies.

In November the American Federation of Labor followed up its October report with another which gave additional proof and cause for concern as it pointed out that industrial output had reached above America's all-time peak set in May, 1929, but that this record was achieved with three million fewer workers!

In other words, mechanization wiped out 2,000,000 jobs between 1929 and 1937, and another million in the last two years alone, the A. F. of L. explained.

This destruction of jobs would actually have gone to the 5,000,000 mark, had not working hours been drastically cut in the past 10 years from an average of 50 to 40 a week.

The saving of 2,000,000 jobs is proof that hour reduction offers a major solution to the problem of unemployment, the A. F. of L. declared.

"The figures are a convincing answer," it said, "to those who claim that further reduction of work hours will prevent American industry from reaching the production levels needed for an adequate living standard."

Industry constantly is cutting its payrolls by replacing machinery for labor. This is necessary, industry argues, because of competition. Industry and its highly efficient machinery have tossed three million workmen on the scrap heap since May, 1929.

Figuring the average earning power of these three million workers at twenty-five dollars a week, industry has removed from national circulation seventy-five millions of dollars weekly.

Reduced payrolls mean reduced buying power for Labor and bigger profits for stockholders. What becomes of those whose jobs are destroyed by machines? Are industrial payrolls to be reduced at the rate of three million workers every ten or eleven years with the consequent reduction in buying power? From where is the buying power to come to replace those millions now going to stockholders? With industry employing fewer and fewer men and thousands of the younger generations coming up each year what will eventually happen? How will they be absorbed in our economic structure? Will industry continue to ignore the plight of those who labor for a living until it eventually destroys itself or will it make an honest effort to meet this grave condition by reducing hours and giving a fair wage scale, one that is adequate to meet the American standard of living?

One big corporation admitted to its personnel several months ago that its 1939 staff was only two-thirds of its 1929 payroll. It complimented its various production heads and sales staffs on the volume of business and added that the corporation was going to increase salaries throughout to the amount of the one-third reduction as compared with 1929.

So far the employes haven't received the promised increase and the matter has gone along for so many months now that it's an office joke.

So far, the "war boom" has absorbed the unemployed only at a snail's pace, compared to the number still idle, the A. F. of L. made it plain. Between July and October, the nation's payrolls had a net gain of 1,084,000, but over 9,200,000 remain on the jobless rolls.

The report also cited another serious problem confronting the nation as it goes into war production, requiring many trained craftsmen. Though over 9,000,000 are idle, some industries are claiming that a shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers exists.

The answer, according to the A. F. of L., is to set up a nation-wide retraining program for young people and those whose skills have been ruined by machines. If such a program is to be carried out effectively, organized labor should have an adequate voice in its administration, the A. F. of L. stressed.

Now back to the profits:

The first four railroads to report for October showed gains of 44.6 per cent over the same month last year and of 66.7 per cent over October, 1937. The carriers are the Baltimore & Ohio, Kansas City Southern, Southern Pacific and Texas & Pacific.

The situation of the "iron horse" is so good that Roger Babson hails its revival as "real news." In fact, he waxes enthusiastic in discussing the present and the future outlook.

Babson, regarded by business men as something of an oracle, declared that traffic is now higher than it has been in any fall since 1930—higher even than in 1936-37.

In spite of that excellent showing, Babson lamented, rail stocks are cheaper than at any time in the past decade—"and that means at any time in history."

Industrial concerns generally are reporting generous profits and liberal rewards for stockholders. One issue of the "Wall Street Journal" listed more than 80 corporations which paid regular and extra dividends —many of them being "out of the red" for the first time in several years.

Steel is still king. With mills operating at 93.5 per cent of capacity, the industry recently scored an all-time record output of 1,276,600 tons.

In the largest single transaction of its kind in history, Great Britain completed negotiations for the purchase of more than 750,000 tons of scrap iron for shipment within the next three months. The price paid was said to be several dollars above the current rate.

No Aid to Non-Partisan League

IN a letter sent to National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and Directly Affiliated Local Unions, President Green of the American Federation of Labor, voicing the action of the 1939 convention of the Federation at Cincinnati, Ohio, and previous conventions, informed the affiliated organizations, that Labor's Non-Partisan League "is an accessory to the CIO and antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor." In urging compliance with this official action, Mr. Green pointed out that officers and members of the A .F. of L. unions cannot be members of or aid Labor's Non-Partisan League without violating decisions of American Federation of Labor Conventions, which are the supreme authority of the Federation.

Following is the text of Mr. Green's letter:

The Fifty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning October 2, 1939, acted upon Resolution No. 78 which dealt with the CIO Labor's Non-Partisan League. I quote from the resolution which was approved and adopted by the American Federation of Labor Convention, as follows:

"Resolved, That the 59th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in order to clarify this situation and for the purpose of making the position and orders of the American Federation of Labor effective hereby reaffirms its position and policy toward Labor's Non-Partisan League, declaring that it is an accessory to the CIO and antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor."

You will note that the Convention decided and declared that the so-called Labor's Non-Partisan League is an accessory to the CIO and is antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor. The CIO Labor's Non-Partisan League is a political organization, formed by the CIO as the instrumentality through which the said CIO organization plans to carry out and execute its political policies. These political policies of the CIO are in conflict and direct contradiction to the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

For this reason, members of the American Federation of Labor and organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor must refrain from having anything whatever to do with the CIO so-called Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The political policies of the American Federation of Labor must be formulated in accordance with its non-partisan political policy, by the American Federation of Labor itself. It must decide upon the candidates whom it will support and those whom it will oppose for election to office. Its political policy will be based upon the attitude of candidates for office toward legislation sponsored and approved by the American Federation of Labor by those elected to office as well as by those who are candidates for office regardless of political affiliation.

In conformity with the instructions of the Convention I call upon all officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and all organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor to refrain from having anything whatever to do with the CIO Labor's Non-Partisan League. No officers or members of organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor can, without violating decisions of American Federation of Labor Conventions, accept membership in the CIO Labor's Non-Partisan League or give to said CIO Labor's Non-Partisan League their official and individual support.

We admonish all those to whom this communication is addressed to carry out the decision of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor relating to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward Labor's Non-Partisan League. We appeal to the membership of the American Federation of Labor to comply with this decision of the American Federation of Labor which was arrived at in truly democratic fashion.

We must rely upon the membership of the American Federation of Labor to see to it that decisions of Conventions of the American Federation of Labor are carried into effect and to apply said decisions in the administrative affairs of our great Organized Labor Movement.

Exploitation of Women Labor

WORKING women have made tremendous gains in the past 100 years, with the help of government and labor, but many still are exploited as shockingly as a century ago.

That was disclosed recently in a significant report issued by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, headed by Mary Anderson.

Women have made many notable advances in the past century, particularly in recent years, the survey showed. Five million have protection of Federal and state minimum wage laws, and have benefited from the Social Security Act, the Wagner Labor Act, work-relief programs and other Federal assistance. Growth of powerful unions has also raised standards.

"With government and organized labor as her allies," the report stressed, "the woman worker today is in a better position than ever to win her long struggle for good wages, decent working conditions, equal opportunities with men, and a secure income."

That's the bright side of the picture, the Women's Bureau pointed out. Then it turned to the dark side to show an amazing contrast.

In many city slums and rural areas women are laboring at "industrial homework"—making garments, toys, cheap jewelry, lampshades and the like for "cutthroat" manufacturers—and drawing unbelievably low wages.

"These women may have to put in 12 or 13 hours of work, by day and night, and their earnings are likely to be as little as the $2 a week of a hundred years ago," the bureau declared.

Under the Wage-Hour Act the government has been attempting to correct such exploitation, but so far has only made a start.

Women workers suffer in many other ways. In many industries, they are considered "old" at 25 or 30 years, and won't be hired, the bureau explained. Those who do have jobs must invariably work at far lower wages than men.

Some of the worst conditions are to be found among women working on farms as berry pickers, vegetable packers, tobacco stemmers, share croppers and the like. These workers are even denied the Social Security and wage and hour laws.

"Yet their wages are probably the lowest, their hours the longest and their work the hardest and most hazardous of any group in the country," the bureau deplored.

True courage grapples with misfortune.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

WORKERS' ALLIANCE BOLTS FDR THIRD TERM BAND WAGON

ONE of the significant facts of the second annual state convention of the New York Workers' Alliance, an organization composed mainly of WPA workers and others on relief, was the absence of any resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt for a third term. The first convention of the Alliance went on record in favor of a third term for the President.

Speaking on this departure from former political alliances, President David Lasser of the Alliance, declared:

"If we examine the problem, we find that what the New Deal has done to date is what a doctor does to a patient. The New Deal has not solved the problem of unemployment, but put a cushion under its effects."

Lasser recalled the frequent remarks of the President that "we have a rendezvous with destiny." For eight years, the unemployed have been trying to discover it, Lasser said, and asked: "Where is it?" He added "that unfortunately there was nothing in the President's message to give us hope that some plans are going to be made to solve unemployment." Lasser went on to declare that the message was a definite retreat on the part of the administration policy as far as the workers were concerned.

TO YOU FAIREST OF UNFAIR "WOMEN OF THE PACIFIC"

THE "Gold Coast" women of Los Angeles have entered the fight against labor along with their notorious labor-hating mates.

Giving themselves the misnomer of "Women of the Pacific" the society butterflies have set aside their cocktail glasses, bridge dates and Junior League affairs for the more important business of joining the Chamber of Commerce in warring against organized labor and the workers' attempts to organize.

The aggregation, headed by socially prominent Mrs. Edwin Selvin, who claims that its aim is to "protect workers against coercion from any source," steps down from its "veddy, veddy" exclusive heights in an attempt to influence housewives to aid the socialites bring pressure to bear on any firm that desires to recognize labor's right to collective bargaining.

Boycott of any firm that signs an agreement with a legitimate union and other forms of intimidation are the weapons being employed by the "Women of the Pacific." The organization has its own publication, "American Worker Consumer," in which it viciously attacks labor's rights and condemns all labor organizations.

The "Women of the Pacific" is the second women's group formed to war against labor's right. The other is the auxiliary of labor-hating Southern California, Inc., "The Neutral Thousands."

It is indeed fortunate that the women of labor outnumber their fascist-minded sisters and are aware of the fact that labor's gains mean better living conditions for them. They will not be misled by these fronts for anti-union bosses which have been given the blessing of their Chamber of Commerce and other reactionary groups.

May we be permitted to remind the fascist-minded females that they have exercised their right to organize but are doing their utmost to deny this same privilege to other Americans although they are granted that right in the Wagner Act enacted by the Congress of the United States?

While you fairest of unfair female fronts for fascism are mouthing "Americanism" in defense of your actions, are we over-stepping our bounds in reminding you that LABOR IS AMERICANISM in this country and that by denying labor its just rights given by the function of democratic government you are furthering the breed of Hitlerism?

While you are waging a vicious unfair, war on labor may we remind you, too, that all branches of the church have recognized labor's right to organize and seek its just rights. We call your attention to some facts voiced at a gathering of New York Presbyterian ministers:

"Democracy has nothing to fear so long as it is defended by a strong, independent labor movement. It is a bulwark against extreme and violent social changes.

"The first act of European dictators after they had grabbed power was to smash unions and enslave labor. There has never been a violent revolution of 'the left' in a country where the rights of labor are respected.

"While labor remains on guard, there will be freedom of speech, press and assemblage. Churches will not be persecuted and men will continue to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience."

We hope the "Women of the Pacific" and the "Neutral Thousands" will always keep in mind that Justice is the foremost lady of this country, and kindly overlook the fact that her ensemble is without the deft touch of a Patou, Adrian or Hattie Carnegie.

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THE BRIDGES AFFAIR

JAMES M. LANDIS, dean of the Harvard law school, informs Secretary of Labor Perkins that the evidence does not permit a finding that Harry Bridges, alien CIO Pacific coast agitator, is affiliated with the communists. Mr. Landis was appointed special labor department examiner to investigate the status of the Australian born dictator of Pacific coast shipping and advise the secretary if he were subject to deportation because of his political ideas and activities. Mr. Landis heard a great many witnesses, some of whom said that Bridges was connected with the communist party, and examined Bridges himself at length. Bridges denied that he was a communist.

Active membership in the communist party is a matter of paying dues and being registered. Many of its sympathizers, followers, and supporters are not in this sense members of the party. They may shade off from the true Red to light pink. It might be difficult to determine legally that a person, not a party member, was a communist unless he was willing to admit it. The party itself has revised its constitution to obtain legal immunity and it pretends that no one advocating violent overthrow of government is eligible to membership.

Mr. Landis commented on Bridges' views and said that they were energetically radical, but that proof failed to establish that the methods he seeks to employ are hostile to democratic and constitutional government. For almost any other country in the world the case of Bridges would have been a very simple one. He has dominated a turbulent labor scene on the west coast, whose purpose was political, not economic, and has done about as much damage to American shipping as could be done by a blockade by a hostile fleet. Under his direction boats have been tied up to the docks, food shortage has been caused, and great property loss occasioned.

An alien would not have been permitted to create such disorder in another country. The foreigner would have been sent away as an undesirable alien. An alien resides in these other countries by the tolerance of the government, and if for grave or even trivial reasons his behavior is found objectionable, out he goes. Bridges has been in this country over a period of years, but that has not changed his status and he is not a citizen. American hospitality is stretched a long way when it must protect an alien who undertakes to conduct a civil war against America.

Mme. Perkins has sheltered Bridges and stopped the attempts of the immigration officials on the west coast to deport him. It will be the general opinion that Mr. Landis was selected as the department's examiner because he was a man who could make a plausible finding upon which Mrs. Perkins could carry out her determination to give governmental encouragement to a man who has acted in compliance with the most destructive communist principles and practices, with or without membership in that party.—The Chicago Tribune.

THE UNITED PRESS MAKES A DISCOVERY

PRACTICALLY every week during the 20 years of its existence, LABOR (official publication of Railroad Brotherhoods) has endeavored in one way or another to arouse its readers to a proper appreciation of this great fact:

The only way to assure enduring prosperity for our country is to increase the buying power of the great mass of our people—the farmers and the industrial workers—to the point where they will have the money with which to purchase the products of industry and agriculture.

At times many of our readers have probably exclaimed, "That's old stuff!" It is old stuff, but, paradoxical as it may seem, it is also new stuff, because apparently, many of those who control the financial and industrial destiny of America have never heard of it.

Only a few days ago the United Press announced—as something new and startling—the result of a survey made at its suggestion by W. P. Livingston of the Bureau of Business Conditions of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, an extremely respectable and conservative business agency.

The United Press propounded these two questions to Mr. Livingston:

"Why, with business activity currently around the boom level of 1929, are there about 10,000,000 people unemployed?

And Mr. Livingston supplied this terse, but altogether accurate, reply:

"America's unemployment problem will be solved only through increasing the purchasing power of the consuming public to a level which will support a national productive activity 25 per cent above the boom level of 1929."

In other words, we must have 25 per cent more money to spend than we had in those "good old days" when even conservative politicians were talking about "two chickens in every pot."

Mr. Livingston put together an interesting group of figures to support his contention. In 1929 the unemployed totalled 2,851,000. Since then employable workers have increased 2,651,000. But—and this is what has caused a large part of the trouble—labor's efficiency has also increased—in manufacturing, for example, 93 men produce the same quantity of goods as 100 men turned out in 1929—and this has caused the loss of 3,382,000 more jobs. Add up those figures: 2,851,000 unemployed in 1929, employable workers increased by 3,651,000 since then, and an additional 3,382,000 displaced by increased productivity.

The grand total, says Mr. Livingston, is approximately 10,000,000, or the numbered now unemployed.

Of course, LABOR has printed similar figures a score of times. Now they are confirmed, up to the hilt, by a competent authority in no way associated with the labor movement.

Is it because the problem is so simple, and the answer so obvious that so many who occupy the seats of the mighty waste their time chasing some economic will-o-the-wisp instead of buckling down to the task of putting men to work and giving the farmers a square deal?—Labor.

Lynching is all wrong because you and I were not consulted when the victims were selected.

VINDICTIVENESS OUT OF PLACE

REVISION of the Wagner act and revamping of the National Labor Relations Board's administrative methods and authority are generally classed as among the items congressmen recognize as "must" on the calendar of the present session. The problem is not so much what should be done as what can be accomplished under the present alignment. While those high in authority realize that some action is expected, they are disposed to proceed cautiously in order not to relinquish too much of what some look on as ground that has been gained.

The House committee, for example, that is investigating the National Labor Relations Board developed a free-for-all dispute a few days ago when it brought out in the testimony of a witness that at least one field examiner of the Labor Relations Board admitted he was prejudiced. He stated, in the American Radiator case in Litchfield, Conn., "of course, you know I am working for the CIO." The committee's counsel said the records of the board do not show that the examiner was rebuked for his statement.

That attitude, which may be unwarrantably assumed by some of the board's employes and supporters, is in striking contrast to the statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his New Year's message to member unions. Mr. Green said:

"Great forward strides have been toward providing security for the individual by law. But one important step has been neglected. No security has been provided for the businessman.

"Instead of feeling secure and planning for future expansion, business has been so beset with fears that it has crawled into a shell and retired. We must face the fact that if we are to maintain our form of government; if we are to adhere to the economic system that served us during our entire history; if we are to provide jobs and security for our people, we must also offer security to business."

This is a program on which the government, business, labor and the farmers would gladly cooperate. The time has passed when we must seek out culprits and follow a punitive, vindictive policy. The time has come when all elements in the national economy must get together.

It may be a difficult job to bring them together. It probably will be even more difficult to induce them to work together. A greater degree of unselfishness may be required than any one group is yet ready to achieve. But events are shaping toward that end.

There is no doubt in the minds of most people as to room for improvement in the spirit and tactics of the law as it stands. As Mr. Green says, there should be security for all concerned, for the worker and for business. Neither the law nor those who enforce it should be vindictive or pursue a punitive policy. The public, which is the innocent but much-involved bystander, will applaud any honest effort at cooperation for the good of all concerned.—Indianapolis Star.

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People Pay 63 Per Cent of All Taxes

During 1938 the consumers—that is, the masses of the people—paid 63.1 per cent of all American taxes.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in making the figures public, estimates that Federal, state and local governments garnered $14,807,000,000 in that year.

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Recovery Won't Solve Jobless Problem, says Economist

Regardless of the recovery, America will continue to count its jobless "in terms of millions," A. F. Hinrichs, chief economist of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, told a New York conference recently.

Although industrial production is now back at the 1929 level, he pointed out, the volume of employment is about 1,500,000 less than in that year. Meanwhile, he emphasized, about 500,000 new workers have been added to the labor supply during each of the last 10 years.

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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 592, of Muncie, Ind., is having quite an experience. We have two housing projects here just getting under way and are receiving letters from all parts of the country asking for information about work conditions. We now have quite a few unemployed carpenters and would like for you, through The Carpenter, to make this fact known.

S. K. Hiatt, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

The Carpenters' District Council of Springfield, Mass., and vicinity wishes to advise all traveling members to stay away as idle carpenters outnumber those working at the present time.

Leon Manser, Secretary.

* * * * *

I was instructed to have published in The Carpenter that carpenters are to avoid coming to Zanesville, Ohio, for work as jobs are scarce at present.

J. O. Demster, Secretary,
Local 716. Zanesville, O.

* * * * *

Out-of-town carpenters seeking work are advised that jobs are scarce in Philadelphia, with many men unemployed at present. Despite federal projects, the District Council reports that it has ample members to fill any vacancies. Joseph Kazmark, secretary-treasurer of the council says rumors regarding prosperity in the Philadelphia district are false.

Please publish in The Carpenter that quite a number of members of the Beacon (N. Y.) Local 323 are idle, and that the work is tied up here for the winter, and it will be a few months before anything is started.

Yours truly,

D. Papo, President,
Local 323.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1405	Gardner, Mass.	477	El Dorado, Ark.
19	Detroit, Mich.	478	Oakland, Calif.
2535	Acme, Wash.	484	Akron, Ohio
2537	Enterprise, Ore.	1853	Livermore, Ky.
1533	Keeseville, N. Y.	485	Sesser, Ill.
2538	White Pine, Calif.	2539	Zuni, N. Mex.
476	Winfield, Ala.	497	Crossett, Ark.
1549	Camden, Ark.	506	Lamar, Colo.

3,600 Attend Testimonial Dinner In Honor of George Meany

The greatest throng ever gathered within New York City's Hotel Commodore to celebrate a single event attended a testimonial dinner in honor of George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, which was given by all the A. F. of L. unions of New York City on Saturday, December 30. The crowd, according to an official count by the management of the hotel, totaled 3,600—a number approached only at a dinner in honor of Charles A. Lindbergh in 1927 following his flight to Paris.

The assemblage included William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, the beloved veteran of the labor movement, who has just retired after 43 years of splendid service and other noted labor leaders.

Also present were Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor F. H. La Guardia.

Resettlement Planned for Ousted Sharecroppers

The posting of numerous eviction notices against sharecroppers by land owners in Southeastern Missouri has brought the plight of these unfortunate workers to Missouri officials.

Repetition of last year's wholesale exodus of sharecroppers from their farm cabins was visioned as a result of the eviction orders.

In January, 1939, over 1300 men, women, and children evicted from farm shacks camped along Missouri highways for more than a week and were finally allowed to return to their old cabins when their suffering was decreed a health menace to the community.

During the past year the crisis among helpless sharecroppers has been accentuated by the action of the land owners in installing labor-displacing machinery which they contend is more profitable than human labor and the day labor system policy which the sharecroppers claim has been generally adopted since the crop control laws applied by the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration have restricted cotton acreage.

Spokesmen for the sharecroppers charge that land owners took advantage of technical loopholes in the AAA legislation to dismiss sharecroppers and substitute day laborers in order to obtain for themselves full Federal Government benefits to the complete exclusion of sharecroppers.

It is planned to provide protection for the sharecroppers with a resettlement program to establish the surplus from workers on unused lands. Officials of the Farm Security Administration expressed a willingnes to work out a cooperative program visualized as one under which needy share croppers would be transferred to privately owned land and financed by loans under a State cooperative plan.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Clifford Merryfield, Local 538, Concord, N. H.

Local 538, Concord, N. H., mourns the loss of Brother Clifford Merryfield, who died January 5. Brother Merryfield was born June 14, 1895. He was initiated into the Brotherhood February 25, 1937. Although a young member in the Local he was very active.

Brother Merryfield was well liked by his fellow members and they extend their heartfelt sympathy to his relatives.

◆

Brother Joe C. Kimball, Local 1822, Fort Worth, Texas

Brother Joe C. Kimball, of Local 1822, Fort Worth, Texas, faithful and untiring worker in the cause of unionism, died December 26. A resolution passed by the Local paid tribute to Brother Kimball as a union man who "believed steadfastly in the principles of unionism and lived daily by these principles." The resolution extended sympathy to the widow and son in their loss and a copy was ordered placed in the minutes of the Local.

◆

Brother Henry F. Wagner, Local 366, The Bronx, New York

Local 366, The Bronx, New York, at its regular meeting held January 8, paid tribute to one of its veteran members Brother Henry F. Wagner, who died December 6. At the request of the Local President, members stood in silence for one minute in respect "to a departed brother and a loyal union man."

◆

Brother Jacob Rosenberg, Local 94, Providence, R. I.

Brother Jacob Rosenberg, one of the most faithful and respected members of Local 94, Providence, R. I., died December 24. Brother Rosenberg joined the Brotherhood, April 15, 1902.

While in good health he was ever a fighter for the cause of union labor. Members of Local 94 will miss his inspiring presence.

◆

BROTHER JACOB A. BRECHTEL, Local 650, Pomeroy, Ohio. Born, September 15, 1865; joined Brotherhood, April 12, 1910; died December 21, 1939.

BROTHER FRANK VRY, member of Local 1922, Chicago for thirty-three years died November 15.

◆

Middle-Aged Stand Grind Better, Professor Says

American industry has been guilty of "immeasurable human waste" in shelving older skilled workers.

Dr. Ross A. McFarland of Harvard presented studies to support that conclusion before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Philadelphia recently.

He said that Harvard laboratories had investigated fatigue and had learned that men in middle age leave college students "far behind in the long, hard grind." Older workers, he contended, are conditioned for steady strains by long training. To replace them with younger men was declared to be "a costly mistake."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 122, Philadelphia, Celebrates its 54th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 122 of Philadelphia celebrated its fifty-fourth Anniversary, Tuesday evening October 21 in Red Men's Hall.

A program consisting of professional and local talent followed by refreshments rounded out an enjoyable evening.

The Local appointed twelve of its active members to arrange for the celebration.

The General Office was represented by General Representative M. J. McDermott and General Representative, O. W. Blaier, who gave interesting talks.

Standing, left to right: Charles Lamielle, Harry Thilo, Jos. Kazmark, Secretary-Treasurer Philadelphia D. C.; Edw. B. Williams, Trustee; Frank Abbott, delegate to D. C.; O. W. Blaier, general representative; Otto Fehrenbach, trustee; John G. Bewighouse, John Eselby, M. J. McDermott, general representative; George W. Hance, Ellis B. Lance, trustee; Frank G. Gravener, treasurer; Samuel Respass, Warden; Ray Fitzgerald, Charles Trautmaan, vice-president; Ernest S. Helm, Financial Secretary; P. E. Durkin.

(Seated) Ruben Hager, James V. Dougherty, George T. Muschert, president; S. H. Blizzard, recording secretary; George West and Elmer C. Rink, conductor.

We are sorry to say that we have no charter members living.

We were pleased to have with us as guests Brother James V. Dougherty, and his wife. Brother Dougherty joined L. U. 122 in August, 1887 and has fifty-two years of membership.

Brother P. E. Durkin, a member of the committee and past president of L. U. 122, gave the opening address and introduced President George Muschert who made a short talk. Brother Dougherty also spoke.

The celebration was then turned over to the entertainment committee. Master of Ceremonies Johnny Mack introduced the program.

After the entertainment two pictures were taken of the Committee and some of our members.

54 ANNIVERSARY
LOCAL No.
U.B. of C.

Standing, left to right: Elmer C. Rink, Ellis B. Lance, Ruben Hager. (Seated)—John G. Bewighouse, James V. Dougherty, S. H. Blizzard and George West. The total membership of the members shown in this picture is 300 years.

Special mention should be made of the punching bag exhibition given by one of our members, Brother Robert Parker.

The members, their wives and lady friends were then taken to the lower hall where lunch and refreshments were served. A good time was enjoyed by all.

Following is a short history of Local 122. Local 122 was chartered November 9, 1885 in Stockes' Block on Germantown Ave. just below Chelten Ave. We met there a short time and then moved to the Venon Building at the corner of Germantown Ave. and Chelten Ave. Later we moved to Town Hall, located at Germantown Ave. at Haines St., and met there until May 1, 1908, when Local Union No. 227 and No. 463 consolidated with Local Union No. 122. The consolidation took place in Batley's Hall, 2748 Germantown Ave. General organizer Brother James Ryan had charge of the consolidation. After that we moved to Bells Hall, Germantown Ave. and Roberts Ave., where we met for several years, and then moved to our present location, Germantown Ave. at Cumberland St.

S. H. Blizzard, Recording Secretary.

Evansville Local Provides Christmas Dinners

Local 90, of Evansville, Ind., saw to it that nineteen unfortunate Brothers were provided with Christmas dinners, providing well-filled baskets as the Local's Christmas gift.

The Local made it a point to see that all needy members of the Local received a well-filled basket of food and George Bridges, recording secretary, writes that as far as the Local could ascertain, every needy member enjoyed a Christmas dinner.

New York City's Labor Notables Gather as Local 608 Holds Annual Banquet-Dance

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Saturday night, November 4, the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Riverside Plaza located at 73rd St., West of Broadway, New York City, was dazzling in its splendor. Droves of well-dressed men and beautiful women filled the hall to capacity.

On the street the passerby inquired of the doorman: "What's on here tonight? What beautiful women, and such fine men!" "For your information," replied the doorman, "this is the Sixth Annual Banquet and Dance of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 608, and a finer bunch you never saw."—And so Local Union 608, New York City, again made history.

All state and local officers of the American Federation of Labor were fully represented. On the dias was seated, Thomas Lyons, President elect of the New York State Federation of Labor; Thomas Murray and John J. Brennan, President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council; Thomas Murtha and James J. Quinn, President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Charles W. Hanson, Daniel Quigley and Sidney Pearse, President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council of Carpenters; Fred Marshall, Business Manager of the Scenic Artists; Frank Sarraile, Business Manager of the Exhibition Employees; James F. Barry, Business Manager of the Pavers & Rammers; Michael O'Grady of the Municipal Employees; John J. Callan of the Inspectors of Carpentry & Masonry; John C. Sweeney, President of Local Union 608; Edward Bjelke, Vice-President; Timothy B. O'Rourke, Recording Secretary; Dave Scanlan, Secretary-Treasurer; John O'Donnell, Business Representative; Thomas F. Mallery, Eugene Barrett and Edward Miles, Trustees; Joseph Foley, Conductor and John McDonagh, Warden; Bart O'Rourke of the Compensation Service; the inimitable John J. Flynn representing the General Office; John S. Sinclair, President of the Westchester District; Nik Larsen, Treasurer of Local Union 493; Albert Beck of the Hudson County District Council, John Wolsack of the Newark District Council, and Charles Johnson, Jr., of Local Union 1456. We were also honored with the presence of W. J. Kelly of the General Executive Board and Al Ruddy of Cleveland.

Other Local Unions of the New York District Council were ably represented by the following: Local Union 298, Edward Kuehn, Business Agent; Local Union 488, Harry Eibert, Financial Secretary and Fred Johnson, Business Agent; Local Union 791, Hans Nielsson, Business Agent; Local Union 20, H. J. Cozzens, Business Agent; Local Union 246, James Cunningham, Business Agent; Local Union 1536, Bob Johnson and Jerry Bennett, Business Agents; Local Union 808, Al Zimmer, Business Agent; Local Union 385, James Costelli, Secretary-Treasurer; Local Union 135, Jos. Siegelaub and Lynn Hirst, Business Agent and Financial Secretary; Local Union 1663, Al Lakofsky, Business Agent; Local 257, Martin Porges, Financial Secretary and Charles Olson, Business Agent; Local Union 1164, John Swetko, Business Agent; Local Union 1657, Jack Haig, Business Agent and Andrew Wood, Financial Secretary.

Dan Murdock arrived from the Bronx with a battallion from the Metropolitan Housing Project with George Ogilvie in the lead. For a time we thought we would have to call out the Finnish Army to stop them, but fortunately we had a couple of Irishmen in the hall. The Mayor of Sixth Avenue, Charlie McElroy, arrived with his trench squad from the Sixth Avenue Subway. All he could say was, "Thank God, for the free air."

John Gibbons, President of the Mayo Men's Association, Joseph Feeley of the Sligo Men's Association, Jack Murphy of the Lemerick Men's Association, Terry Long of the Dublin Society, Charles F. Connolly, owner and editor of the "Irish Echo," and James Kelly and Pat Hannon of the Celtic Circle were all there in full strength. John O'Donnell was toastmaster, and of course John did not kiss the "Blarney Stone," he just ate it.

The guest of the evening was that renowned friend of labor, The Honorable Judge William O'Dwyer, member of Plasterer's Helpers Local Union 1 and who carried the hod on the construction of the McAlpin Hotel, a true product of labor.

All speakers were warned to be brief as the crowd were anxious to get on with the festivities of the evening. The Judge was the first speaker, owing to the fact he had to leave. He made a short address, on "The Judiciary in its relation to Labor" which was loudly applauded.

Tom Lyons outlined the history of the State Federation of Labor, and its accomplishments for organized labor. Tom Murray spoke on the usefulness of the Building and Construction Trades Council by cementing the different trades together and providing a united front to the employers. Thomas Murtha and James C. Quinn gave us a picture of the activities of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Al Beck gave a talk on the operations of the American Federation of Labor in the State of New Jersey. John Sinclair ably defended the labor movement in Westchester County. Dave Scanlan outlined the history of the New York State Council of Carpenters pointing out that at this time, when A. F. of L. organizations were bombarded on all sides by the subversive tactics of the CIO it was absolutely necessary for all Local Unions in this State to affiliate with the State Council and do their share in counteracting the CIO activities.

Tom Mallery spoke of the economic improvement in our trade and living conditions, accomplished by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters since he joined more than 50 years ago.

Charles W. Hanson was the final speaker of the evening. He deftly outlined the history of the Brotherhood from the days of P. J. Maguire to the present. He showed the gradual rise in wages from $2.50 per day of 10 hours to the present status of $12.25 per day of 7 hours. He outlined the construction of the Carpenter's Home, its perfect system of operation, and the blessing it is to our old members, who may be destitute in their old age, but will always have a happy home to go to, not as an inmate but as a guest with facilities comparable to the best hotel in America.

And so the speechmaking came to an end and the gavel was turned over to that great Broadway impressario, Sid Hall, who staged a floor show which had all the guests on their toes for the next two hours. The festivities continued until the wee hours of the morning, when everybody left, looking forward to the next banquet of 608 which will be held in the same hall on Saturday night, November 2, 1940.

If I have forgotten to mention any name or outstanding incident please forgive me as it is unintentional. The crowd was big, the night long and I also enjoyed myself.

Fraternally yours,

David Scanlan, Secretary-Treasurer.

Naugatuck, Conn., Local Celebrates its 58th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Saturday evening, November 25, members of Local 804, of Naugatuck, Conn., with their wives and friends as guests enjoyed a fine chicken dinner at Sullivan's Inn, Cotton Hollow to celebrate the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Local.

Three charter members were present, including Thomas P. Reilly, president and treasurer, Joseph W. Reynolds, recording secretary and George Clark, former treasurer.

Matthew A. Erickson was toastmaster and introduced the veteran members. Short talks were made by Brothers Reilly, Clark and Reynolds. The latter told about joining the first Brotherhood union in New Haven in 1887.

After dinner card playing was enjoyed and prizes awarded the winners.

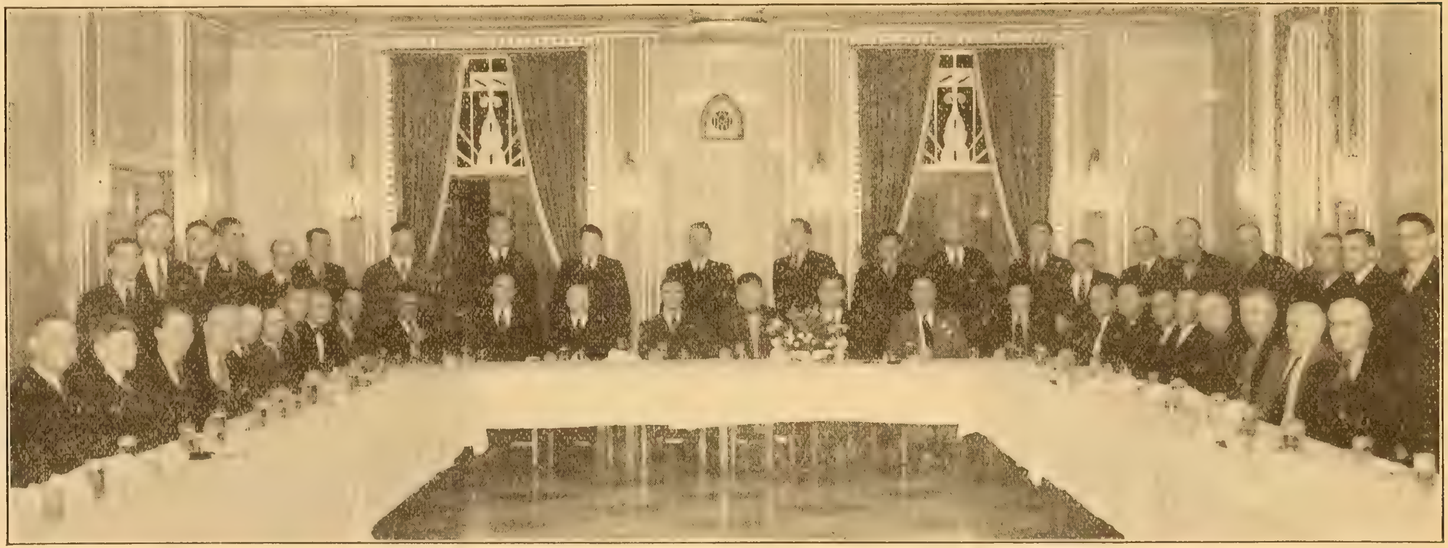
Fraternally yours,

Joseph W. Reynolds, Recording Secretary.

Delegates of Milwaukee District Council Dinner Guests of Legal Counsel

Editor, The Carpenter:

Delegates representing the ten Local Unions affiliated with the Milwaukee Carpenters' District Council were the guests of their legal counsel, Robert Hansen, at a dinner given at the Ambassador Hotel Thursday evening, November 2.



The delegates to this council feel highly honored by being represented by this young and able attorney.

The evening was greatly enjoyed and everyone present is looking forward to the time when more of such gatherings may be held.

Fraternally yours,

MILWAUKEE CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL,
Charles Bartholamas, Secretary.

Joint Banquet held by Wyoming Valley D. C. And Its Affiliate Locals

Editor, The Carpenter:

Tuesday evening, November 14, members and wives of the Wyoming Valley District Council and Local Unions 150, Plymouth; 401, Pittston; 414, Nanticoke; 514, Wilkes-Barre and 768, Kingston, along with a number of prominent speakers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, State Council of Carpenters, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, union representatives of building and other trades, and business and professional men of the district, celebrated the anniversary dates of the installing of all carpenter charters in Wyoming Valley, at the Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Covers were laid for 375.

Brother O. A. Wilson, who is President of the Wyoming Valley District Council, was General Chairman, and in a few appropriate remarks extended a welcome to all present. He was followed by the Chief Executive of the City of Wilkes-Barre, Mayor Charles N. Loveland, who tendered an address of welcome, and paid high tribute to the fine way in which the carpenters' union has operated for years in this city.

Musical entertainment was then provided by a ladies' trio consisting of Misses Mildred Gittins, Dorothy Nordell and Jennie Walters, accompanied by Mrs. Robert Gehris.

William Collier of Harrisburg, Pa., conveyed the greetings of Lewis G. Hines, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, who was unable to be present.

The list of speakers included President N. F. Storm, Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters; President James L. McDevitt, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor: General Representative M. J. McDermott, representing General President William L. Hutcheson, and General Representative O. Wm. Blaier of Philadelphia. Among the high officers of the State who attended the banquet, were Joseph Kazmark, Secretary of Metropolitan District Council of Carpenters, Philadelphia; Edward Kane, Senior Business Agent, Metropolitan District Council and John J. Cregan, Secretary of Local 8, Philadelphia.

General Representative McDermott in his address, gave a brief outline of the history of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the principles for which it stood.

Three charter members of former Local 93 were present, namely J. Reilly, David Cooper and Thomas McGlynn. William Cunningham, Joseph McDevitt and W. J. Kear were unable to be present due to illness. Amos Ayres, charter member of Local 102 was present. Former Locals 93 and 102 were consolidated on November 1, 1904 and formed Local Union 514 of Wilkes-Barre.

Edward W. Finney, Business Agent of Wyoming Valley District Council was toastmaster. He outlined the dates on which the Local Unions were chartered, also noted the consolidation of Local Unions 93 and 102 to form Local 514, and the consolidation of Local 2107 with 414. He also brought out that in these days of various "isms," the carpenters were concerned chiefly about two "isms,"—one Americanism and the other Unionism.

Telegrams and letters of regret were read from General President William L. Hutcheson, General Secretary Frank Duffy, Congressman J. Harold Flannery, State Senator Leo C. Mundy and P. A. Ramsey, state mediator.

President Wilson was assisted by the following: Eugene Considine, Edward Finney, A. R. Harrison, Wilson Heim, Peter Hopkins, William Eckenrode, John Grish, Leo Brown, Frank Dempsey, George Edwards, James Landon, Mose Jones, E. H. Miller, John Andrukite, Olin Dodson and Morton Sanders.

300 Attend 35th Anniversary of Local 943, Tulsa

Editor, The Carpenter:

About 300 members of Local 943, Tulsa, Okla., their families and friends celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary at Carpenters Hall. Five sixty foot tables were set up for the dinner.

The entertainment was put on by the carpenters' children and while this may sound amateurish, this was not the case as it was high class entertainment and ranged from the classics to popular and hillbilly numbers. It was well received by the members.

Guests of this meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Tiny Beulieu, of the Laborers, Mr. and Mrs. Fagin of the Engineers, Carl Street and his wife of the Painters, Daddy Fox and his wife of the Musicians, Harry Schwartz and wife, president of the Tulsa Federation of Labor, and Mrs. V. V. Van Tillberg.

Out of the city visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Frankenfeld, Enid, and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Norman, Bartlesville.

The food was served by members of the Cooks and Waiters Union. Each member was furnished with a program with which was included a short history of Local Union 943 from December 12, 1904 to date.

Both Jack Church and James Hughlett the only two remaining charter members now members of Local 943, were present and were introduced. Other members with long time memberships are Dave Easterly, 1904; Daddy Morgan, first joined the Knights of Labor in 1883; William L. Sedwick 1887, Alex Simon, 1889; Noah Harrison, 1902; B. A. Jaster, 1900; Harry Bauchmoyer, 1905; J. J. Allen, 1905.

Flowers were presented by the Ladies Auxiliary 231 and the Fox Flower Shop, operated by the wife of Quincy Fox now deceased and a former member of Local 943.

The apprentices were introduced and were charged by the toastmaster with the responsibility of putting on the 70th anniversary in the year 1974.

The speakers were Brother R. E. Roberts, general executive board member and Brother G. Ed. Warren. Both made interesting talks.

Fraternally yours,

Frank R. Hanks.

Local 583, Portland, Ore., Observes Its 26th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

On May 26, Local 583, Portland, Oregon, celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary. Little did we realize the number of years our charter had been hanging on the wall until we decided to hold this open meeting for carpenters in this district.

The first thought we had was to invite all old timers, brothers who helped organize Local 583 in 1913. Such men as Thomas Hunt, who has been active in the labor movement so many years. The writer is unable to state how many. Brother Hunt is still active and President of the large hustling Local 226, the parent Local of the entire State of Oregon. Brother Hunt is President of the Portland District Council of Carpenters. Having a keen sense of humor and a pleasing vocabulary, he is capable of keeping this District Council in order.

Brother H. L. Barker who is a good speaker and has had many years of experience with the Labor movement, gave us his interpretation of a good union and how to get the membership to attend the meetings.

This Local of ours, has a fine membership—true Americans. During the world war, this small Local sold $55,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. It also had several members in the war.

After the business of the meeting was finished the Local adjourned to the dining room where refreshments were served.

Fraternally yours,

James Keller, Recording Secretary.

Local 1708, Auburn, Wash., Eats Turkey on New Thanksgiving Date

President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving date, November 20, fell on the date of a regular meeting for Local 1708, Auburn and Kent, Wash., so the members decided to eat turkey at a get-together with their wives and friends as guests. The celebration also afforded an opportunity for all to get acquainted with the new members.

Following the regular business meeting held while the ladies took charge in the banquet room, all took up the serious business of eating turkey.

Piano and violin music was supplied by local young ladies.

Out of town guests included two Brothers from Local 2207, Enumclaw, Wash., Sid Hansen and his wife, business agent of the Seattle District Council and Brother E. W. McFarland, secretary and treasurer of the Seattle District Council and his wife.

Short speeches were on the program.

More than 100 attended.

Paterson, New Jersey, Local 325, Observes Half-Century Mark

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Saturday, December 9, Local No. 325, of Paterson, New Jersey, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, with a banquet at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel. More than 300 persons attended, including several of the old timers, David Petrie, Max Weurker, Robert McBride, and Samuel Dodds.

Nat Bluestein served as master of ceremonies, and a fine program of entertainment was presented. Among the guests who spoke were William Kelly, National Executive Board Member; O. W. Blaier, International Representative; Raleigh Rajoppi, President of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters; M. J. Cantwell, Secretary of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters; John Wahlsak, Secretary of the Essex County District Council of Carpenters; James F. Mason, principal of the Edison Vocational School of Paterson; Robert Wardle, Business Agent for the Plumber and Steamfitters Local No. 49, also director to the board of Freeholders of Passaic County; Sal Maso, International Vice-President of the Wood, Wire and Metal lathers Union; S. J. Christiano, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and others.

A beautiful souvenir booklet, giving the history of the Local was presented to each member and guest.

The committee on arrangements were James Houston, President, William Weisner, Frank Kiel, William Van Den Merg, George Staada, James Avolio, James Costa, Robert Post, James Hermeling, Robert McBride and George Lydon.

Pioneer Members Honor Guests as Local 59 Lancaster, Pa., Celebrates

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 59, Lancaster, Pa., celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary November 15 at the Labor Hall. Several of our older members were honor guests including Brother Lloyd Neile, formerly vice-president who gave an interesting talk on the history of the Local. Other pioneer members present were Brother D. A. Post, who helped organize Local 59, Brother J. J. Pote, elected warden at the time of the organization, Brother John Super, elected trustee, Brother John Neff, charter member, and Brother Charles Timaleus, also a charter member. All made short talks recalling the history of the founding of the Local.

Refreshments in the social room followed the speeches and prizes were awarded the holders of winning tickets. Prizes included Disston and Atkins saws, Stanley hammers and hatchets, coping saws, Lufkin rules and sharpening stones, all donated by the manufacturers.

Fraternally yours,

Charles Neiman, Recording Secretary.

Local Holds Rabbit Hunt then Celebrates its 38th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local 719, Freeport, Ill., held a rabbit hunt November 19 during which 65 rabbits were bagged. Captain Lloyd Rutter led the winning team with thirty-two rabbits to twenty-six for the team of Brother Lloyd Confer.

On November 21, the members then gathered to eat the rabbits and celebrate the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Local with their families as guests.

After the supper Brother H. F. Wintzell was appointed toastmaster and the following Brothers responded with short talks: Treasurer C. A. Bookman, who read some of the minutes of the first meeting held in 1901; Fred Ottenhausen, a carpenter for forty-seven years; J. Steffler, L. Rutter, L. Confer, J. Hildebrandt, F. L. Campbell, M. B. McLenahan, R. Winters, W. Armogast.

Fraternally yours,

M. B. McLenahan.

Local 474, Nyack, N. Y., Observes Its 51st Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On November 30, Local 474 of Nyack, New York, held its fifty-first anniversary dinner party at Larkin's Grill, Orangeburgh, N. Y.

There were fifty members present including our only surviving charter member William (Bill) S. Edwards. Also present were some of the local contractors and construction superintendents and Brother John Flynn, of the General Office.

A good time was had by all present as may be seen by the picture. (Brother "Bill" is seated in the front row, center.)

After the gang cleaned up the turkey and "trimmings," there was a general get-together party and all went their way feeling that "this was an evening well spent."

Fraternally yours,

W. H. Scolpini, Recording Secretary.

Edmonton Local 1325, Alberta, Can., Marks 37th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

The history and highlights of Local 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Can., were recalled by veteran members as the Local celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary.

As a grand finale and fitting gesture toward the merrier side of the Local, the anniversary meeting adjourned to gather a week later with their families at a whist drive and dance which was attended by approximately seventy-five couples. Both old-time and modern dancing were included on the program. Music was supplied by the Carpenters' orchestra composed of Brothers Logan, piano; F. Coles, violin; L. Greenough, Hiwaiian guitar; G. Greenough, violin; E. Chappelle, violin; A. Walgren, piano accordian; O. Seend, violin, assisted by guest artists W. Coles, Spanish guitar and Mr. Madden, banjo. Brother M. Wilcox was floor manager.

The food angle was well taken care of with plenty available and more for everyone.

Following the supper, President Logan announced the prize winners at whist and distributed the prizes. The draw for the hammer was won by Brother Sid James.

Fraternally yours,

R. J. Metcalf, Recording Secretary.

Annual Memorial Service Held by Local 246, New York City

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our first meeting following Armistice Day was held November 20.

For a number of years past, it has been the custom of Local 246, New York City that on the first meeting following Armistice Day, the Honor Roll of this Local is put on display at the meeting and after appropriate remarks, the Roll is called.

The Honor Roll consists of members of this Local who served the Colors during the World War and of whom we had records during that period. By dispensation granted by the General Office at that time, these members were kept in good standing on our books, paid for from the Local funds.

We were happy that all returned from the front and to be able to hand them their due books paid up in full. These heroes were also happy to return and grateful to the organization for retaining them in good standing.

We hold these ceremonies to show theseheroic members and others that when duty called, none was found wanting and that the organization to which they belonged was and still is proud of them and that Local 246 does not forget.

We hold these ceremonies to show these heroic members and others that when owing to the illness of Gus Darmstadt who was the originator of these meetings. At this meeting, we were honored by the following guests: Major Gustave Lamm, Commander of Bronx County Veterans of Foreign Wars and Dominick Mandaglio, Commander of Fordham Post 2160 Veterans of Foreign Wars.

They certainly gave us an American "pep" talk; they were well received and were given a rising vote of thanks for being with us at this time.

Our Honor Roll consists of thirty-five heroes' names. Of these, we still have thirteen active members; sixteen have resigned; and six have passed away, namely: John Agresta, Al Schick, William Bell, Hewy Lang, George Schick and William Matthews.

In conclusion, a rising vote of remembrance and silent prayer was offered for these departed heroes. Also, a donation of three months' dues was presented to each of our active members on our cherished Honor Roll.

Gus Darmstadt, Financial Secretary,
Local 246. New York, N. Y.

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Highwood Local 461, Illinois, Observes its 39th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local 461, Highwood, celebrated their thirty-ninth anniversary by giving a party in Labor Temple, Highland Park, Ill., October 18.

The committee on entertainment included Brothers Carl Grant, Daniel McLellan and Frank Warren.

Among those who attended the party were fifteen Brothers who have been members of the Brotherhood for thirty years or more. Brother John Carlbon was the only charter member present. The Local presented a suitable gift in recognition of his long service.

Brother Grant, who served as president of the Local for several years, and has been a member thirty-eight years told of his experiences and gave a history of the Local.

Brother McLellan also spoke.

Brother J. Stevenson, president of the Chicago District Council, Brother W. Johnson, District Council Business Agent and Brother Charles Sands,, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council, also attended the gathering and made short talks.

Entertainment and refreshments were included on the program.

Fraternally yours,

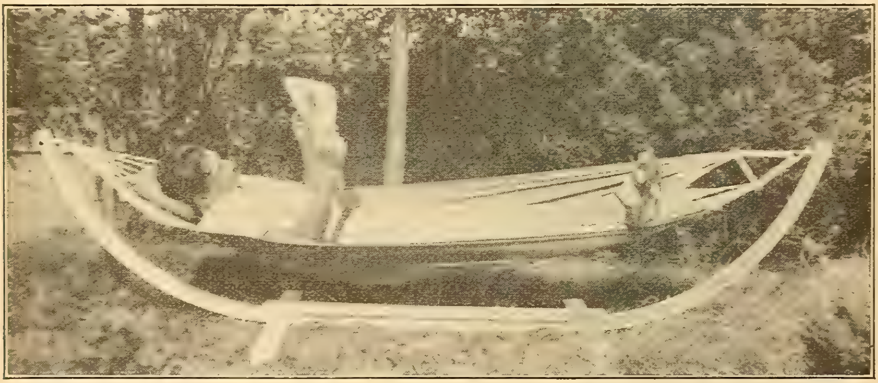
Frank McCoffrey, Recording Secretary.

New Type Hammock Support Developed By Brother Is Greeted with Enthusiasm

Editor, The Carpenter:

This hammock support was developed by chance and not as a result of setting out to develop some commercial article. The idea presented itself as the result of a personal need of something in which to relax and rest. It is suitable for parks, beaches, or on an occasional stop-over at a friend's bungalow, where there is sometimes lack of sufficient beds.

It occurred to me that being a cabinet maker I should be able to construct some contraption to support a hammock, since a hammock seems to invite you to collapse and relax, that could be packed into the trunk of my car and be put together in a reasonably short time. So I sketched a contraption consisting of straight pieces of wood with side bracings and so forth. It didn't work. Then came the idea to try curved ends or bows made of laminated wood. The model completed along these lines seemed to work. I was permitted to make a full-sized model in the shop in which I am working, The Greiner Construction Co., a very fine union shop. The enthusiasm and cooperation of my fellow workmen and employer, together with the remarkable interest shown by the public whenever the hammock appears in a park or on a beach, induced me to apply for a patent.



The support consists of five pieces of wood, including the hammock. It weighs approximately 20 pounds when disassembled is 4′ long and will sustain the weight of 300 pounds. Its graceful lines are well in keeping with modern furniture designs and make it an attractive addition to lawn or porch furniture. It can be obtained in various wood finishes, such as maple, elm, oak, magnolia, kelobra, etc. or may be had in any color.

The assemblage of the support is simple. The long center piece has four bolts attached which are fitted into the sweeps and then into the foot or cross pieces. A washer and a nut is then tightened over each bolt and the stand may be set up anywhere to support the hammock.

E. Holtkamp,
Local 1164. New York City

Local 945, Jefferson City, Mo., Observes Its 39th Anniversary

James Seymour, of St. Louis, secretary of the Missouri State Carpenters' Council was guest of honor and leading speaker as Local 945, of Jefferson City, Mo., celebrated its thirty-ninth anniversary, November 20 with addresses and short talks featuring a regular meeting.

The history of the Local was given by President John Pfenger.

Following the speaking program, a supper was served with Ladies Auxiliary

285 supervising, the ladies again demonstrating to the Brothers the value of an efficient and energetic women's group in connection with the Local.

The anniversary celebration was declared to be the most successful venture ever held by the Local and all had high praise and expressed their gratitude for an enjoyable supper and happy evening to the committees in charge of the birthday party.

Woonsocket, R. I., Local 801, Observes its 39th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

We observed the thirty-ninth anniversary of Local 801, Woonsocket, R. I., with a buffet lunch.

Brother Hector Pepin was toastmaster with President Louis Laplante assisting.

We enjoyed talks made by the oldest members of the Local including Brothers Edward Mandeville, Rosario Galispeau, Edward Desmarias, Archille Cara and Francois Carmel.

Our Local has seventeen pension members in the city of Woonsocket.

Officers of the Local also gave short talks at one of the most enjoyable gatherings ever held by the Local.

Fraternally yours,

Hector Pepin, Recording Secretary.

Local 571, Carnegie, Pa., Observes its 39th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

In commemoration of its thirty-ninth anniversary Local 571 of Carnegie, Pa., met to celebrate the occasion November 22. The affair was stag in nature and was held at Husler hall. The entire third floor was used by the committee for the entertainment and program.

Old time members were present and recalled their early experiences in the Brotherhood back to 1900.

Brother C. Jones gave an interesting talk on wages and working conditions from 1900 until the present. Brother C. K. Thomas gave a history of the organization of Local 571 and a list of charter members.

A luncheon followed the meeting.

Fraternally yours,

W. M. Tilka, Recording Secretary.

Local 976, Marion, Ohio, Marks Off Its 20th Milestone

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 976, Marion, Ohio, observed its twentieth anniversary in a fitting manner December 6 in the Citizen's Building. Brother Arnold Miller was master of ceremonies. A large delegation came from Local 1287, Delaware, O., and also several members who cleared to other Locals. All helped make the occasion a happy event.

A brief history and progress of the last twenty years together with numerous sketches of the different members and good times enjoyed by the Local were recalled.

B. O. Phelps and W. W. Jacks turned in an excellent job on the refreshment committee which was in action throughout the evening. Card games and general get-together followed the entertainment and talks.

Officers and members of Local 976 take this opportunity to thank the Brothers from Delaware for helping make the celebration a success.

Fraternally yours,

W. W. Jack,
R. O. Phelps,
A. J. Owens,
Committee Members.

Seattle Floorlayers Local 837 Celebrates its 30th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

December 13 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the charter of Floorlayers Local 837, Seattle, Wash. The suggestion from the General Office that we hold a celebration to observe our thirtieth birthday was enthusiastically received and a committee including charter members only was chosen to make the arrangements.

Meeting night, the routine business out of the way, President Gronlund turned the gavel over to Business Agent Charles Vahlbush. Brother Vahlbush reminded the members that when the Local was organized he was only a young scrawny apprentice. He recalled how Secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council Charles Doyle, who still holds that office, instructed and initiated the officers and gave them books and materials.

Guest speakers were called upon and they included Business Agent Sid Hanson, for the Carpenters' District Council and M. Hughes for the Everett Local 562.

They congratulated the floorlayers for hanging onto their charter through good times and bad, for always paying their bills and their cooperation with other labor organizations.

Several of the oldtimers, charter members, were called upon and it was interesting to hear them tell of the "good old days." We certainly have only the greatest of respect for these veterans of the labor movement and will ever be indebted to them for their foresight in organizing Local 1837.

Refreshments rounded out the program.

Emil Stone, Recording Secretary.

New Handbook on Gypsum Plaster Offered Free

The "Ounce and The Pound" is a new 72-page handbook on gypsum plaster just published by The Celotex Corporation for plastering contractors, architects and craftsmen. It answers all the common questions that arise in connection with plaster and plastering, and thoroughly covers the subject of gypsum from mine to finished plastered wall.

The varieties of gypsum plaster, their uses, and the precautions necessary in their use occupies a large part of this well-illustrated, graphic handbook. Possible causes for trouble are considered and simple precautions outlined. Where a remedy is possible, it is described in full.

In addition, mixing and application directions are given in detail together with easy-to-understand reasons why certain steps must be taken to insure good results. Plaster bases are also discussed and the merits and faults of each presented without prejudice.

Used as a reference, this handbook will prove to be a valuable guide to better plastering. It is sent free on written request made to the Public Relations Department of The Celotex Corporation, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Farmers Condemn Anti-Labor Propagandists

In these days when powerful interests are endeavoring to drive a wedge between the farmers and the industrial workers, it is reassuring to find the National Farmers' Union, in annual convention, adopting the following:

"'We reaffirm our historic position, expressing a continued desire to cooperate with our brethren in the mills, mines and factories.

"We emphatically condemn those individuals and organizations who work to foster intolerance, strife and misunderstanding between farmers and organized labor.

"We are prepared to cooperate with other organized groups who genuinely seek to provide economic security, preserve democratic processes and maintain our civil liberties."

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 296, Newark, New Jersey

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our third installation of the Ladies Auxiliary 296, Newark, New Jersey, was held Saturday, December 3. There was dancing and entertainment. Approximately fifty members attended and enjoyed a very pleasant evening. We also initiated a member.

The Auxiliary financed the supper and music and paid the union waiters from its own funds.

Mrs. Lille Gittleman, first president of the Auxiliary, installed the new officers.

Progress in membership and treasury balance was made by our auxiliary in 1939. An educational program is planned for this year.

Our recent theater party netted thirty-six dollars for the treasury.

Selda Dreskin, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 240, Sacramento, Cal.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 240 extends greetings for 1940 to all sister organizations.

We enjoy the helpful letters in the Yarnin' Basket and wish to add our bit.

Activities during the year past have been varied. Pot-luck suppers are held for the families. Birthdays are remembered with a dish towel shower and refreshments.

A raffle is held each meeting night, proceeds being used to buy auxiliary pins for members.

A recent membership drive brought in ten new members. In these membership drives the losing team treats the winning one.

A hearty welcome is extended to Sisters visiting our fair city.

Fraternally yours,

Etta M. Yoho, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 341, Algoma, Wis.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 341, Algoma, Wis., was organized in August, 1939.

We have thirty-eight active members and, are adding new members all the time.

We meet on the second Thursday of each month.

Here, we wish to thank Local 1521 who have helped us get organized, and paid all expenses for us at the time.

We had a card party and a bingo party, which netted us a considerable sum. Before Christmas we had a party, for the children, with a beautifully trimmed tree, and Santa Claus. Each child was asked to sing a song or speak a piece for its gift.

All the ladies exchanged gifts.

Ladies Auxiliary 341 extends friendly greetings to all for the coming year.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Mary Kostichka, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 204, Akron, Ohio

Editor, The Carpenter:

Many of the Auxiliaries have written letters to the "Yarnin' Basket," so Auxiliary 204, Akron, O., is writing to tell you about our activities.

The Auxiliary has been small since the depression but we are all doing our best to get back old members and take in new. We meet on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Central Labor Temple.

About once a month after the meeting we have a social time, members usually playing bingo. Some of the carpenters come in and we realize a small profit for our treasury each time.

This Christmas we raffled fruit cakes to raise money for the treasury.

We held our annual Christmas party at the home of Mrs. Nellie Davis, who is Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the Auxiliary. We are under the leadership of Mrs. Jennie McKenna, who has been President of the Auxiliary for several years.

Once every three months we have a birthday dinner for the members who have had birthdays in the preceding months.

We are making plans for the present new year to raise money for various purposes.

We extend greetings for the new year to all of the Ladies' Auxiliaries and wish them success in all of their efforts.

Fraternally yours,

Evelyn Boveington, Recording Secretary.

Ladies Auxiliary, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary of Carpenters' Local 783, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, wound up the year's activity under the capable leadership of President Mrs. Monica Pinney, with a Christmas family-dinner party. Sixty-five guests were seated at a long table set with festive decorations. Later there was a program in which young and old had a part. Treats and gifts were also distributed.

We have our regular meetings the first and third Tuesday of every month. We send Sunshine baskets to members who are seriously ill and cards for lesser ailments. During the summer we meet in one of the parks. The first of the year we draw names and bring a birthday cake to the meeting nearest the birth date for the member whose name we drew.

Our annual election, held the 2nd of January, resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Harm Knock; Vice-President, Mrs. Carl N. Nelson; Secretary, Mrs. Harold Mose; Treasurer, Mrs. Arvid Wicklund.

Mrs. Nels Norem, Retiring Secretary.

Auxiliary 268, Kenosha, Wis.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Thursday afternoon, December 21, Ladies Auxiliary 268 held its social for that month in the form of a Christmas party. The afternoon was spent in games. Winners were Mrs. J. Manthey and Mrs. Harry Quandt.

Mrs. L. Grotjahn and G. Devries were in charge of the refreshments.

The following evening, December 22nd the Auxiliary and Carpenters' Local 161 held a joint Christmas party. Members of the Local, their wives and families were guests.

A large Christmas, with Santa distributing presents to the children was on the program which also included entertainment by some of the children and dancing for adults. Refreshments were served at midnight.

Mrs. Ida Anderson.

Make "THE CARPENTER" your buying Bible by Patronizing its advertisers.

Auxiliary No. 303 of Toronto, Canada

Editor, The Carpenter:

Toronto Ladies Auxiliary 303 extends greetings and best wishes for the New Year to other auxiliaries.

Since writing last the auxiliary celebrated its second anniversary with a picnic.

Members of Carpenters' Local 24 along with their families observed our birthday with us. There were a large number of prizes and keen competition in the various events.

Our Auxiliary is growing. At recent meetings we have installed five new members. Our halloween dance and card party was a great success.

A recent plan to raise money is being tried out successfully. Each member is given a dollar which she is expected to double or more in some way. Some hold card games, others bake pies and cakes and sell them and numerous other individual methods have been discovered to increase the original dollar.

Meanwhile we maintain our educational program hearing speakers discuss the various problems confronting labor.

Today, we women of Canada must stand together more than ever in the face of the war to help our husbands and sons and be a friend to others.

Fraternally yours,

Alice Trenchard, Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 236, Fort Frances, Ontario

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Auxiliary No. 236 at Fort Frances, Ontario, celebrated its first anniversary in October by holding a banquet for members and husbands.

Ten ladies were on the serving committee. After the banquet Sister Kiddle was chosen as chairwoman. President Lena Krowchuck was asked for a talk and she spoke of the increase in membership, also of our part in the Labor Day parade—having won second prize for ladies' marching unit. (We live on the border, and Fort Frances celebrated jointly with International Falls, Minn.)

Brother Jeff Thompson, of Sawmill Union Local No. 2558, gave an interesting talk concerning the Auxiliary's work and complimented the ladies on the splendid dinner.

Dancing completed a very enjoyable evening.

On November 13 we held a bingo party and served coffee and doughnuts free.

We drew money from our treasury to purchase material to make fancy work, home knitting and useful aprons for prizes. These were on display several days in a large store window, and attracted a large crowd. A door prize was also given. The prizes were neatly wrapped and numbered for the drawing. After hall rent and expenses were paid we cleared $61.30 and consider that a very tidy sum for one night's work

Winifred Barker, Fort Frances, Ont., Can.

British Retain Sense of Humor Despite War

The London Daily "Herald" is running a column headed, "Humor of the War as Britons See It." Here is a typical story:

"A newly married couple were having their first quarrel. At last the husband burst forth in agony: 'Oh, I am going to join the army.'

"His wife answered: 'You may think you can frighten Hitler, but you can't frighten me.' "

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 137

There are a few things on every job that should be looked into before even the plans are started. This duty rests in most cases on the shoulders of the architect, but the owner, who in the end, pays the bills, should make it a point to see to it that it is done, whether he does it himself or hires someone to do it for him. The most important of these are, establishing the grade, fixing the datum line, or base line, for the elevations and ascertaining the kind of soil, or whatever it might be, that the foundation must rest on.

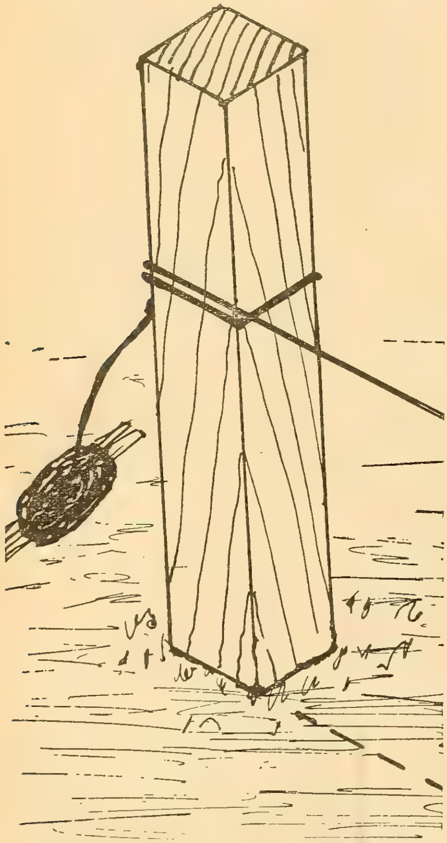


Fig. 1

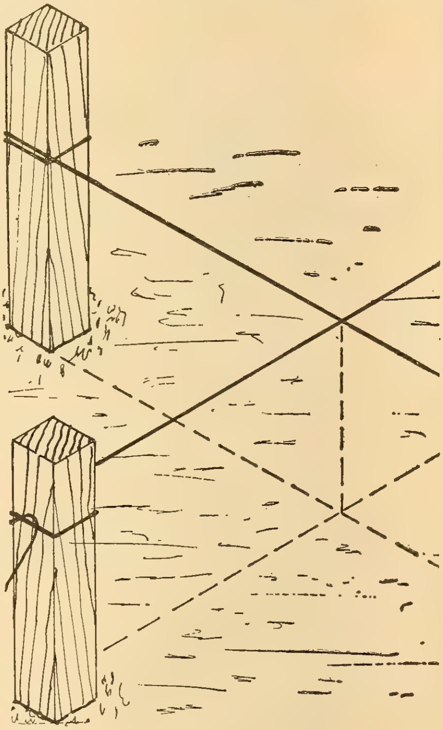


Fig. 2

Establishing the datum line depends much on the grade line, and vice versa. The depth of the basement must be determined in keeping with the datum line, which, at the same time determines the amount of excavating there is to be done. Another factor, however, enters into this, and that is the natural or existing grade, which will determine, not only how much excavating there is in the job, but how much filling-in, if any, must be done to bring the grade to the line established by the architect. If these things are left indefinite there are likely to arise, great or lesser difficulties later on. But of much greater importance is the foundation of the building. If the architect does not know what kind of base he has to build on, how can he fix the depth of the footings for the foundation? So it is necessary to bore into the earth at various points where the foundation is to go, in order to ascertain definitely what kind of material the foundation must rest on, which, of course, will determine the depth of the foundation as well as the cost of the excavating. All of these factors will have a bearing on the architect's estimate of the cost of the building. And if the architect does not know quite definitely how much the building will cost, how can he know how to design it so it will stay within the owner's financial ability? It therefore rests heavily upon the architect's shoulders to know all these things before designing the building; for it will mean gross neglect on his part if he either designs the building too large for the owner's means, or on other hand, smaller than his appropriation will adequately support. For the architect to make excuses, after having grossly blundered, merely adds to the evidence of his incompetency.

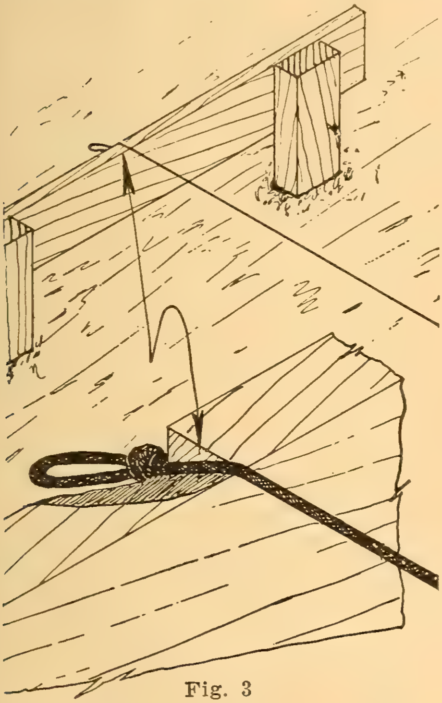


Fig. 3

The subject of the illustrations for this lesson is batter-boards, the forerunners of which are stakes.

Figure 1 shows the simple way of holding a line. Here a stake has been driven in such a manner that one edge of it establishes the point where the line is to go. While there are many instances where a stake will answer for all practical purposes, it is not as reliable as a batter-board. In the first place, it is quite difficult to drive a stake to that proverbial "hair's breadth" of the point where the line is to come, and in the second place, a stake can easily be bumped out of place, thus throwing the whole works out of kelter.

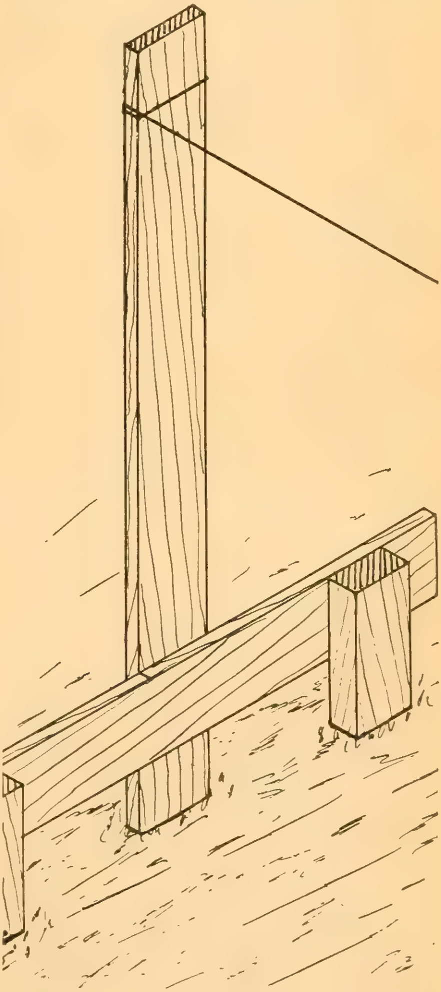


Fig. 4

Figure 2 shows the use of the stake for establishing a corner. We might add here to what we said under Fig. 1, that for excavating, where a fraction of an inch means little or nothing, the use of the stake has a legitimate place, and usually serves the purpose better than the batter-board.

Figure 3 shows not only a batter-board, but it shows in larger scale two ways of fastening the line to a batter-board by means of a saw kerf. To the left we are showing a saw kerf beveled in such a way that the line leaves the batter-board in line with the upper edge of the board. This method is especially suitable where one must sight over the line. To the right we are showing the more popular saw kerf for fastening a line to a batter-board.

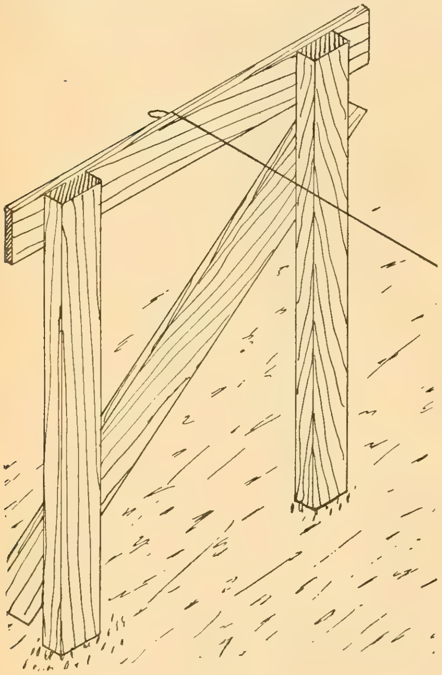


Fig. 5

Figure 4 shows the same batter-board with a target fastened to it in order to elevate the line, perhaps to free it from some obstruction, or to keep it from riding a ridge of earth. The same results can be obtained by elevating the batter-board in the first place, somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 5. When a batter-board is elevated in this way, though, it should be provided with a sway-brace, as we are showing.

Figure 6 shows a combination batter-board for establishing a corner. The advantage of this arrangement is that only three stakes are necessary. Besides that each of the boards support the other, wherein, also, lies its principle disadvantage; for if one board is bumped out of position, the other one will either be out too, or else it will be questionable. The safer method is to place two batter-boards somewhat as shown by Fig. 7. Here four stakes are required, but each board is independent of the other.

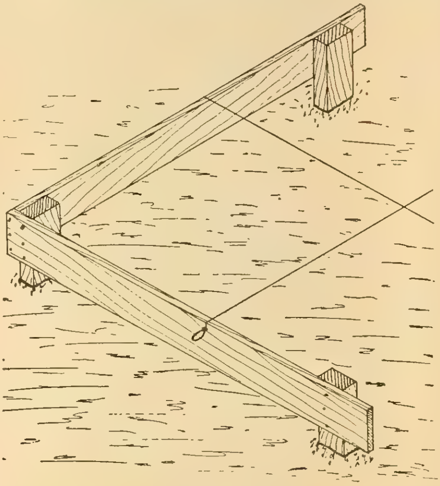


Fig. 6

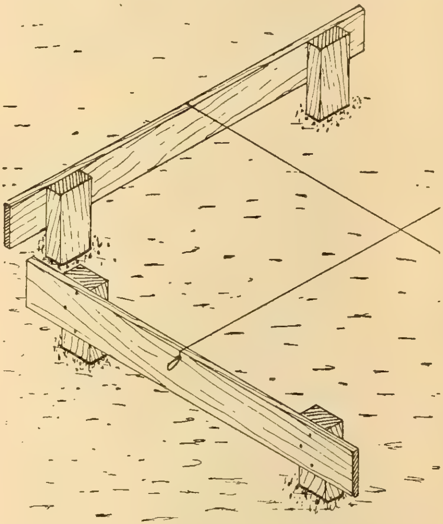


Fig. 7

Figure 8 shows an economical batter-board, which, if the stakes are firmly driven, will answer the purpose excellently. This batter-board is all right so long as it is not molested in any way. If it is bumped, though, it will be farther out of its place than the approved or standard batter-board would be.

In all the batter-boards we have shown in this lesson, we give only one point where the line is fastened. This, so far as all practical purposes are concerned, is enough; for any other points can be established from the one we have given, which of course should be the point for the main line. The practice of putting up long batter-boards and establishing on them both edges of the footing, both sides of the walls and all the off-sets and washes, seems to us to be more nearly confusing than practical. To our way of thinking, the smaller a batter-board is, if it answers the purpose, the better. Our reason for this is that a small batter-board is much more out of the way than a large one, and therefore less likely to be disturbed. This is especially true when the excavating is done by machinery. But we will not quarrel with those who like the long batter-boards, just so they get results.

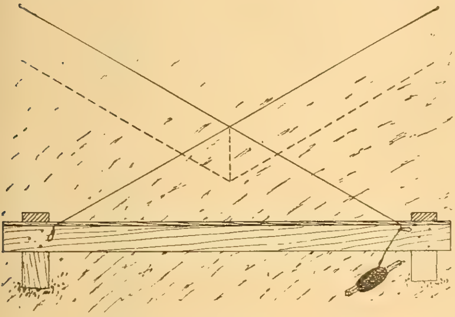


Fig. 8

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Estimating for Builders

By L. Perth

It is assumed that the students who have been earnestly perusing the course of study under the caption "Blue print Reading and Estimating," which has been published in our Journal for the last four years, have by now acquired a solid working knowledge of Plan Reading and thus are properly equipped to enter upon the study of Estimating.

It is hardly necessary to explain the importance of this subject to the builder. No matter what the position he is occupying in the building industry the knowledge of Estimating is absolutely essential if he wishes advancement along the line of progress and to improve his position as he goes along.

It goes without saying that construction superintendents, foremen of the various trades, sub-contractors and contractors, cannot succeed in their various lines of activity without a thorough knowledge of this subject.

The elements of Estimating and the basic principles were elucidated at proper intervals in the various papers as this subject was presented to the readers. Such topics as the method of figuring lumber, roofing materials, shingles, were explained in simple terms and this no doubt was properly applied in actual practice by those who had an opportunity to do so on the job.

The purpose of this article is to prepare a general estimate of materials necessary to construct the house shown in the accompanying drawing. It is a small house of frame construction. The outside walls are of 1" x 10" vertical siding with ⅜" x 3" battens.

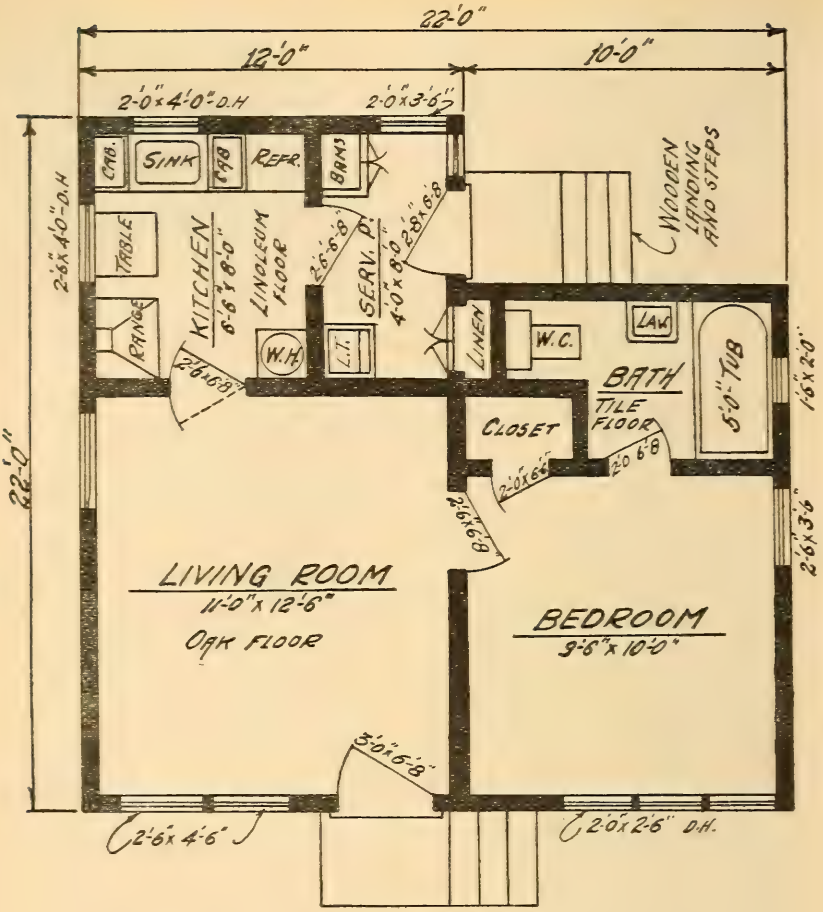
The foundation is concrete. A 6" foundation wall, 6" above the ground and 10" below the grade line, the footing being 12 inches wide.

It is of standard frame construction and consequently does not need any detailed explanation for those who have been handling this type of work for years.

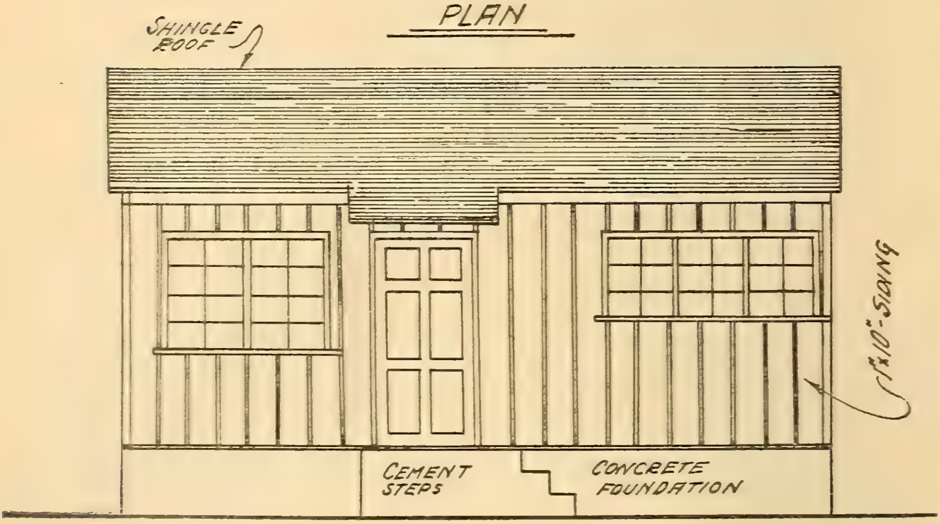
It will be necessary to prepare an estimate for each item which goes into the construction of the house with the exception of plumbing, electric wiring, heating, painting and plastering. These will be treated in the subsequent papers.

The estimate will consist of complete lists of materials covering lumber, roofing, sash and doors, millwork, and concrete foundation.

It is very essential to bear in mind the fact that before proceeding with an estimate of any sort it is necessary to prepare a "Checking List" of all the items which go into the erection of the structure. The preparation of such a list tests the knowledge of the individual of the details of construction and also his versatility with the use of materials of construction. A complete "Checking List" prepared for general


22'-0"
12'-0"
10'-0"
2'-0"x4'-0"-D.H
2'-0"x3'-6"
CAB.
SINK
CAB
REFR.
BRMS
WOODEN LANDING AND STEPS
2'-6"x4'-0"-D.H
TABLE
KITCHEN
6'-6"x8'-0"
LINOLEUM FLOOR
2'-6"x6'-8"
SERV. P.
4'-0"x8'-0"
2'-8"x6'-8"
RANGE
W.H.
L.T.
2'-6"x6'-8"
LINEN
W.C.
LAV.
BATH
TILE FLOOR
5'-0" TUB
1'-6"x2'-0"
CLOSET
2'-0"x6'-6"
2'-0"x6'-8"
2'-6"x6'-8"
22'-0"
2'-6"x3'-6"
LIVING ROOM
11'-0"x12'-6"
OAK FLOOR
BEDROOM
9'-6"x10'-0"
3'-0"x6'-8"
2'-6"x4'-6"
2'-0"x2'-6" D.H.

PLAN


SHINGLE ROOF
1"x10"-SIDING
CEMENT STEPS
CONCRETE FOUNDATION

FRONT ELEVATION

use will be published in the papers that follow.

The following directions should be followed in approaching the subject of Estimating.

> Excavation:—Excavation work for foundations, piers, basements, is calculated by volume or cubical contents of earth removed. The cubic yard is the accepted unit of measurement.
>
> To obtain the number of cubic yards of excavation to be done on a certain job multiply the length by the width by the depth "in feet" and divide same by 27 since a cubic yard equals 3 x 3 x 3 or 27 cubic feet.
>
> Concrete:—The unit of measurement is the "cubic foot" for foundation walls, footings and piers. For floors, terraces, sidewalks and driveways the "square foot" is being used.
>
> To obtain the number of cubic feet of concrete to be used find the cross sectional area of the wall or footing and multiply this by the length of the entire wall. The multiples must be expressed "in feet" in order to obtain the total number of cubic feet of concrete.
>
> Concrete dimensions, however, are most frequently expressed in inches and in order to obtain feet the inches should be converted into feet by means of the "Table of Decimal Equivalents" which we prepared expressly for this purpose and which appeared in one of the issues of the Journal in the early part of last year.

It is very important to become conversant with the use of this table since all estimating is based on the ability of the use of decimals. This applies to the estimating of lumber, painting, stucco and plastering, roofing and all labor.

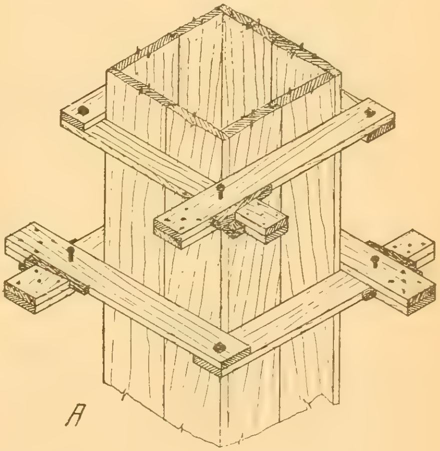
The following proportions are generally used in mixing concrete for foundations and footings: Cement—1 part, sand—3 parts and crushed rock—4 parts.

One cubic yard of concrete mixed in the above proportions will require 1.26 barrels of cement, 0.58 cubic yards of sand and 0.77 cubic yards of stone. One barrel contains 4 sacks of cement.

Various articles on how to figure lumber as well as several useful "Lumber Tables" were published in the previous issues and give a good working knowledge of how this material is being estimated. We would suggest that you produce these issues and refresh the subject in your mind so that you will be enabled to efficiently apply this information to your present problem in Estimating.

Collapsible Clamp

We have been showing from time to time different kinds of clamps for column forms. Some of them, of course, must be better than others. On the other hand, some might suit some of our readers where others wouldn't. It would, indeed, be a miracle, if all the clamps we have shown would suit all. Our purpose is to make different suggestions, and let the readers modify and improve on them until they have just what they want.



The clamp we are illustrating here is suitable for holding forms for light concrete columns only. The drawing shows an isometric view of a part of a column form having two of the clamps in place. The clamp shown at the top shows two joints made with bolts and one with wedges and a nail partly driven. The clamp shown at the bottom shows the two wedged joints and only one of the bolted joints. It should be noted that this clamp, like many other clamps, should have the lock joints placed alternately so as to distribute the strength more evenly.—H. H. Siegele.

The Home Craftsman And Furniture Design

By Charles A. King

It is good fun and usually not too difficult for most home craftsmen of some experience to reproduce any ordinary piece of work. It may not be quite so easy, but certainly it is more interesting to others of the same ilk to make a piece from plans appearing in the various craftsman's periodicals. These plans have helped many amateurs with a yen to build worthwhile furniture, for they were worked out by experts and each step explained in its correct sequence. Other interested, observing and ambitious home workers, with the urge for creative individual work feel that they must do something all their own.

One with no particular training in design but with excellent natural taste, may create a chest of drawers, we will say, that will gracefully conform to the laws of historic design. It will, however, be impossible for him to do this without applying more or less unconsciously the proportions and details observed in other chests. In this lies the danger of confusion in the application of details and of periods.

It seems that every possible motive or form that may be adapted to furniture has, during past ages had its chance to earn a place in design. Rarely does any new design or detail appear that may not be traced to some former period; no such innovation has, during the past century won more than a temporary place in furniture design.. Our homeworker may include some details which are original only in the sense mentioned above. In this he will have plenty of company for professional designers of the most expensive custom furniture do the same but their training has taught them to discriminate.

Without doubt a chest of drawers in which several period motives are combined may answer the purpose of a chest and be as useful as one could wish, but any design that fails to preserve the unities of some specific style, or combines details from several styles, is not good design. Such a design is infallible evidence of an amateur who recognizes as good, only the features approved by his untrained individual likes and dislikes. Such an amateur may later realize that there must be some basis for design besides his own peculiar notions; if he has the usual equipment of gray matter he will decide that something is wrong and start in to learn why the chest he made is not as satisfactory as he hoped it would be.

Approaching design from this viewpoint he will note that a square piece of furniture is seldom seen; usually such a piece is for utility only and is made square because of important considerations foreign to its artistic elements. Also he will note that the squareness of a piece may be relieved by the arrangement of leading lines, of relations of masses and of various details that add an illusion of either length or height. Curved lines, usually elliptical arcs, are used while arcs of circles are avoided wherever possible, for excepting in plan, a true circle is seldom found as part of a well designed piece of furniture. The easy, variable sweep of a freehand ellipse is always better design than the mechanically perfect circular arc drawn by compasses. This applies even to the finest moldings, carvings or other details as well as to the larger curves that give form to the design. No doubt the circular arc has been repeatedly used upon pieces that pass as fine furniture but in general, the rule will stand.

As the development of the art of Western nations follows the Grecian, or the Corinthian order, the use of the elliptical curve is mandatory. The semicircular arch and the circular curves of heavy carvings and of moldings used by the Romans have little grace, hence the Composite order is considered of secondary artistic merit, and its traditions as compared with those of the Greeks have become almost obsolete.

Often the importance of the above few fundamental laws of design may be obscured by the endless varieties of interpretations possible in any of them. In executing different interpretations or applications of any law of design one may often face some more or less puzzling detail which, though seemingly insignificant, still has an important influence upon the ensemble. The freqency of the puzzling places and the methods by which they are solved make the difference between beauty, the result of pleasing interpretations of established laws, and mediocrity. Often the latter results from adapting apparently unimportant details of a truly artistic design to the exigencies of manufacturing processes in the interests of economy. It is however, these seemingly slight matters of design that make the differences in value to the discriminating buyer or observer.

The importance of craftsmanship, the putting together of wood, the smoothing of surfaces and the quality of the finish is not to be minimized, but it is not of so great importance as the design of the piece. Age, without beauty of design is of less importance than many owners of old family pieces realize. The artistic elements of an old piece are of the highest importance in the minds of the most discriminating furniture buyers and collectors, for they alone justify the tremendous prices the fine old pieces sometimes bring. Finely designed hand made furniture, even if of relatively poor craftsmanship is more valuable than are pieces of poor design but of the finest craftsmanship which has been attained by machine processes.

◆

Cement Spreaders

By H. H. Siegele

Fishing spreaders out of forms while they are being filled with concrete is not an altogether easy job, especially if the wall is a thin one, say, from 4 to 6 inches thick. This problem can be solved by making cement spreaders somewhat on the order we are showing by the illustrations.

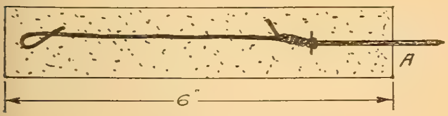


Fig. 1

Figure 1, A, shows a longitudinal section of a cement spreader, reinforced with wire and a nail, which projects enough to hold the spread to the form, as shown at A, Fig. 2—the upper one is shown ready to be stuck to the form. A block of wood, as shown, and a blow with a hammer, as indicated by the arrow, is all that is needed, as a rule, to stick the spreader. In case of extra hard wood, a hole should be punched with another nail, into which the spreader can be stuck. At B, Fig. 2, cement spreaders are shown in place clamped between the forms with wire ties.

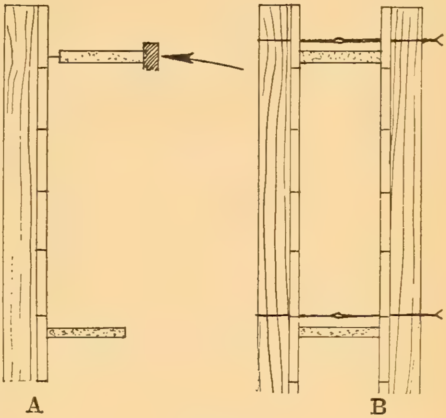


Fig. 2

Figure 3 shows a corner of a form for making the spreaders. At A the spaces are empty, excepting that the nails are stuck to the bottom and the reinforcing wires are in place. At B the spaces are partly filled, and at C the end of the wire has been twisted into a loop preparatory for filling the spaces up, as shown at D.

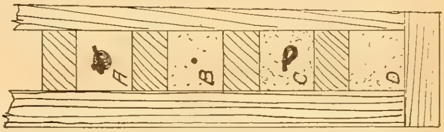


Fig. 3

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BEND 'EM DOWN

How would you like to step into a nest of nails, when stepping off a horse or a ladder You wouldn't like it, especially if your shoe soles were thin. But that is just what happens on many jobs causing pain, loss of work and the dangers of serious infections.

Whenever a piece of material or a scrap or a block is taken off the nails should either be pulled on the spot or bent over. If the piece of material is usable, the nails should be pulled, but if it is to be discarded, then the nails should be bent over. With the nails bent over the danger of running them into a foot is eliminated.

Buying A Hammer

The purchase of a hammer seems a simple proposition to most laymen but the craftsman of experience knows there are important differences though hammers may look very much alike. The writer knows many young craftsmen who have been fooled in buying this important tool. Look carefully at the elliptical end of the handle to see the direction which the annual rings run; if they are parallel with the long or major axis of the ellipse the handle will have its greatest strength, but if they extend in the same direction as the short or minor axis, the handle will not stand hard work very long. Especially will it be likely to break at the neck in pulling nails. The face of the hammer should be slightly rounding to prevent bruising the wood for a flat face hammer will be likely to make a bruise that cannot easily be remedied. If a light brad hammer is being considered, be sure the V of the apex of the claws comes to a sharp point or it will be worthless in drawing small brads as it is intended to do. Try the hang of the head to be sure the axis of the head from the center of the face stands at right angles with the axis of the handle or it will not be possible to drive a nail home without striking the knuckles, unless it is driven at an angle.

WIDE BOARDS may give the young craftsman and the home worker trouble until they have formed the habit of placing them so the air may reach both sides equally. Also they must learn to turn them other side up or out when it is noticed that they have begun to warp. Often the best way to leave them is to stand them edgeways, for unless thoroughly dried and of quarter sawn lumber to begin with a board may quickly become so warped or twisted as to be practically useless.

Curving Corners

This method of curving corners will work in any corner, whether it is a sharp corner, such as we are using for the illustrations, or not. Here is the way it is done: Divide the two lines that angle into equal number of spaces, as we are showing by Fig. 1. It will be noticed that the numbering of the left line is toward the intersecting point, while the numbering of the right line is away from this point. Having these points, connect with a line the two 1's, then the two 2's, and the 3's and so on until all of the lines shown in Fig. 2 are in. A curve that will contact all of these lines will give you the proper curve for the corner.

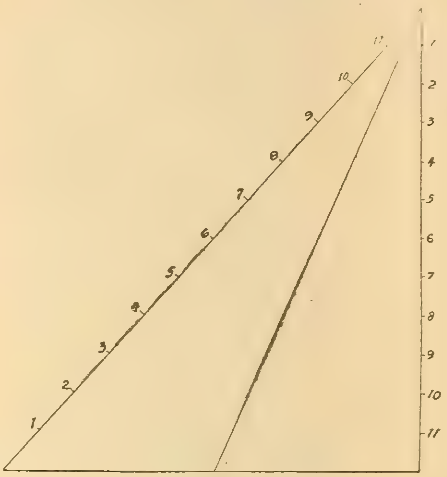

Fig. 1

In these days when merchants are interested in modernizing their places of business, this little scheme should interest carpenters in particular, for it gives not only the proper curve, but the proper method of constructing backing onto which bent wallboard can be fastened.—H. H. Siegele.

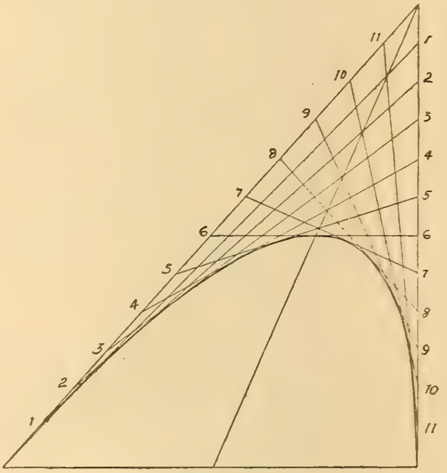

Fig. 2

Audel's Handy Guide Reveals Trade Secrets

Audel's Carpenter and Builder Guides, long one of the standard references for carpenters, builders, joiners, building mechanics and precision workers, are four handy pocket volumes of information designed to give invaluable aid to men of the trade.

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The four pocket-size volumes of more than 1,600 pages include 3,700 illustrations. They are easy to read and understand. Audel and Company offers these volumes at a nominal price, payable in monthly installments. Complete information, including a free trial offer will be found in the company's advertisement on page 64 of this month's Carpenter.

Matched Table Top

A matched table top for a service table may be made of kiln dried stock. In fact most craftsmen are sure that not only should kiln dried stock be used but the joints should be dowelled. The excellence of such judgment is not open for question for we fully agree with it, but sometimes it is not feasible for reasons of economy, because such stock cannot be obtained or for lack of facilities of making such joints.

A good and serviceable table top may be made of weather dried matched boards or of floor boards if hard wood is necessary. To make a table top say three feet by nine feet of matched pine boards, make a straight bed of 2″ x 4″ scantlings placed say 16″ to centers, either on the floor or on horses. Upon the top near one edge fasten a straight 2″ x 4″ and place the first board against it holding it with 6d finish nails driven through but left so they may be easily drawn. Lay the boards as they are to be put in place, prepare wedges and fasten bearings for them at the other edge of the table top, unless clamps are available.

Apply rather thin cold glue to the tongue edge of one board and the grooved edge of the other to be pushed against it and drive it into place. Repeat this at every joint working as fast as possible and force the joints up with the wedges. If the top is straight across you are lucky but probably it will be necessary to place pieces across and hold them with handscrews or with struts placed to give pressure from above. When the glue has set, make the top of the desired size, clean the glue off and place it on the frame of the table; do not fasten it rigidly for in seasoning the joints will open but instead turn stout screw eyes into the rails, say ¾″ from the top and drive 1½″ screws through them into the under side of the top; drive them rather loosely. This will give enough flexibility so the top may shrink without opening the joints. If after a few weeks the screws are reset there should be no very serious results from the seasoning process.

Curly Maple

Curly maple is such a beautiful wood that most craftsmen and homeworkers harbor an affection for it and hope to make something of it sometime but find it is not as easily secured as most woods. The market for this wood is limited, perhaps because dealers find sources of supply are so uncertain they are reluctant to accept orders for it hence do nothing to create a market for it. Perhaps because few except the most skillful craftsmen are willing to attempt to work curly maple, its beauties are seldom emphasized to buyers which prevents the growth of its popularity. Naturally the cost of this wood is high if a dealer can occasionally be found with a stock of it in various dimensions.

The writer has succumbed to the beauties of this wood and uses it in a small way because he happens to be located where a supply is available. His home is in the neighborhood of several manufacturers of wood heels. The wood heel industry uses large quantities of maple about 2″ thick, of random width and about four feet in length. Occasional pieces of curly maple come in but they are at once set aside for they cannot be used in making wood heels, hence a small stock accumulates and the first one who wishes to buy it is the lucky one. As shoe factories are distributed in different parts of the country the interested amateur or the young craftsman may find curly maple not far from his own home.

Almost True

The safest and easiest way of describing a curve is by using a radius that will give you the curve you want. But there are instances where the radius can not be used, speaking from a practical standpoint. For example, you are called upon to build a curved fence around one side of a tract of land with buildings and trees ont it. In such a case you could not use a radius, but you could use the method we are giving herewith.

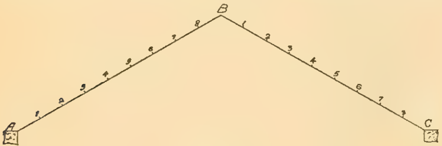

Fig. 1

Points A and C, Fig. 1, represent the two ends of a curve for a ceiling. Point B, in this case, should be twice as high as the highest point of the curve, and exactly half way between points A and C. With lines A-B and B-C divided into equal number of parts, and numbered as we are showing them, from A to B and from B to C, you are ready to proceed with the work of getting the curve. Fig. 2 shows how this is done.

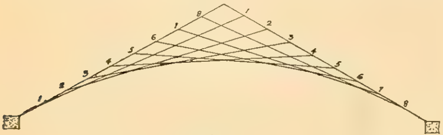

Fig. 2

Connect points 1 and 1, 2 and 2, 3 and 3 and so on. These lines drawn, a line that will contact all these lines will be the curve you want—not exactly true, but almost.

The more spaces you divide the two rafters into, the more points you will have to contact with your curve, and the truer will be the curve.—H. H. Siegele.

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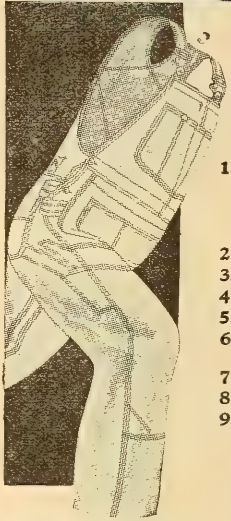

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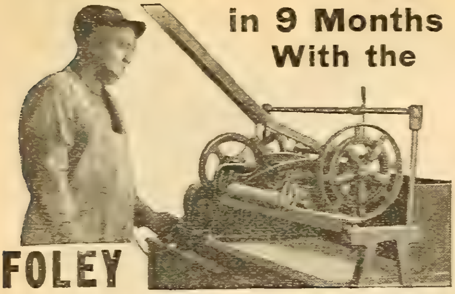

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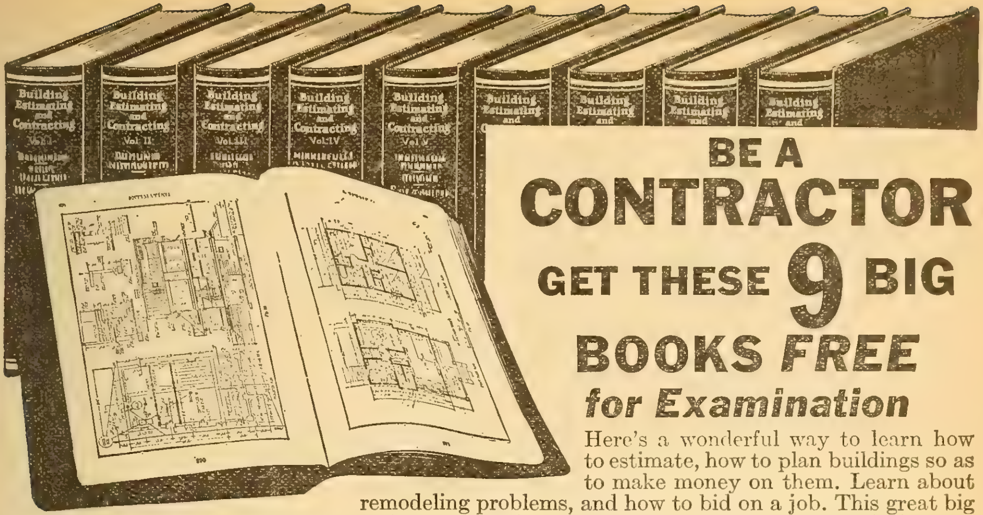
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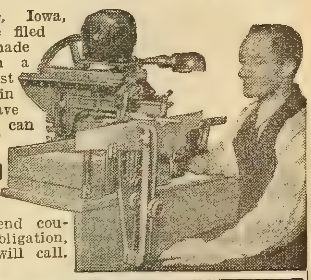

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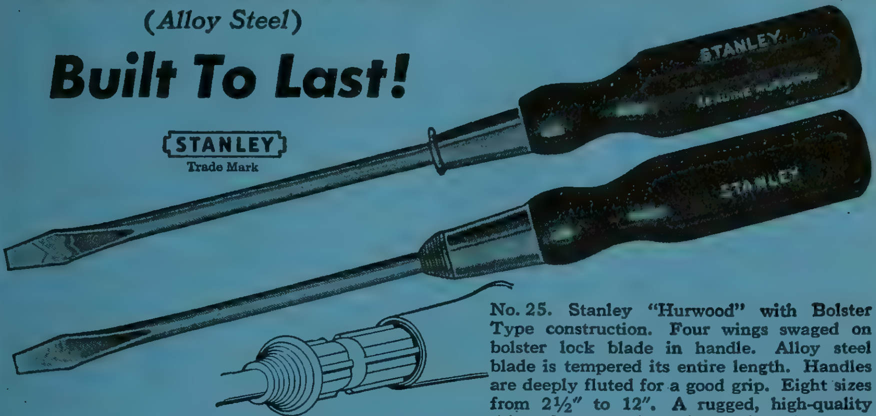

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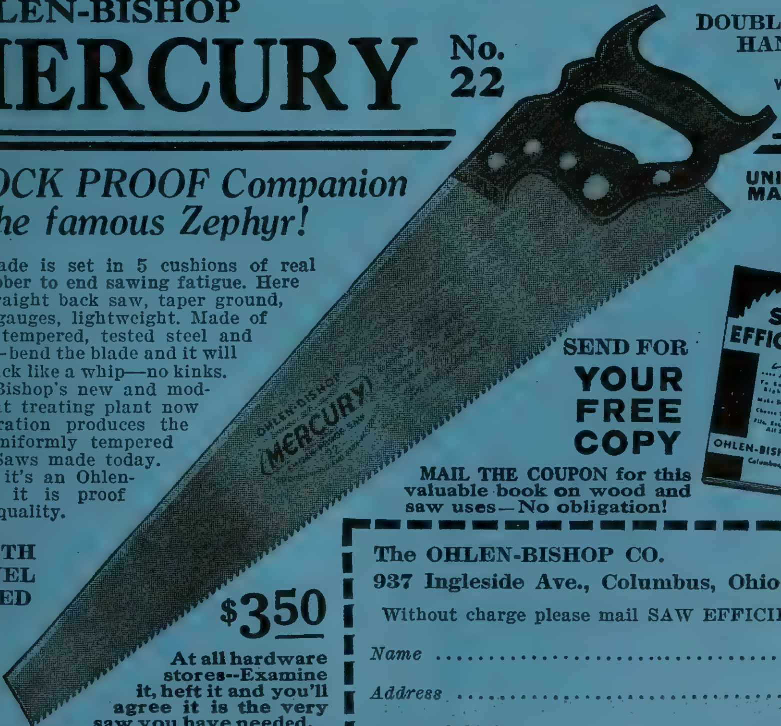

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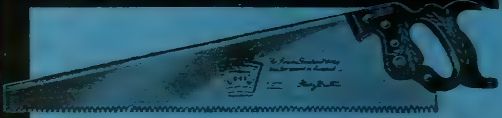

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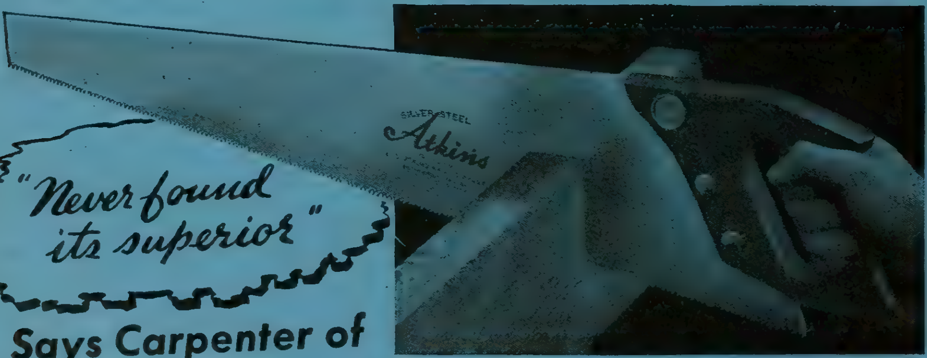

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1940

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Ten Cents a Copy

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Government Throttling Business

UNNECESSARY governmental restraints on business expansion were declared to be an important factor in keeping millions of jobless in the nation's unemployment army by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its midwinter session.

The council implored the government to cease practices that are discouraging business expansion and thus encourage greater industrial activity with the resultant increase in employment.

The gradual establishment of the six-hour five-day week without reduction in wages would also be a progressive move toward the elimination of unemployment, the council declared, but it insisted that until the huge jobless total is reduced, the federal government must stand the cost of relief for those not employed in private industry.

Pointing out that "unemployment still is the most acute domestic problem of the nation," the council instructed the officers of the American Federation of Labor to call upon both political parties to incorporate in their platforms this year a constructive program for the elimination of widespread unemployment. The council added that unemployment "is a grave responsibility of every element of our national life."

The council statement continued:

"No orderly and intelligent effort has yet been made to determine the facts with regard to unemployment, its causes, its extent, its cure."

It declared that the government has neglected its duty by not taking necessary steps toward the elimination of relief and unemployment with a permanent program that would put the millions of jobless back to work.

The council statement added:

"Therefore, the American Federation of Labor refuses to accept the idea of chronic or permanent unemployment. To admit this would be to admit the failure of democracy. We believe that a democracy owes a basic obligation to its citizens to provide them with opportunity to work and achieve a progressively higher standard of living.

"The American Federation of Labor has come to the conclusion that it would be suicidal for this nation to continue groping in the dark about unemployment. It is essential that we proceed immediately to find out the facts and to face them courageously. First we must ascertain just how many men and women willing and able to work are unemployed through no fault of their own.

"We must learn what localities and what industries have suffered most. We must find out the extent of unemployment among our youth and among middle-aged workers. We must get more accurate information on the technological displacement of workers by new inventions and machinery. Only when this knowledge is obtained can we act intelligently.

"Furthermore, experience has taught us that Government spending, while it provided necessary relief for those forced into idleness, offers no permanent cure for unemployment. The only possible practical way to end unemployment is to provide jobs for the unemployed in private industry.

"At this time there are not enough jobs in private industry to go around. This is largely due, in our opinion, to the fact that lack of confidence has stunted business growth and expansion. We demand that those in authority take whatever steps may be necessary to restore business confidence.

"We urge that all Government actions that tend unnecessarily to discourage business expansion cease and that a positive effort be made to encourage greater industrial activity. We have learned the lesson that when opportunities for profit diminish, opportunities for jobs likewise disappear.

"We recommend that efforts to reduce unemployment be integrated. To this end, we urge Congress to create a National Advisory Council on Unemployment which would have representatives of Government, business, labor, farmers and consumers. Such a council could bring about unity of purpose and unity of action on a constructive program.

"Organized labor has long felt that the shorter work week without decreases in pay provides a positive and progressive offset to the natural displacement of workers by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Benefits from new inventions and improved methods of production must be shared by business, by the workers and by the consumers if we are to avoid a top-heavy and unbalanced economy.

"The shorter work week will spread available jobs among a greater number, increase consuming and purchasing power and thereby offer opportunity for continuous growth to industry. The American Federation of Labor therefore will continue to press for the five day week and the six-hour day.

"Until unemployment is reduced, the Government must bear the heavy burden of providing relief for the millions now unable to find work in private industry. A large appropriation will again be necessary for this purpose during the coming year.

"We call upon Congress not to seek economy at this time at the expense of the helpless but to provide an adequate appropriation. The nation can drop this relief burden and slash the terrifying high cost of Government only when the unemployment problem is faced, met and solved."

Electricians Reveal Great Headway In Goal of 100 Per Cent Unionism

Amazing headway in carrying the banner of unionism to every industry served by electricity is revealed in a report prepared by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The tabulation showed the Brotherhood now has 7,000 agreements in the electrical contracting field and is signing new ones daily. Over 70 per cent of the nation's utility workers and more than 80 per cent of the electricians on the railroads are also working under Brotherhood contracts.

Scores of independent broadcasting stations and the entire Columbia system are in the union's fold. So are most of the electricians employed by airlines, trans-ocean passenger ships and freighters.

Every giant power dam built by the government has had its electrical work installed by union men. Sound and lighting experts in the movie industry at Hollywood are 100 per cent union. Enormous headway has been made in the past few years in organizing plants making electrical equipment.

"We're naturally gratified by this showing," said President Dan W. Tracy. "But we are not resting on our oars. Our goal is 100 per cent unionism wherever electrical work is done."

A. F. of L.'s Criticism of the NLRB

HOW the American Federation of Labor feels about the National Labor Relations Board and its administration of the National Labor Relations Act was officially given voice before the special Smith committee of the House which is investigating the NLRB and its administration, by William Green, President of the A. F. of L.

Members of the committee listened intently and with only one or two interruptions as Green presented the views of the A. F. of L. and then, when he finished, they questioned him at length but in a very friendly fashion.

With great emphasis, Green said that the A. F. of L. was "the friend and the defender of the labor relations act," which he described as "the Magna Carta of the labor movement." But with even greater emphasis, he charged the Board with "maladministration of the act and with malice, bias and prejudice against the A. F. of L., unworthy of a judicial body."

He recommended various amendments to the act, but said that the first and most important one was to replace the present three-man board with a five-man board and an "entirely new personnel."

In his vigorous criticism of various cases the Board has handled, Green told of the Pacific Coast Longshoremen's fight, where the Board wiped out A. F. of L. organizations which had long represented workers and gave to the CIO complete authority.

Green's voice rose to its highest pitch and resounded throughout the large room as he denounced the Board's decision and added that, while the A. F. of L. would always obey the law, it always would rebel against "having an alien Communist, Harry Bridges, represent an A. F. of L. union."

"Everyone in this country, except Secretary of Labor Perkins and Dean Landis, knows that Bridges is a Communist," he declared.

Edmund M. Toland, counsel for the committee, asked if Green knew that Bridges had recommended specific examiners to the Board to hear certain cases and when Green replied that he "would not be surprised," Toland offered some documents to prove his charges. The committee ruled, however, that the documents should be presented later.

The specific recommendations for amendment of the act presented by Green were as follows:

1—Change the "unit of representation" rule so that the Board "cannot deny to workers the right of self-determination in the matter of affiliation and free choice of representatives."

2—Provide for a review by the Circuit Court of Appeals of orders of the Board establishing an organization as representative of workers.

3—Eliminate the "outrageous delays in holding hearings, rendering decisions and affording relief, generally."

4—Completely revamp the Board so there would be a complete change of personnel and five instead of three members.

"We believe that this act confers on labor great protection and a right that they ought to be permitted to exercise freely," Green said.

"We seek to jealously guard it and we stand opposed to any change in its fundamental provisions."

"Our complaint is against the administration of the act. We believe that the act has been administered contrary to both its spirit and its letter.

"We charge the board with malice and bias and with an attempt to apply its own peculiar philosophy in disposing of cases, rather than the plain provisions of the act."

Green reiterated on a number of occasions that the fundamental principle of the A. F. of L. was that through this act, the workers should be given the right of self-determination.

He said he understood this right was fully protected and that Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the act, had assured the A. F. of L. it was protected. In a letter to Daniel J. Tobin, chief of the Teamsters and a vice president of the A. F. of L., Wagner said:

"As the author of the legislation, I can say very definitely that it was never intended to permit the Labor Board to interfere in the internal affairs of labor organizations and I do not believe there are any words in the act conferring that power.

"So-called jurisdictional questions raised within different labor organizations are matters for them and their highest court of labor to decide and are not matters for government action."

To illustrate the maladministration of the Board and the injury done the A. F. of L. and the cause of organized labor by delays of the Board in handling cases, Green reviewed a number of cases.

"Delays have been costly," he said. "We think that many delays have been in accordance with the general policy of the Board to injure the A. F. of L. unions and to also destroy unions."

In the National Casket Company case, a final decision was not made until four years had passed. In the Johns Manville case (California), an election was held and the A. F. of L. union won but the CIO was permitted to make charges and file an amended complaint even though the CIO representatives later testified "they knew they could not win." A year later, the complaint was dismissed and after two years of delay, the A. F. of L. unions were recognized.

"The delay had a very injurious effect on our union," Green said in answer to Congressman Charles A. Halleck (Rep., Ind.), "and also upon collective bargaining itself. It was impossible to engage in collective bargaining while this case was pending and you men know how delay very destructively affects the establishment and maintenance of a union."

Green said the A. F. of L. was deluged with letters from organizations in which help was asked to make the Board act on cases.

"Our unions complain of loss of members and disintegration resulting from these delays," he said. "They also complain of having invested considerable sums of money in organization work which is lost to them as a result of the failure of the Board to act."

As one of many examples, he referred to a letter from the Flour Mill and Cereal Workers' organization in Coffeyville, Kansas, wherein Green was told that the Board refused to act on a petition against the Moore Lowery Flour Mills, then consolidated that case with the Majestic Flour Mill case. A decision was delayed more than two years which resulted in insinuations against the labor leaders that "the workers had been sold out."

"We work to organize and spend our money and then we have an election and because the Board permits delay, they tell us the election is invalid," Green said.

The International Association of Machinists organized the skilled tool and die workers of the Dominion Electric Manufacturing Company, Green said, and the CIO representatives formally acknowledged the

Machinists represented a large majority of these men. But despite this record, the board decided to dismiss the Machinists' petition for representation.

But it was the Pacific Coast longshoremen's cases, which brought out all Green's vehemence. He told how the A. F. of L. had long had unions in Tacoma and other cities, how they were recognized by the employers, how there was no trouble until the board stepped in to rule that the CIO and Harry Bridges should represent all longshoremen along the coast.

"Then they added insult to injury," Green cried out. "They ordered that an A. F. of L. union should be represented by a man known to be a Communist by everyone except Secretary Perkins and Dean Landis."

Asked by Toland about the board, Green said he "would disqualify all of them" and that the "United States Senate had shown its attitude by refusing to confirm Donald Wakefield Smith for reappointment to the board."

Green answered a long series of questions to tell how the Wagner Act had helped labor organizations, and how other labor legislation of the last few years had been most beneficial.

"With all our troubles over this act and all we have had to suffer," he said, "I would say maintain the act as it is rather than have it destroyed."

One of the cases which President Green had intended to present to the committee, but deferred for lack of time, involved the Mount Vernon (Ill.) Car Manufacturing Company.

Two years ago the Brotherhood Railway Carmen, following an organization drive, negotiated a closed shop pact with the company. A CIO union, which lost out, protested to the board, which ordered the pact dissolved and decreed reinstatement of 70 dismissed CIO members, with back pay.

Later, the board made a "deal" with the company under which the contract would be dropped, the back pay would be whittled to "10 cents on the dollar" and an election would be scheduled between the rival unions.

Both unions protested the proposal, and the matter is now pending in Federal court at Chicago.

No Letdown Foreseen In Industrial Pace

If leading business men are competent to judge, the recovery movement will not take a backward step during the first quarter of 1940.

A New York Stock Exchange concern interviewed 100 industrial executives in an effort to learn how the cat is going to jump, and the consensus was that most lines will hold their gains and that where seasonal recession occurs it will be slight.

A little more smile, a little less frown,
A little less kicking a man when he's down;
A little more "we" a little less "I,"
A little more laugh, a little less cry,
A little more flowers on the pathway of life;
And fewer on graves at the end of the strife.

Half-Million To Fight Unions

CALIFORNIA'S "open shop" industrialists paid more than a half million dollars in less than two years into the treasury of a single organization, Southern Californians, Inc., to finance a war upon unions.

This is the highlight of a shocking disclosure made by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee during its investigation of anti-labor groups on the West Coast.

The committee's hearings, now going on in Los Angeles, have lifted the lid off one of the worst "badlands" of anti-unionism in the nation. Even veteran labor leaders, who have had to face the ruthless warfare for years and thought they know what they were up against, have been amazed by the committee's revelations.

The half-million "war chest," the committee learned, was only part of the vast sums poured out by the labor-haters to keep unions out of their "domain." Hundreds of thousands more were given to the "Associated Farmers" and other fronts for the state's big business interests.

With this princely fund, the industrialists, it was charged, "bought up" police officials and district attorneys; hired labor spies and strike-breakers; did a thriving business of forming company unions; circulated vast amounts of anti-union propaganda and fought unions in many other ways.

Until 1937, the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association was the spearhead of the "open shop" drive. But it fell in bad odor, and so a special committee, which included Harry Chandler, publisher of the notoriously anti-labor Los Angeles "Times," decided to set up "Southern Californians" as a respectable front to carry on the work.

This was admitted on the stand by Byron C. Hanna, former president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, who was one of the "brains" in the campaign.

"Southern Californians" served as the "general" of a far-flung network of puppet organizations set up to fight labor, Hanna testified. He said that such groups as the fake "Associated Farmers" and "The Neutral Thousands," the latter supposedly made up of "women consumers," were "our front line or combatant units."

Records of the organizations obtained by the committee, which Hanna and other witnesses reluctantly identified, disclosed that among principal contributors to the fund of the Southern Californians was Hanna's own Chamber of Commerce, which gave $56,461; Standard Oil, which paid $19,689; Union Oil, $15,497; Southern California Edison, $12,593; Shell Oil, $11,764, and Southern California Gas Company, $10,975.

These and many other corporations, constituting a virtual "Who's Who" of California's big business, likewise gave large direct subsidies to the "Associated Farmers" to attack labor on the agricultural front, committee documents showed.

The committee also went back to 1936 in its inquiry and found that nearly $92,000 was paid out in that year by "open shoppers" to the Bodell Detective Agency for "guards" and labor spies during maritime and teamsters' strikes.

In the same year, over $140,000 was paid over to the Los Angeles police department for men in uniform who were used ostensibly as "guards," but actually union spokesmen said, they often acted as "strikebreakers."

A. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, also testified that for many years the district attorney's office was "used as an ally of employers' associations."

"Time and again, union leaders were arrested without charges, held secretly in jail and denied any opportunity to consult attorneys," Buzzell said. Microphones were planted in the offices of union organizers, he added.

Blacklists circulated by employers closed the doors to jobs for many union men and strikers, other witnesses testified. Several such blacklists distributed by Los Angeles restaurant chains were described to the committee.

When all other methods failed, "company unions" were brought into action to freeze out bona fide organizations. Most of this activity in the last few years was directed by "The Neutral Thousands" and a subsidiary, known as the "Employes' Advisory Service," it was testified by Clay C. Rittenhouse, who had been on the payroll of both groups, but turned against them and "spilled the beans," to the committee.

Meanwhile, additional evidence that the "Associated Farmers" serves as an employer weapon to break unions came from the National Labor Relations Board. The board issued a preliminary order, directing the Associated Farmers of Kings County and two companies in Corcoran, Calif., to stop intimidation of workers who had joined an A. F. of L. union.

The board charged that mobs formed by the Associated Farmers smashed a picket line of A. F. of L. strikers and also worked in league with employers to keep scab-driven trucks moving into Los Angeles. Union men who tried to interfere were driven off by force.

That ruthless warfare upon unions, such as exposed by the La Follette committee, has spread to other parts of the nation was brought to light at a National Labor Relations Board hearing in Tulsa.

Testimony at the hearing revealed that the Mid-Continent Petroleum Company made available a $50,000 strikebreaking "slush fund" to Tulsa police to be used against a strike of 700 employes.

Floyd L. Rheam, former Tulsa police commissioner, admitted on the stand that the corporation had put up the $50,000 fund, but said it was for an "investigation." Police were given a free hand to conduct the "probe" any way they wished, he said.

Dictographs were hidden in hotel rooms of union leaders and their telephone wires were tapped to record the conversations, Rheam explained. National Guard officers helped in the wire tapping, he said.

In this connection, it is worth noting that the U. S. Supreme Court has outlawed wire tapping and has thrown out cases where convictions were secured on such evidence.

Earlier, a union member, Ray Walker, testified that the company's chief of guards offered him a job to spy on the union and to frame a dynamiting of company pipe lines so unionists could be blamed for that. He ostensibly accepted the job, but actually reported back to the union. Walker said he refused any part in the dynamite "frame-up." A line later was blasted by someone and several union men were arrested for the crime.

* * *

Why experiment on our economic problems when Union Labels will solve them!

Facing *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

SOME of us have enough troubles of our own without bothering about other peoples' woes. The fund of human sympathy, which distinguish us from other animals in nature's kingdom, is limited enough at best. In times of national stress we are driven by self defense to save our sympathy, as well as our money, for our own. We grow a hard shell—or we try to—to protect ourselves from being hurt in our hearts and minds by the misfortunes of others.

This protective callousness is now everywhere apparent in our public thinking. It is reflected in the public attitude toward war in Europe ("Let them fight their own battles, it's none of our affair") and toward unemployment in this country ("They're just a bunch of loafers who don't want to work").

Fortunately, when people make such remarks they don't really mean them. Deep down inside they feel the stirrings of sympathy for the helpless victims of Europe's war lords and of America's industrial machine.

So, while we pretend to be hard-boiled, we find millions of Americans contributing to funds for the relief of Finland and we find Congress anxiously striving to discover some safe method of assisting the Finnish people in their gallant stand against the ruthless Russian invader.

In like manner, we find such great organizations as the American Federation of Labor devoting its energies and research to the problem of finding some way out of the menace of permanent unemployment.

We are not a hard-hearted people. For every individual who says "the unemployed are just a bunch of loafers who don't want to work" and means it, there are a million who know better. They know the independent spirit of American workers. They know the American worker is deeply ashamed of accepting public assistance. They know that only dire necessity could force him to go on relief. They know how a middle-aged man who has worked all his life to support himself and his family must feel when he loses his job through no fault of his own and then finds it impossible to get another. They know how a young man who has spent years in school to get the necessary education and training to equip himself for a useful life must feel when he finds all doors closed to him and opportunity fails to respond to his knock.

These are the things we should always bear in mind when we consider the problem of unemployment. We must think of the unemployed in the mass, as an army of nine million, but we must also think of them as separate individuals, as persons like ourselves, whose headaches and heartaches are multiplied nine million times in our midst.

That is why the American Federation of Labor in announcing its legislative program for 1940 made the ringing declaration:

"We are not willing to tolerate even the idea of permanent unemployment."

To do so would be to admit that the United States of America, as a nation, is a failure. We refuse to admit that. We are determined to keep the United States of America "the land of opportunity."

This confidence and determination is reflected in the American Federation of Labor's program. It says:

"We know that idle plants can be brought into operation, idle capital can find investment in productive private enterprise and idle men and women can be put to work producing the goods they need for a decent living. Our nation has all the elements necessary to provide an adequate living for every American family. We lack only the proper coordination of effort."

In all the past ten years of critical unemployment has any serious and determined effort been made to bring about that coordination? The NRA is about the only such experiment on a national scale that we can recall. And that failed because it became compulsory instead of voluntary, because the united will to make it a success evaporated and because we didn't have enough exact information about the problems involved.

Bearing this in mind, the American Federation of Labor calls upon Congress to create a National Advisory Council to draw up plans for a new nation-wide effort to revive business and create jobs. On this council labor, farmers and consumers should be represented, as well as the Government and industry. Full representation of all elements of our economic structure is required if we expect to work out a plan for the coordination of all these elements.

Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor calls for the widest possible extension by legislation and collective bargaining of the six-hour day, five day week. Until new jobs are created we must spread the work that exists. We must do our utmost to increase consumer purchasing power and raise American living standards.

Finally, the American Federation of Labor calls on Congress to provide sufficient funds for the relief of unemployment until we can wipe it out. This is a national obligation. We insist, too, that the prevailing wage principle be restored to work relief programs. This constitutes fair play. And supplementary to work relief, there should be created a permanent public works program to take up unemployment slack by the construction of necessary public projects when private business falls off.

* * * * *

ADOLPH HITLER wiped organized labor off the face of Germany but he has not rendered it extinct.

This was revealed to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its sessions in Miami by Frederick Stampfer, former Berlin editor and member of the Reichstag who is now an exile from his native land because of his connection with the German trade-union movement.

Mr. Stampfer told about the dark days of the Nazi putsch when union offices were raided, their property and records confiscated and their leaders dragged off into concentration camps where they were executed immediately or condemned to a slow death by brutal forms of torture.

But some of the men escaped and today are carrying on their work from Paris, from Copenhagen, from Switzerland and other havens safe from Hitler's avenging arm. They are spreading the truth about labor conditions in Germany—the pitifully low wages, the insufferably long hours and the forced labor which German workers are compelled to endure under the Nazi regime.

Mr. Stampfer, who is conducting such information work in this country in behalf of the German trade-union movement, also revealed that the truth is quietly being spread among the workers in Germany to confound Hitler's lying propaganda. He appealed for the aid of the American trade union movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, in this campaign. It was quickly assured. The council instructed President Green to issue a call to all American Federation of Labor unions to contribute to this worthy cause.

It would seem that conditions which prevail in Germany and other totalitarian States could never happen in this country. But there are signs that this may be a somewhat over-confident attitude. The Executive Council issued a solemn warning that the present policy of the Department of Justice in invoking the anti-trust laws against American Federation of Labor unions is a step in the direction of Government control of organized labor.

The Council pointed out that the Clayton Act which was adopted in 1914 clearly exempted farm and labor organizations from the provisions of the anti-trust laws. Yet in the last few months the Department of Justice has obtained thirteen indictments against thirty-five American Federation of Labor unions charging violation of the anti-trust laws.

In the Council's statement it was explained that Mr. Thurman Arnold, the Assistant Attorney General who is in charge of the prosecutions, is attempting to define what are and what are not the legitimate functions of a labor union and is seeking to make unions conform to his personal specifications.

If he is permitted to get away with this arbitrary and high-minded game, how far off is Government control of unions?

Fortunately, however, the American Federation of Labor is powerfully equipped to resist Mr. Arnold's efforts to place organized labor under the thumb of the Federal Government. The Council announced the issues involved will be carried to the highest court of the land and if the Supreme Court's ruling is adverse, Congress will be asked to amend the anti-trust laws again.

It is amazing how tricky lawyers can twist and misinterpret simple, declarative English. The Clayton Act was passed in 1914 at the insistence of organized labor because the courts had seen fit to permit prosecution of labor under the Sherman anti-trust law. Congressional committees consulted with Samuel Gompers and his associates. They deliberated together and chose language which seemed perfectly clear even to a layman. They drafted a law which declared that the labor of human beings is not a commodity and which provided in so many words that the anti-trust laws did not apply and must not be applied to labor and farm organizations. They thought their work well done and when the Clayton Act was overwhelmingly adopted by Congress and signed by the President, Gompers hailed it as the "Magna Charta" of labor. Yet look what the lawyers are doing with it today!

If this were a sincere move by the Department of Justice, the American Federation of Labor might be less resentful. But there is no question of doubt that the whole campaign was inspired by some of the CIO "master minds" with the aid and assistance of fellow travelers in the Administration.

As the Executive Council said, it is noteworthy that all of the indictments to date are against A. F. of L. Unions. Not a single CIO union was investigated or indicted despite the sit-down strikes, the stay-in strikes, the quickies and the seizure of cities by Red-controlled CIO unions. During all that time the Department of Justice never intervened.

The Council also reminded the public that the first batch of indictments against A. F. of L. building trade unions coincided with the CIO drive to invade that field.

As a clincher, the Council revealed that Mr. Arnold is having the Federal Government intervene as a "friend of the court" to defend the position of a CIO union against which judgment for $700,000 damages was found under the anti-trust laws because it wrecked the property of the Apex Hosiery Company in Philadelphia in the course of a sit-down strike.

Mr. Arnold sees fit to indict A. F. of L. unions and defend a CIO union in cases with the same issues involved! A pretty picture, indeed.

John Coefield, A. F. of L. Official, Dies

JOHN COEFIELD, Fourth Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and President of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, died at his home in Washington, D. C., February 8 after a brief illness. He was seventy.

While attending a testimonial dinner in New York City on December 30 arranged for George Meany, retiring president of the New York State Federation of Labor, just before Mr. Meany became Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Coefield collapsed from a heart attack. He was removed to Doctors Hospital in New York where he remained until January 30 when he was brought to his home apparently on the road to recovery. He died following another severe attack.

Mr. Coefield was born in Franklin, Pa., in 1870. He was a resident of San Francisco for many years, where he became president of San Francisco Local No. 442 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada. Throughout his career he retained his membership card in the San Francisco Local. He became business representative in the Building Trades Unions in San Francisco and was active in promoting their growth.

In 1920 he moved from San Francisco to Chicago, where he became vice president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, and then president. For ten years he was vice-president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, coming to Washington from Chicago in 1929.

Mr. Coefield was elected Seventh Vice President of the American Federation of Labor by the 1928 convention, taking office January 1, 1929. He was re-elected annually so that by seniority of service he became Sixth Vice President in 1930, Fifth Vice President in 1931, and Fourth Vice President in 1935, and was re-elected every year since 1935.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its mid-winter session at Miami, Fla., appointed a committee to attend Mr. Coefield's funeral in Washington, consisting of Frank Morrison, Secretary Emeritus of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Duffy, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and former First Vice President of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Coefield is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ethel B. Coefield; two daughters, Mrs. Florence C. Smith and Mrs. Belle O'Shea of Washington; a sister, Mrs. Belle Brewer of Moab, Utah; two brothers living in Utah and Indiana, and two grandchildren of Washington.

Clarifying Social Security Pensions

Editor's note—The United States is flooded with statements regarding the new Federal old-age and survivors pension system which became effective on January 1. Many of the statements are inaccurate. Some of them exaggerate the benefits under the social security law, others minimize the benefits, and still others fail to give important details. In order to present the facts regarding the new system, the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service publishes the following official statement issued by the Social Security Board setting forth the important details of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program.

THE Federal old-age and survivors insurance program, providing monthly payments to retired commercial or industrial workers and their families, got under way January 1. Examination of the first 2,000 claims received by the Social Security Board indicates that combined benefits of a worker and his wife, providing she is also over 65 years of age, will range from $15 to $61.20.

The Board also estimates, as the result of this sample study, that monthly benefits received by a single person will range from $10 to $41.60. Benefits for a widow, regardless of age, and one dependent child under 16 years of age, or 18 if in school, will range from $15 to $62.40.

Board actuaries estimate that benefits payable to a retired wage earner in 1940 will average about $25 and about $38 for the combined benefit of a retired wage earner and his aged wife.

Under this amended program the wife of a retired worker is entitled to a supplementary benefit when she reaches age 65. Her payment will equal one-half of her husband's benefit. A dependent child under 16, or under 18 if attending school, is also entitled to a separate benefit equal to one-half of the father's annuity. The following table shows examples of monthly benefits after 3 years in covered employment for the retired wage earner and his dependents:

Average monthly wage	Wage earner's monthly benefit	Benefit for wife over 65	Benefit for dependent child
$50	$20.60	$10.30	$10.30
100	25.75	12.87	12.87
150	30.90	15.45	15.45
200	36.05	18.02	18.02
250	41.20	20.60	20.60

The new program also provides benefits for the widow and orphans of an insured wage earner. In case he leaves no such heirs, his dependent parents over 65 may receive monthly benefits. A widow over 65 is entitled to a benefit equal to three-fourths of her husband's basic monthly benefit. A widow below the age of 65 who has dependent children in her care receives a similar benefit. In addition, a dependent child under 16, or 18 if attending school, receives a benefit equal to one-half of the father's basic monthly benefit. The table below shows examples of monthly benefits for survivors:

Average monthly wage	Widow's benefit	Total benefits widow and 1 child	Total Benefits widow and 2 children
$50	$15.45	$25.75	$36.05
100	19.31	32.18	45.05
150	23.17	38.62	54.07
200	27.04	45.06	63.08
250	30.90	51.50	72.10

All employment except for certain specifically excluded types of work is covered under the old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. For instance, cooks, maids, butlers, chauffeurs, and gardners, who are employed by private families, are not covered. If these same workers should obtain jobs in hotels, restaurants, service stations, or in other commercial or industrial establishments, they would be covered by this Federal insurance system.

Covered employment, generally speaking, is a job in a factory, shop, mine, mill, store, office, American ship, National or State bank, building-and-loan association, or other place of business.

Jobs not covered are, in general, as follows: Agricultural labor; domestic service; government work; work for an educational, charitable, or religious nonprofit organization; work on railroads (this is covered by the Railroad Retirement System); work in the fishing industry; work as a newsboy; certain kinds of professional work; work performed for a son, daughter, spouse, or for a parent if the child is under 21.

The Federal system is similar to other insurance plans. The worker pays a contribution, and so does his employer, to help meet the costs of the benefits which the worker will receive. In other words, he pays a premium on what might be called an insurance policy, which will pay benefits to him when he is 65 or over and to his family if he should die.

The old-age insurance tax paid by the worker is 1 per cent of his wages and for the employer it is also 1 per cent on the worker's wages. The employer deducts 1 per cent from the worker's wages and sends that with his own 1 per cent wage tax to the Federal Government. The law provides that the employer shall give each worker a receipt for the taxes he takes out of his pay. He must furnish such a receipt at least once a year or whenever a worker leaves his employ.

Over 47,000,000 workers now have accounts with the Social Security Board. Each worker's wages, as reported by his employer every 3 months, are recorded in his individual account.

If a worker has reason to believe that a mistake has been made in his wage record or that all of his wages have not been reported, he should request from the Social Security Board a statement of his wage total. Discrepancies which may thus be found in any wage earner's record will be corrected by the Board.

Any worker can get a post-card request form at the nearest field office of the Social Security Board. All he has to do is fill in this form and mail it to the Board, which will send him a statement showing the wages credited to his account.

Several changes were made in the financing provisions of the Federal system when Congress amended the act last summer.

The tax, which was to increase in 1940, has been "frozen" at its present level of 1 per cent on employers and 1 per cent on employes until 1943.

It is estimated that employers and wage earners will thus save about $825,000,000 in the next 3 years.

Beginning with 1940, any wages over $3,000 which a worker receives will not be counted toward benefits. A man who works for several employers may perhaps pay taxes on wages up to $3,000 from each employer; but at the end of the year, he may file a claim with the Treasury Department and receive a refund of the taxes he paid for that year, on wages over $3,000.

The "Old-Age Reserve Account," which was set up under the original Social Security Act, is replaced by an "Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund," effective January 1, 1940. All of the old-age insurance tax money collected by the Treasury is now permanently appropriated to this trust fund. Old-age and survivors insurance benefits will be paid out of this fund which is to be managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, and the Chairman of the Social Security Board.

The Truth About That "Union Revolt"

NEWSPAPERS throughout the country gave big play recently to a story that employes of the Consolidated Edison Company in New York, the nation's biggest utility, had "seceded" from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and formed an "independent" union.

What actually happened, according to spokesmen for the Brotherhood, was that a few disgruntled officers of the union's seven locals at the Edison plants ran to the newspapers with a tale of supposed "wholesale secession."

President Dan W. Tracy declared these officials were "treacherous and self-seeking" individuals who were trying to advance themselves at the union's expense. Less than 5 per cent of the nearly 30,000 members of the Brotherhood at Consolidated Edison attended secretly-called meetings at which the purported "bolt" was voted, Tracy pointed out.

"We are confident that the great majority of employes will refuse to be misled by a few men who violate sacred obligations and betray the interests of those who selected them as representatives," Tracy said.

The locals will continue to function effectively for the benefit of the workers, and contracts held by the union with Consolidated Edison remain in operation, Tracy stressed. These contracts have brought an estimated $750,000 in wage increases for thousands of the utility's workers.

The pacts were upheld last year by the Supreme Court in a precedent-making decision which overruled a National Labor Relations Board order invalidating the agreements on grounds of alleged company "favoritism" for the Electrical Workers.

The utility management, far from being partial to bona fide unionism, has had a hand in the so-called "revolt" and in the creation of the self-styled "independent" as a company-run union, Brotherhood spokesmen said.

Formation of the "dummy" was timed to "gum up" a collective bargaining election, tentatively planned by the Labor Board for some time in February. A CIO union had petitioned for the election, and the Electrical Workers agreed to go along, to show once and for all that the employes wanted the I. B. E. W. to bargain for them. Both groups declared they would resist any move to put the "company union" on the ballot.

A. F. of L. Legislative Program

THE legislative program of the American Federation of Labor for 1940, includes a broad schedule of measures designed to benefit millions of American workers which the Congress of the United States will be urged to enact during the present session.

"This program," William Green, president of the A. F. of L. declared, "was adopted at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. It is not the creation of any individual or group but the will of more than four million dues-paid members of the American Federation of Labor, as expressed by the majority vote of their delegates to the convention.

"This great army of working men and women now calls upon Congress to respond to the needs of the people. Through the American Federation of Labor the workers propose a sound and constructive legislative program. The American Federation of Labor will do everything in its power to obtain the enactment of these recommendations."

The major features of the American Federation of Labor's 1940 legislative program follow:

Foreign Entanglements—National Defense

We are unalterably opposed to our own nation becoming involved in European conflicts. We favor the exercise of neighborly and mediatorial influence by our Government in all efforts to promote peace. But, in doing this, we insist that our Government pursue a judicious policy, exercising care and caution and a firm determination to avoid involvement in European wars.

We ask to approve adequate appropriations for national defense so we can courageously maintain our neutrality and eliminate any threat of invasion of our rights or territory by aggressor nations.

Unemployment

Unemployment remains our most grievous national problem.

The American Federation of Labor is not willing to tolerate even the idea of permanent unemployment. We know that idle plants can be brought into operation, idle capital can find investment in productive private enterprise and idle men and women can be put to work producing the goods they need for a decent living. Our nation has all the elements necessary to provide an adequate living for every American family. We lack only the proper coordination of effort.

We recommend that Congress create a National Advisory Council on which labor, farmers and consumers should be represented, as well as Government and industry, in order to bring about such coordination.

We further recommend the extension of the six-hour day, five-day week by legislation or collective bargaining to lift industry out of its stagnation, to provide more jobs, to increase consumer power and to raise the level of American living standards.

We favor the appropriation of an adequate appropriation for unemployment relief. We insist that the prevailing wage principle be restored to work relief programs. We urge the creation of a permanent public works program to take up unemployment slack.

National Labor Relations Act Amendments

We strongly urge Congress to enact promptly the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act introduced at the last session on behalf of the American Federation of Labor by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and Representative Barden of North Carolina.

Events have placed special emphasis on the imperative and immediate need for our amendment which abolishes the present National Labor Relations Board and substitutes in its place a new Federal Labor Board of five members. Thus a complete housecleaning of the biased board and its biased personnel can be effected.

Along with this amendment we call for two other vital changes in the law which are included in the Walsh and Barden bills.

The first would make the board give the workers the opportunity to decide for themselves in each case by majority vote whether the unit for collective bargaining shall be the members of the trade in which they are engaged, a group of trades, the entire plant, all the plants of the same employer, all the plants of all employers in the same industry or all the plants of all employers in the same industry in any geographical area. This is the only fair method to all concerned. It substitutes democracy for the present autocratic policy of the board in fixing units without regard to the wishes of the workers involved. This amendment will check the present tendency of the board to attempt to shape the form and character of the trade union movement.

The final major amendment we ask would restrict the power of the board to abrogate legitimate contracts between workers and management.

Housing

We recommend the continuation and extension of the Federal housing and slum clearance program with adequate funds to carry on this much needed work. We ask amendment of the Federal Housing Act to prevent granting of Federal mortgage insurance on sub-standard housing and another amendment requiring payment of prevailing wages on all projects on which the mortgage is insured by the FHA.

Social Security

The Social Security program should and can be improved. We call upon Congress to create an Advisory Council to study the operations of the Social Security program and recommend improvements.

We urge Congress to enact uniform Federal standards for Unemployment Compensation to eliminate the wide differences that now exist in State laws and to raise benefit levels. (A bill incorporating the A. F. of L. amendments has been introduced by Representative McCormack of Massachusetts.)

We favor the enactment of health insurance legislation on a sound and workable basis.

Un-American Activities

We view with approval the splendid work accomplished by the so-called Dies Committee in exposing the subversive activities of Communist, Nazi and Fascist organizations in this country. It is essential to our national defense that this investigation be continued and we ask Congress to supply the Committee with the necessary funds.

Immigration

We urge Congress not to weaken the structure of the present immigration laws.

Walsh-Healey Act Amendment

Amendments to the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act were introduced at the last session by Senator Walsh and adopted by the

Senate but no action on the measure was taken by the House. We recommend the passage of this bill.

Federal Employes Legislation

We support the recommendations of organizations of Government employes, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, for remedial legislation to secure improvement in their working conditions. We ask Congress to adopt these bills so as to fulfill the established policy of the Government to be a model employer.

"Deal" Disclosure Brings Eye-Lifting

CONGRESSMAN Andrew J. May, Democrat of Kentucky and a leading opponent of the fight on the Tennessee Valley Authority, was kept busy recently explaining his connection with a corporation which sought and almost got a government contract for 5,000 tons of manganese.

Disclosure of the "deal" caused a great deal of eye brow-lifting among members of Congress and brought immediate demands for an investigation.

May, as chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has played a prominent part in the national defense program. He initiated legislation under which the government was authorized to buy and store "strategic war materials," with manganese being specifically mentioned.

It turns out that May is also president of the Greenbriar Mining Corporation, which has a lease on 7,000 acres of land in West Virginia said to contain manganese deposits.

When the government, under May's legislation, asked for bids on manganese, the Greenbriar Corporation put in a bid for 5,000 tons, its price of $36 being the lowest quoted. Before awarding a contract, the War Department, following its usual custom, demanded a $36,000 bond to guarantee performance. May balked, and the transaction came to light because of the ensuing controversy.

May said that he and his associates had been prospecting for manganese for three years before the War Materials Act was adopted. He admitted that a $100,000 corporation had been formed by May and his wife, two government clerks and one Carey E. Brown, who is secretary.

Brown refused to reveal how much actual money has been paid into the corporation.

It is a criminal offense for members of Congress to sell or undertake to sell materials to the government. May, however, insists that he is immune because the transaction was carried on in the name of the Greenbriar Corporation. He also claims the "deal" was consummated without his knowledge while he was in Kentucky. He said he urged that the bid be withdrawn, but that his associates objected.

May took the position that "many members of Congress have stock in corporations which do business with the government."

High Court Holds State Supreme over Liquor Traffic

There is no limit to the extent a state may go in regulating the liquor traffic. If it wishes, it may prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants, their sale, transportation or possession.

That is the dictum of the United States Supreme Court, embodied in a ruling written by Justice McReynolds and handed down.

Land of Beginning Again

I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heart-aches
And all of our poor selfish grief
Could be dropped like a shabby old coat, at the door,
And never put on again.

I wish we could come on it all unaware,
Like a hunter who finds a lost trail;
And I wish that the one whom our blindness had done
The great injustice of all
Could be at the gates, like an old friend that waits
For the comrade he's gladdest to hail.

We would find all the things we intended to do
But forgot, and remembered—too late.
Little praises unspoken, little promises broken,
And all of the thousand and one
Little duties neglected that might have perfected
The day for one less fortunate.

It wouldn't be possible not to be kind
In the Land of Beginning Again;
And the ones we misjudged and the ones whom we grudged
Their moments of victory here
Would find in the grasp of our loving handclasp
More than penitent lips could explain.

For what had been hardest we'd know had been best,
And what had seemed loss would be gain;
For there isn't a sting that will not take wing
When we've faced it and laughed it away;
And I think that the laughter is most what we're after
In the Land of Beginning Again!

So I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heart-aches
And all of our poor selfish grief
Could be dropped like a shabby old coat, at the door,
And never put on again.

—LOUISA FLETCHER TARKINGTON.

Not All Lilly White

WHENEVER anyone says there is anything wrong about life insurance companies, the reply is instantly made that it cannot be true, because they are regulated by state commissions and have to stick to the "straight and narrow path."

Moreover, the apologists say the insurance companies must be all right, because they have made a fine record of safety for their policy holders.

These claims are far from completely true, Senator O'Mahoney's Monopoly Committee proves by shocking disclosures, so numerous that only a few examples can be given here.

They showed that many insurance companies went broke with huge loses to their policy holders, but with vast profits to insurance magnates guilty of weird manipulations and downright dishonesty, despite "regulation" by the Kansas and Illinois state insurance departments.

They further revealed that some insurance magnates were in politics up to their necks, "spent money like water" to elect their hand-picked insurance commissioners and superintendents, and that state examiners took bribes and secret "commissions" running into hundreds of thousands of dollars from the insurance concerns they were supposed to regulate.

The first example was the Federal Reserve Life Insurance Company of Kansas City. It was organized in 1920 by D. H. Holt, a banker, and W. H. Gregory, now dead. It grew to a size of $70,000,000 by absorbing five other insurance concerns in a series of fantastic transactions, operated in seven states, and its policy holders "lost their shirts" when it went into receivership in 1936.

Its story was told by a number of witnesses. The main one was V. B. Holt, son of one of the founders. As secretary-treasurer and a director of the company, he knew the inside facts.

First, he told how Gregory "milked" the insurance company which he helped to organize. He also formed the Federal Agency Investment Company. To this, the insurance concern gave an "exclusive agency contract" which was a veritable gold mine of unearned profits.

By this monopoly contract, Gregory's agency got 90 per cent of the first-year premiums on all policies sold by the insurance company and 10 to 15 per cent on all premiums thereafter. The total of the money taken by the "inside" arrangements was not revealed, but in just three years, during which Gregory was president of the insurance company, it paid his agency the enormous sum of $666,790.

The Kansas State Insurance Department knew about this scheme but did nothing to stop it, Holt said.

He disclosed that part of these agency "commissions" were paid over to W. K. Herndon, the state examiner who inspected the insurance company over a long period of years. Holt said the money was paid to Herndon to reward him for getting the state department to approve a kind of policy which it had previously disapproved, on the ground that it was unfair to the company's policy holders.

But that was only "chicken feed" compared to what Herndon got in other deals, while he was "examining" the company and reporting that it was "okay."

"In 1926 Herndon came to our office and told us he had an insurance company we could buy," Holt said. That was the Providers' Life Insurance Company, one of the first which Federal Reserve took over by the process known as "reinsurance" and "rewriting."

That process is common among insurance companies, Holt explained, and its only purpose is to "gyp" the policy holders of the company taken over. It is also called "transferring" or "twisting."

Two companies get together. One agrees to go out of business. To its policy holders, the other company sends "high-pressure men," who persuade them to give up their old policies in exchange for new ones issued by the company which is to stay in business.

The "cash value" of the old policies, Holt said, is used to pay the first year's premium on the new ones, on terms which mean a profit to the company and a loss to the policy holders. The high-pressure men "mislead the policy holders, don't tell them the entire facts."

One of the committee asked Holt: "Weren't you a little surprised to have a Kansas department examiner walk in and say he had an insurance company for you to buy?"

"No," Holt replied, "because Herndon had often told us about deals he engineered for the Royal Union Life of Des Moines, Iowa."

The Providers deal went through, and Federal Reserve paid Herndon $9,500 for "engineering" it, Holt said. He added that Herndon did not want the company's books to show that the money was paid to him, so the company charged it to "legal expenses" and paid it to a lawyer, Carl Willbrand, who secretly turned the money over to Herndon.

Holt said that the next time Herndon "examined" the company's books, he reported that the $9,500 was paid for "legal expenses," although he knew he got it himself, and for what it was paid.

Herndon also got $115,000 for engineering a similar deal, in which the Holts themselves profited by about $140,000, Holt continued. He also described various other deals in which Herndon got big "rake-offs" from the insurance company he was "examining."

The committee subpoenaed Herndon to Washington to testify on these matters, but he sent word that he was too busy with his "training duties" as a colonel of the National Guard and could not come until later.

A large amount of testimony told how Gregory's insurance "agency" conducted political campaigns to elect Kansas insurance commissioners and superintendents. Holt said continuous support was given to W. R. Baker, elected as commissioner in campaigns from 1922 on, and to other candidates. A letter written by Gregory in 1926 said that in one of these campaigns "money rolled as freely as water running down stream."

Holt said that Walter Payne, Kansas state treasurer, was made the first president of Federal Reserve because of his "influence with the State Insurance Department," that Payne did no work for the company and was never around its offices, but it paid him $5,000 a year. This was only one of many similar examples.

J. B. de Buchananne, a former insurance magnate who had his hand in so many companies that they cannot even be listed here, told a long story about the same sort of skullduggery going on in insurance concerns "regulated" by the Illinois Insurance Department.

Among other things, he said the insurance companies use their armies of agents to help elect commissioners and other political officials.

Don't be Disloyal! Buy whenever possible from firms who advertise in "THE CARPENTER"!

A. F. of L. Honors Duffy and Morrison

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who for twenty-seven years held a vice-presidency in the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Morrison, who also retired after forty-three years of continuous service in an executive capacity of the A. F. of L., were honored at a testimonial dinner during the mid-winter meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council at the Everglades Hotel, Miami, Fla.

Mr. Morrison was elected Secretary of the American Federation of Labor by the 1896 convention and served thirty-nine years in that capacity. The 1935 A. F. of L. convention consolidated the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, and elected Mr. Morrison to the office of Secretary-Treasurer. He was re-elected SecretaryTreasurer in 1936, 1937 and 1938, but declined to be a candidate in 1939 after forty-three years of service as an A. F. of L. official.

Mr. Duffy, who was chosen Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in 1902, was elected Eighth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor in 1913, and by annual re-elections and seniority was advanced to Seventh Vice-President in 1914, Sixth Vice-President in 1917, Fourth Vice-President in 1918, Second Vice-President in 1923 and First Vice-President in 1929. He was elected First Vice-President every year since 1929 until 1939, when he declined to be a candidate for re-election after twenty-seven years of service.

The 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor, in honor of Mr. Morrison's work, adopted a resolution creating the office of Secretary Emeritus and named him to that position for life. In addition, the convention directed the Executive Council "to have prepared and engrossed in suitable manner resolutions setting forth our everlasting appreciation for long and invaluable services rendered by Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison to be presented to him under circumstances worthy of and in keeping with that spirit of fraternity, friendship and good will that prompts these expressions."

It was in conformity with this direction of the 1939 convention that the Executive Council at the dinner in honor of Mr. Morrison and Mr. Duffy presented Mr. Morrison with the following engrossed resolution:

WHEREAS, For forty-three years Frank Morrison has served the American Federation of Labor as Secretary, with the additional responsibility for the last five years of Treasurer, these services beginning with the early formative years when policies were in the making, and continuing through the struggles which made the Federation a national institution, powerful in both the economic and political fields; and

WHEREAS, His services have been a directing force in the growth of the American Federation of Labor from 264,825 in 1897 to over 4,000,000 in 1939, and his vigilant conservation of the funds of the Federation of Labor resources were put to the constructive work of organization and education of wage-earners as trade unionists in order that they should be able to advance their own interests, and through his work as Secretary of the Federation, his shrewd and kindly understanding of human nature, he helped to bind men and women together in the work of the movement with a spirit of loyal devotion to the advancement of Labor; and

WHEREAS, As a duly elected executive he did his full duty in assisting our pioneer movement to determine and maintain those constructive union policies which have been the foundation of the Federation's develpoment; he served as a member of the Federation's Committee on Labor Representation, and the work of this Committee laid the foundation principles for the Federation's non-partisan political policy aggressively launched in the Congressional elections of 1906 and in the presidential campaign of 1908; and

WHEREAS, Frank Morrison, more than any other Federation official, was active in formulating and securing the enactment of legislation regulating and controlling immigration, he helped bring about a national policy which made possible the Americanization and organization of immigrant workers, thereby ending labor policies based upon the availability of new immigrations not yet accustomed to higher American standards or able to speak our national language, and led the pioneer struggle to establish the right of wage-earners to membership in unions of their own choosing, the right of unions to carry out their legitimate functions unhampered by repressive legislation or judicial interference, and these efforts led successively to the labor sections of the Clayton Anti-trust Law, the Norris-LaGuardia Act, and of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the National Labor Relations Act; and

WHEREAS, Frank Morrison, together with Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, endangered his own liberty in order to establish organized labor's right to the civil liberties guaranteed by our Constitution; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor express in behalf of the wage-earners of the United States and Canada, our profound appreciation of the devoted service Frank Morrison has given to our movement, our admiration for the sterling qualities of integrity and honesty with which he performed this service, and our affection for those qualities of heart and mind that enabled him to add to official duties friendly humor born of long experience, and sagacity in discerning the good in all men. Frank Morrison has earned a lasting place in our appreciation, for his services have been an honor to the cause to which he devoted himself; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor present this testimonial of respect and affection to Frank Morrison, Secretary Emeritus of the American Federation of Labor, whose services, builded into the Federation, will ever be a living force in the American Federation of Labor, and whose continuing counsel will grow out of his life's service.

Resolution Presented to Brother Duffy

Following is the text of the engrossed resolution which the Executive Council presented to Mr. Duffy:

WHEREAS, Frank Duffy has been Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners since 1902, and that organization was one of the charter members of the American Federation of Labor, loyally supporting the Federation during the difficulties of its organizational period, he was in 1913 elected Eighth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and was reelected annually so that by seniority of service he became First Vice-President, serving until he announced his retirement in 1939; and

WHEREAS, Brother Duffy has rendered faithful and invaluable service as a member of our Executive Council which formulates policies and renders decisions in the interim of annual conventions, his long experience in the labor movement and his exceptional memory serving the Council in analyzing developments and reaching conclusions; and,

WHEREAS, In addition to his never failing attention to the work of the Executive Council, he was a regular delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for many years and active in the work of the convention, serving for many years as chairman of the Convention Committee on Organization; and,

WHEREAS, Brother Duffy as a member of the Federation's Committee on Workmen's Compensation and Employer's Liability gave careful study to these fundamental subjects and committee services which laid the foundations for the Federation's policies on workmen's compensation legislation; and

WHEREAS, He served on the committee designed to represent American labor in connection with the Peace Treaty which ended the World War; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council express the appreciation of the American labor movement for the faithful and constructive services which Frank Duffy has rendered the American Federation of Labor, in the various official offices he has held in our movement, and that we express our admiration for his sterling honesty and devotion to the ideals of the labor movement which have made his services of inestimable value to Labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we testify to the personal affection with which Frank Duffy is regarded by all in the labor movement.

The resolutions were engrossed by William H. Howlin, who engrosses charters for the American Federation of Labor.

USHA Loan Contracts Now Total $581,996,000

The largest monthly list of loan contracts in the history of the United States Housing Authority—totaling $47,947,000 to 24 local Housing Authorities were given final approval during the last week in December 1939.

These loans, to defray 90 per cent of the estimated $53,292,000 cost of 41 low-rent housing projects brought the total of USHA loan contracts to $581,996,000 for 147 local housing authorities throughout the nation. Their programs call for the erection of 347 projects in 155 different communities and providing a total of 130,100 dwelling units to rehouse about 520,000 dwellers in the slums.

In addition, there is a residue of only $84,402,000 remaining earmarked for additional loans, making a total of $666,398,000 already committed.

Already, 143 projects with an aggregate of 57,501 dwelling units are under construction in 23 States, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, with projects in Augusta, Georgia, Austin, Texas, Buffalo, New York, Charleston, South Carolina, Jacksonville, Florida, New York City, and Toledo, Ohio, already occupied.

The largest of the new contracts was $9,068,000 to Detroit, Michigan, for two projects to provide about 1,702 decent dwellings for low-income families of that city. The second largest, $6,265,000, went to Cleveland for two projects to rehouse about 1,170 families from the city's slums. Among the other larger contracts were $5,371,000 to Cincinnati for a project of about 1,015 dwelling units; $3,534,000 to the city of Los Angeles for three projects totaling about 896 units, and $3,990,000 to Jersey City, New Jersey, for two projects of about 635 units.

Will The Present Recovery Last?

IS THE recovery movement "real" or only a flash in the pan? That question is being answered in various ways by government and business reports. They painted a mixed picture of production and profits in 1939, so far in 1940, and the prospects ahead.

The reports left no doubt that in the closing months of 1939 recovery gained sufficient headway to boost corporation profits far above 1938 levels.

"New York Central doubles its income, from $15,582,476 in 1938 to $37,303,427 in 1939," one report said. The Wheeling & Lake Erie also doubled its profit. The Pennsylvania got into really big money with a net railway operating income increase from $57,332,898 to $77,304,330.

In 1939, the Virginian split each share of its stock into four shares, and then earned a profit of $4.06 on each. That is a truly astonishing profit of $16.24 on each of the shares before the split.

From 1938 to 1939, the Erie's profits quadrupled, the Boston & Maine's tripled, the Wabash's increased 174 per cent, and the Frisco's 237 per cent. The tremendous profit rises of the latter two roads are particularly significant and encouraging, as they are in bankruptcy.

The duPont Company more than doubled its profits from $41,847,363 in 1938 to $93,218,664 in 1939. Inland Steel profits also more than doubled. General Railway Signal, U. S. Leather, and many other companies turned 1938 losses into big profits in 1939.

Altogether, the first 100 corporations which reported their 1939 figures showed total profits 67 per cent larger than in 1938. "Railroads made the most remarkable showing of these corporations," newspapers said, because the 100 companies included 21 railroads, whose total profits rose from $6,018,000 to $63,345,000, or more than 1,000 per cent.

Perhaps the most impressive recovery fact of all was the record-breaking sales of Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, which rose 19 per cent in 1939 and reached the stupendous total of $1,100,000,000. These are the two biggest mail order houses, and their sales are regarded as one of the best yardsticks of consumer demand.

The railroads' profit increases last year were made despite the fact that, as pointed out by a National Industrial Conference Board report, total railroad carloadings in 1939 recovered only 31 per cent of the loss they suffered at the low point in the depression.

Turning from 1939 to 1940, the picture changes.

After a steady decline in the first three weeks this year, carloadings increased slightly to 649,488 in the week ended January 27, from 645,822 in the preceding week.

The low point in the depression was about 480,000, in the middle of 1932, and the depression high was nearly 850,000 in October, 1939, compared to a prosperity peak of 1,175,000 in October, 1929.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that steel production reached the lowest level recently since the European war started last September, "because of the failure of new orders to pick up since the first of this year." The Institute also said that steel production now is 2.3 points below the figure of 79.6 per cent for the same period of 1937, and that "there is little chance of improvement until late in February."

Demand the Union Label

Steel Makers Ignore Trust Laws

ON JULY 21, 1924, the Federal Trade Commission ordered the steel industry to stop fixing its prices by the "Pittsburgh Plus Plan."

More than 15 years after that order, Senator O'Mahoney's Monopoly Committee hears testimony that the industry is still fixing its prices by a similar plan, called the "Basing Point System."

This is a typical example of the way powerful monopoly groups have frustrated the anti-trust laws, despite a half-century of government efforts to enforce them, a member of the committee said.

At the committee's hearings, Walter Wooden, a Federal Trade Commission attorney, questioned Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, often called the "Steel Trust." Wooden traced the history of the past 15 years to show:

That, under the Pittsburgh Plus Plan, a consumer paid the same price for steel, no matter from what manufacturer he bought it. Whether the steel was produced in Pittsburgh or Birmingham, Ala., the "delivered" price was a fixed "base price" at Pittsburgh, plus standard railroad freight charges from Pittsburgh to the point where the consumer was located.

After this plan was "abolished," the steel magnates simply substituted a number of other cities for Pittsburgh as "basing points." Thus, instead of one "base price" for the whole United States, each consuming area had its own base price, to which were added standard freight charges.

The results, however, were the same. A consumer still paid the same price, regardless of where the steel was produced or by what manufacturer.

To make sure the prices were always identical, and to completely prevent price competition, the steel companies' "Iron and Steel Institute" reinforced this system by many iron-clad rules, such as one standardizing all switching charges figured in the delivered prices.

This and other rules result in "phantom freight charges"—millions of dollars which the railroads do not get, but which are paid by the consumer. Even when steel is delivered by truck, Wooden showed, "railroad freight" is added to the price.

The brazen boldness of the steel magnates was illustrated when Wooden came to the period of NRA. He said the board of directors of the Iron and Steel Institute simply "moved in" as the NRA "code authority" for the steel industry, and wrote into its code all their basing point price-fixing rules. Thus, for a while, they operated their competition-killing system under Uncle Sam's official wing.

After the Supreme Court ended NRA, Wooden explained, the Steel Institute's directors passed "resolutions" continuing the same basing point practices, and they are in use to this day.

The important point of all this is the economic results of this price fixing, as described by Wooden and other government witnesses. They pointed out:

That, all through the depression, the government has received "identical bids" from steel manufacturers. This lack of competition has forced Uncle Sam to pay high prices for steel, and thus has reduced the amount of money available to provide work for the unemployed and to feed the hungry.

Moreover, government economists insisted, private buyers also have been forced to pay too high prices for steel. This has artificially raised the prices of automobiles and other products made from steel, and thus has reduced consumers' purchasing power and slowed down economic recovery.

Fairless and economists employed by the "Steel Trust" disputed some of these facts. They argued that reductions in steel prices have little effect in lowering the prices of products made from steel, and that price cuts would stimulate the production and sale of steel too little to compensate the industry for its lower prices.

Therefore, they insisted, the basing point system should be continued. On the other hand, representatives of the Federal Trade Commission declared the system should be abolished, and steel sold "f. o. b." at the factory, as most other products are sold.

"Okies'" Plight Given Recognition

MIGRATORY farm workers receive recognition in the annual report of Dr. W. W. Alexander, administrator of the Farm Security Administration.

Hundreds of thousands of families, he said, have been pushed off the land by drought, foreclosure and mechanization—with emphasis on the machine.

Large land owners, Dr. Alexander disclosed, are turning to mechanical farming because they can push onto the taxpayers a large percentage of their labor costs. This is how the thing works, according to Dr. Alexander:

These farms have eliminated most of the resident labor needed, but they still require large numbers of workers for short periods, to do the hard labor involved in thinning, harvesting or packing crops, which have not yet been mechanized.

The big land owners support their workers only during the few weeks of their employment, and they must depend upon relief between times. In other words, the government is subsidizing a labor supply.

Most of the migrants, it was pointed out, are compelled to spend much of their incomes ranging from $250 to $450 a family per year for transportation from one harvest to another.

"As a result," Dr. Alexander said, "extremely bad living conditions are common among most of this group of from 200,000 to 350,000 families. Usually they find little or no provision for shelter, health protection or schooling.

"Winter weather brings a sharp increase in cases of pneumonia, influenza and other pulmonary diseases. The risk of epidemics of smallpox, typhoid, scarlet fever and similar diseases is a year-around menace."

Dr. Alexander saw in the migratory problem a job for Uncle Sam, because he does not believe that the states are willing or able to handle it.

The Federal government was represented as having made a start in relieving intolerable conditions by establishing camps for 30,000 people. The camps have been "highly effective" in reducing misery and in protecting migrants, but Dr. Alexander concedes that they are only a drop in the bucket.

The ultimate solution, he contended, is to establish these uprooted farmers on land of their own, and this can be done under provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act, which provides for government loans to worthy persons to purchase land and get a new start in life.

Since 1935, it was revealed, more than 1,231,000 families have been helped under the act and they are now paddling their own canoes.

A. F. L. Maps Huge Membership Drive

PLANS were completed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its mid-winter session for one of the most important organization campaigns in the history of the Federation.

The entire strength of the American Federation of Labor will be utilized in a comprehensive and systematic effort to bring the many thousands of unorganized workers in the South and the Far West into the organized labor movement, with special concentration on textile workers, the retail trade, office and white-collar workers, marine workers, Government employes and miscellaneous industries.

In announcing the plan for the nation-wide organization drive sponsored by the Executive Council, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"We are going to make a determined effort to organize the unorganized in fields which have hitherto resisted unionization. Particular emphasis will be placed on the Far West and the South.

"We are enlisting the full strength of our far-flung organization in this drive. But we realize that each section of the country has its own special problems. Therefore, local union leaders best familiar with these problems will be called upon to direct the drive in each locality with the full assistance of our national organization.

"The first step in the campaign was a survey of all non-unionized industry in the country which was recently completed. We called upon more than 800 of our city and county central bodies to report on all unorganized plants in their vicinity.

"With this information at hand, we are now summoning regional conferences of American Federation of Labor organizers and representatives of all national and international unions, State Federations of Labor and city central councils.

"The latest one, held in Salt Lake City recently, mapped a five-State drive to organize unorganized workers in a large number of industries in the Far West. The results have been prompt and encouraging.

"Our next major regional conference will be held in Atlanta, Ga., March 2 to plan the widest organizational campaign ever conducted in the South. More than 2,000 representatives of our union in the South will attend this meeting. Francis P. Fenton, national director of organization for the American Federation of Labor, and I, as President of the Federation, will take part in the conferences and address the meeting.

"The South has made great industrial progress in recent years but cheap labor still is stifling its economy. We believe the time is ripe for teaching the workers of the South the benefits of self-organization.

"We regard organization as an educational process. It is our purpose to make clear to the industrial workers of the South that by joining together into free, democratic trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor they will have a chance to bring their aspirations nearer reality, a chance to obtain a fair share of the wealth they help to create, to have better homes, better food, better medical service, more education for their children—in short, all the things that make for a fuller life.

"Our unions intend to cooperate closely with the Federal Government to see to it that the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act with regard to minimum wages and maximum hours are not violated in the South.

Exposing The "Loan Shark"

MOST odious of all human vultures is the "loan shark." In many states he is preying upon as many as a fourth of all families, leaving along his trail misery that cannot be calculated.

That statement is based on a pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee, which has investigated illegal money lenders and reports an appalling situation.

For example, in Dallas, Texas, records of 2,554 loans by 72 companies showed that the borrowers paid $85,000 interest on $55,757. The average interest rate in the first thousand cases was 271 per cent and the highest was 1,131 per cent!

One case is cited in which the "loan shark" took in $1,053 in nine years on a loan of $20, obtained by the borrower to purchase medicine for a sick wife!

Apparently there is no limit to the rapacity of these harpies. One lender did a contracting business on the side, and found that when his workers had earned a week's wages he could make money by postponing payment of the wages and then lending money to the workmen at 10 per cent interest a week.

Another loan shark ran a collection bureau and lent money at 240 per cent to settle the accounts he was collecting, pocketing half of each collection.

In several states loan sharks escape regulation by means of the salary-buying dodge. Actually, they lend money, but technically they merely buy the right to collect a part of the victim's wages on the next pay day.

These are just samples of conditions that obtain in about half of the states. In the other half there are laws "protecting" workers, but even under them lenders are permitted to collect interest ranging as high as 36 per cent a year.

Washington, the nation's capital, is a loan shark's haven. Although Congress has been urged for years to protect borrowers, there is not a line in the statute books that interferes with the blood-suckers, scores of whom operate within shadow of the Capitol.

Workers on relief are favorite victims of Washington loan sharks, the report said, because they know exactly when and where the government checks are paid and are always on the spot to make collections. They have even collected tribute from the inmates of the National Old Soldiers' Home, whose only income is small pensions.

Ingenious as are the loan sharks in setting traps, they are equally merciless in torturing their victims. A blow with a lead pipe in a dark alley is declared to be one of the more humane of collection methods. Other methods cause prolonged worry, destitution and sometimes suicide.

In some cases borrowers are compelled to sign a paper which turns out to be a check on an bank in which the borrower has no account. If he fails to pay up, the lender threatens to "put the law on him" for passing a bad check.

How do they get away with it? There are a number of reasons ,the report explained. The loan sharks are heavy advertisers, and their accounts cause publishers to look the other way.

They retain lobbies in state capitals and at Washington, the report said. They maintain a "Congressional Information Service" at Washington which bombards members of state legislatures with appeals not to legalize an interest rate that would "add to the sufferings of poor borrowers."

"Efforts on the part of bar associations, social agencies and public-spirited citizens to obtain adequate regulation," the report declared, "have been hampered by these lobbies. When other devices failed, the loan sharks have not hesitated to bribe legislators."

Labor Blocks "Speedup" Bata

ORGANIZED LABOR has won an important battle against the "speedup" methods that Jan Bata, Czecho-Slovakian "Henry Ford" of the shoe industry, is attempting to introduce in this country.

Bata, who heads a $300,000,000 world-wide shoe corporation, has put up the first units of an ultimate $10,000,000 factory town near Belcamp, Md., all of it operating on the assembly line system of mass production.

He imported 72 Czech "instructors" to train American workers—most of them young high school students—in his high-speed processes. They were permitted to come in for one year by the Department of Labor, on Bata's claim that his machinery was so unique that skilled men could not be found in this country to do the "instructing."

Entrance of these foreign workmen was vehemently protested by A. F. of L. and CIO unions. The United Shoe Workers filed a lengthy brief with the department, charging that Bata made fraudulent statements to get his workers into this country.

Immigration Commissioner James L. Houghteling investigated and found the charges justified. He ordered Bata to drop all but 10 of the aliens, effective January 10. He also revoked permission given the firm to import 28 more "instructors."

Bata's manufacturing processes are not so involved that skilled American workmen cannot do the job, Houghteling declared.

When Bata received news of Houghteling's order, he declared not another brick will go into the plant and that all present operations will be shut down. He also assailed the government for "breaking faith."

Later, however, after the shoe magnate had time to give the matter second thought, his Baltimore law firm—of which Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, is a member—announced that efforts would be made to have the Department of Labor reverse its findings.

Union chiefs demanded the government stand pat on its ruling. They insisted no tears would be shed if Bata decides to "pull out" of the United States.

Bata's "speedup" processes, together with his employment of "green" youngsters, threaten the jobs of thousands of skilled native shoe workers, the union leaders declared.

Non-Partisan Policy Stressed

REAFFIRMING the American Federation of Labor's non-partisan political policy, the Executive Council, at its mid-winter session, declared that the Federation in 1940 will not give a blanket endorsement to any political party. It urged that both major parties nominate candidates who are "friendly and sympathetic to the problems of the working men and women of the nation."

The Council added that no presidential candidate opposed to organized labor can win the election and warned that candidates for public office who seek and accept the support of the CIO are doomed to defeat.

The text of the Executive Council's statement follows:

"Because of the great importance of the impending political campaign of 1940 to labor and to the nation and because the votes of America's workers will be a decisive factor in the elections, the Executive Council desires to state publicly the political policy and program of the American Federation of Labor.

"We are convinced of the truth of these facts:

"1. That no political party and no Presidential candidate with a record or a program hostile to organized labor can possibly be victorious.

"2. That no individual can 'deliver' the votes of labor, as was proved in the 1938 elections in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and other States.

"3. That any candidate for public office who seeks and accepts the support of the CIO and places himself in bondage to its leader has received the 'kiss of death' and is doomed to certain defeat.

"We wish to emphasize that, in conformity with its traditional policy, the American Federation of Labor in 1940 will refrain from giving a blanket endorsement to any political party.

"We shall exert all the influence and power at our command to the end that both major parties nominate for the office of President of the United States outstanding men whose outlook is friendly and sympathetic to the problems of the working men and women of the nation.

"We shall press for the adoption by both parties of a constructive and progressive platform and program of action, to the consummation of which its candidates will be committed.

"At its next quarterly meeting in Washington during the Spring, the Executive Council will appoint a committee to represent the American Federation of Labor at the national conventions of both major political parties. These representatives of the American Federation of Labor will call upon the convention platform committees of both parties for support and endorsement of the American Federation of Labor's legislative and economic program.

"We deem it advisable to defer further action along these lines until the Spring in the belief that the national political picture will be clarified by that time.

"As always, the American Federation of Labor will compile the record of each candidate for election to the United States Senate and to the House of Representatives. In pursuance of our non-partisan political policy, we shall call upon our organizations and members in each State to support candidates whose labor records have been good and to defeat candidates with anti-labor records, regardless of the political affiliations.

"In this connection, we caution the members of the American Federation of Labor not to be misled by the endorsements or blacklists of the socalled Labor's Non-Partisan League. This league is a sham. It is merely a paper organization, a puppet of the CIO. It has been entirely discredited and its political power is nil, as was convincingly demonstrated in the 1938 Congressional campaign when all but one of forty candidates blacklisted by the league were renominated and triumphantly re-elected."

◆

Labor Supports its friends. Don't forget the advertisers in "THE CARPENTER."

Multi-Purpose Radial Saw Arm

Illustrated is a photo of a Mall gasoline engine saw used with a radial arm. Explanatory details below are taken from publicity.

The Mall gasoline saw attachment has an 8½″ diameter saw blade. The maximum depth of the cut is 2¾″. This saw attachment has an adjustment for making bevel cuts up to 45 degrees from full 2″ dressed lumber. It has a clutch so that the saw will operate only when necessary.

The power is delivered to the saw attachment by means of a 12 ft. length of flexible shaft. The power unit is 1 H.P., variable speed, direct drive, four cycle and air cooled, the net weight of which is 55 pounds. The radial saw arm has a working range of 28″.

The combination of the gasoline engine saw and the radial arm results in fast accurate cuts. Crosscutting, ripping, mitering and either straight or bevel cuts can be made on all kinds of lumber. The unit can be fitted with a cut-off wheel for cutting or scoring tile, brick or stone.

The radial gasoline engine saw and radial saw arm make an ideal combination for use on jobs or in locations where electric current is not available. It is possible to cut or bevel any quantity of lumber to exact lengths after the length and bevel of the first piece is determined. This unit saves a great deal of time, labor and material on every job. The radial saw arm can also be furnished for use with electric MALLSAWS.

Descriptive literature on this tool and various models of MALLSAWS will be sent upon request. Write 7740 South Chicago Ave., Grand Crossing Station, Chicago.

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Without courage there cannot be truth, and without truth there can be no other virtue.

Exposing "Prize Contests"

A lot of light on the "prize contests" which annually victimize millions of men, women, and children was provided recently when the Federal Trade Commission announced that a Federal Court has issued a "restraining order" against the Winship Corporation, Des Moines, Iowa, and its president, Don Parmelee.

The court ordered them to stop false advertising of prize contests they use to sell "Eve Martin beauty preparations and toiletries." The advertising said that "hundreds have already won big cash prizes," and that the company "is giving away a substantial sum of money" in further prizes—for "promptness" in answering the advertisements, for buying the "cosmetics," for selling them, and for various other things.

"The "contestants" found they could not sell the cosmetics at the prices they paid for them, and that they had been victimized in many other ways, so they lost money and were caused "serious mental suffering," the commission said.

It added that Parmelee and his company have sold these cosmetics to about 234,000 contestants, who paid about $1,643,000 for them.

Parmelee is an old hand at this game, and a slippery fellow, according to the commission. It said it has, on numerous occasions in the past, ordered him to stop conducting similar prize contests under various names, such as the Century Company, Sterling Company, Lorna Gay Company, and a dozen others.

But, each time the commission issued such an order, Parmelee "rendered it ineffective by dissolving the old company and transferring its assets to a new company," with a new "prize manager."

Consumer Groups To Fight

Consumers' and cooperative organizations recently tagged as "Red" by an employe of the Dies Committee are not going to take that attack lying down.

Their representatives in Washington demand a Congressional investigation.

As will be recalled, J. B. Matthews, research director for the Dies Committee gave to the newspappers a lengthy report charging that practically all consumer and cooperative groups are getting their orders from Moscow.

If an investigation is made, those attacked assert, it will disclose these sensational incidents:

That the report was framed up at a meeting at the New York home of George Sokolsky, a propagandist for the National Association of Manufacturers and other reactionary groups. Matthews attended the meeting, as did also representatives of William Randolph Hearst.

That the primary purpose of the Matthews report was to discredit a Federal Trade Commission charge that "Good Housekeeping," a Hearst publication, had published "false and misleading advertising." Consumer groups are behind this proceeding.

That Matthews, a one-time Communist, had taken advantage of his position to even up old scores against "some of his former pupils."

It can be said with authority that at least one member of the Dies Committee has demanded that Matthews be fired from his $7,200 job. Consumer and cooperative spokesman, however, are against that action until Matthews' conduct has been publicly aired.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

CAVEAT EMPTOR

ENGLAND is at war. Her life is threatened. But England has a way of using an ill wind to belly a sail.

Her blockade strategy extends far beyond barricading Germany's sea approaches. In order to diminish Hitler's supplies from accessible neutrals, she is buying from those neutrals every commodity she can induce them to sell. If she can get a barrel of oil from Rumania or a cord of wood from Russia or a ton of copper from Yugoslavia, then those particular supplies won't reach Germany. So, England (that means France as well) would rather spend her money elsewhere than in the United States.

That doesn't go for airplanes, of course. Those can't be bought elsewhere in the quantity or quality that we offer. Consequently the American aircraft people are swimming in prosperity. But what about the rest of industry?

"Importation of U. S. tobacco is forbidden by Great Britain," says a headline. England now uses Turkish and Balkan tobaccos. Previously she bought about a million dollars worth of tobacco a year from this country.

Lumber exporters are in the dumps. England is buying other people's trees. Beef? The Argentine will get the business, and buy British in return. Cotton? The empire will be favored, naturally.

And so on.

You can't blame England. She must use every weapon available. But when the war is over, what then? It will be no simple matter for the United States to regain markets forfeited in wartime.

Meanwhile England, thumbing her nose at the supposed sanctity of our mills, is almost literally staking her life on American plane factories.

To put it brutally, we have the drop on her. We amended the Neutrality Act to let her get those planes. We can always un-amend it.

Far—very far—be it from us to advocate any such thing. But for the record we should like to suggest that if England uses this war as a means of undermining American foreign trade—even if only as a by-product of military experience—by applying the barter formula that Hitler made famous, we shall not be grateful.

It may be that England anticipates that if American industries begin to languish they will soon shout for repeal of the Johnson Act and amendment of the Neutrality Act so that we may lend money to England with which to buy American goods.

Watch out for that. And remember that the Allies have plenty of dollar assets available, without any loans. Anglo-French net resources in this country were estimated last April, by one authority, at 9½ to 12 billion dollars.—Scripps-Howard.

CONFOUNDING CONSUMERS

THE newspapers said very little about a report on "consumers problems" recently issued in the form of a transcript of hearings held by the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Astounding testimony was presented by witnesses who took the trouble to find out how much reality there is behind trade names and advertising copy.

Jewelry labelled "German silver," they testified, had not even finger-nail scrapings of silver. German silver consists of an amalgam of copper, zinc and nickel. They showed that Panama hats were made out of rice paper, objects of ivory made from a synthetic composition, mahogany furniture without mahogany wood, linen that is cotton and woolen products sans wool. These are only a few fanciful flights ad writers are in the habit of taking.

The testimony further brought forth that the timid rabbit becomes either a busy "beaver" or a roaring "sealion" when on the back of milady in the form of a winter coat.

In addition to downright misrepresentation, witnesses said, purveyors of merchandise use terms that are altogether meaningless to consumers. The merchants, themselves, when pinned down, throw up their hands in ignorance.

One of the star witnesses before this committee declared:

"Only recently, within the past two weeks, I went out to buy some underwear in Washington and the salesgirl herself didn't know the difference between run-proof and run-resistant, and when I pinned her down she admitted that neither term meant that the underwear would not run—this was knitted fabric."

Or again the same witness read off a list of fancy terms used to describe different kinds of textile finishes:

". . . bellmanizing, martinizing, sanforizing, superizing, duralizing, tebilizing, sheltonizing, vitalizing, warconizing, alinizing, aqua-sec, slip-naught. These are terms that are on the market today and when consumers see them they are supposed to know what they mean and be able to choose a material on the basis of these names."

All this sounds like "a chorus from a musical comedy," the technical director of the hearings said.

There is a lot more in this consumers' report than can possibly be included in this short review. Neverthless the several instances cited of misrepresentation can serve as a warning to consumers to ask a lot of questions before making any kind of a purchase above five cents.

WHO GETS THE JOB?

UNEMPLOYMENT is America's most baffling problem. It will not be solved by the war, as some of us imagine. War isn't doing it in England. If unemployment is to be beaten it must be done through normal activities. We have reached, and in some cases passed 1929 production, but there are still about 8,000,000 workers out of jobs. While millions of adults have returned to work, we annually have been adding an average of 600,000 young people to the roll of the unemployed

The use of labor saving machinery and other improved methods of production and distribution has reduced the number of workers needed in certain kinds of plants. The assumption that no new methods of operation should be employed, that no progress in production or distribution should be made because some workers might lose their jobs, is futile. We simply must face the facts. Changes would be made in spite of our objections. But it is inconceivable that this country, in many ways the richest in the world, should go down to economic defeat.

Who will get the jobs of the future? It is already obvious that the skilled worker will be in greater demand than ever before. Already it is being said that there is a scarcity of highly skilled craftsmen in America. An important factor which holds out promise for the future of industrial workers in this country is the certainty of new industries being established which will require many kinds of specially trained mechanics, foremen and other supervisors.

The heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitation of our homes, stores, factories, and other buildings is still very crude. The possibilities in the motion picture industry are limitless. The development of the automobile, even in America, has not reached its end. We have scarcely touched aviation. Radio has scarcely begun, and television will soon be made practical. These items plainly are on the surface. Countless others are being worked out in the laboratories. Many who are now unemployed will find jobs in these new industries if they have the determination to master their technique, or if they will adapt themselves to the newer methods now being used in their old occupations.

Without minimizing the immediate and sometimes negative effect of technological progress upon employment, it must be obvious that in the long run, the number of jobs will be increased through new processes, either directly or indirectly. In some cases it will be necessary to find "buffer" emloyment for certain workers, until adjustments have been made. But we may put it down as a fundamental fact that it will be the skilled worker who will always be in greater demand, in any economic situation, and for the most part such workers will be found in the trade unions because these unions are made up of experienced men and women.

CANADA "PUTS THE BEE" ON LOAN SHARKS

THE Toronto "Globe-Mail" proudly boasts that legislation which became effective at the beginning of the new year will effectively curb Canadian loan sharks who have been charging victims from 45 to 400 per cent per annum.

On individual loans, up to $500, the interest rate must not exceed 2 per cent a month, for 15 months, and must be based on the amount actually received by the borrower. Violations are punishable by a year in the penitentiary, or fines ranging from $1,000 to $5,000.

"Thus Canada now has a law with teeth in it," says the "Globe-Mail." "The loan sharks who laughed at the law for so many years are now packing their baggage. The amazing thing is that they were tolerated so long."

The evil still flourishes on this side of the international border. State laws will never end it. Congress should profit by Canada's example.—Labor

High Court Ruling On Wagner Act Costs Firm $200,000

Nearly four years ago Majestic Flour Mills of Aurora, Mo., made the front pages of nearly all the newspapers when it got an injunction to stop the National Labor Relations Board from investigating the firm's violations of the Wagner Act.

The injunction, the first to be slapped upon the board, was issued by Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis of Kansas City.

Judge Otis held the Wagner Act to be unconstitutional "in its entirety" and went on to assail it as having made every worker "a ward of the United States, to be cared for as if he were a member of an uncivilized tribe of Indians or a recently emancipated slave."

The effect was tragic for workers who counted on the Wagner Act to protect them in their right to organize. Injunctions similar to that issued by Otis were handed down by Federal judges everywhere. For two years the Labor Board was paralyzed and employers freely ignored the act. Then the Supreme Court said Judge Otis was "all wet" and that the law was constitutional.

Now owners of the Majestic mills have good reason to regret interference. The company recently was served with an order by the Labor Board directing it to bargain with an A. F. of L. union of its employes and to reinstate 58 locked-out unionists with almost four years' back pay.

The back wage bill alone may run to well over $200,000, it was estimated. Half of that covers a two-year period during which the injunction was in effect until the Supreme Court's validation of the Wagner Act wiped it out. Thus, the injunction will cost the ecompany the tidy sum of $100,000 in reinstatement pay.

This is your journal. It is one of the best in the Labor field. We ask You to Buy from those dealers who advertise in "THE CARPENTER." Their ads help defray the cost of Your Publication.

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

According to Local 1917, Tucumcari, New Mexico, there is no work to be had in that locality.

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Newspaper reports regarding building activity in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, are exaggerated, according to word from Local 1325, there. Any work in the future can easily be handled by Local members, many of whom are unemployed at present.

* * * * *

Local 256, Savannah, Ga., sends word that it has more carpenters there at present than work to take care of them.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1870	Leominister, Mass.	2541	Lorane, Ore.
1806	Union City, Pa.	520	Birmingham, Ala.
513	Port Alberni and Vic., B. C., Can.	521	Bellingham, Wash.
2540	Ironwood, Mich.	524	Eureka, Ill.
509	Cleveland, Ohio	527	Nanaimo. B. C., Can.

Be a Booster for "THE CARPENTER"! Patronize those firms who spend money to advertise in Your Publication.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1940

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

November 14, 1939.

Denison, Texas, L. U. 371.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

November 28, 1939.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 1882.—Furniture Workers.—Movement for an increase in wages from 30c and 55c to 55c to $1.50 per hour, effective December 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 4, 1939.

Savannah, Ga., L. U. 256.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour and the 40 hour week, effective December 8, 1939. Official sanction granted.

December 20, 1939.

Springfield, Ill., L. U. 16 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective January 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Falls Cities D. C., Ky. and Indiana.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, ffective March 1, 1940. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

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Carpenters' Home
Lakeland, Florida.
January 8, 1940.

The General Executive Board met in regular session at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida on January 8th, 1940. All members present.

The General President appointed the following Committees:

Committee on inspection of stock and supplies,

M. A. Hutcheson,
R. E. Roberts,
Harry Schwarzer.

Committee on inspection of rooms in Home,

T. M. Guerin,
Arthur Martel,
Frank Duffy.

* * * * *

Beacon, N. Y., L. U. 323.—Movement for an increase in wages from $10.00 per 8 hour day to $11.00 per 7 hour day, effective April 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Akron, Ohio, L. U. 639.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1940. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

January 9, 1940.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home commenced and continued the balance of the day.

January 10, 1940.

Cumberland, Md., L. U. 1024.—Request for financial assistance. Referred to the General President.

Report of the delegates to the Thirty-Second Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

Request of President Green of the American Federation of Labor for affiliation of the United Brotherhood with the Workers Education Bureau, 1440 Broadway, New York was carefully considered and it was decided that when the Workers Educational Bureau becomes part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor and under its direct supervision, further consideration will be given the request of President Green.

January 11, 1940.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 12, 1940.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 15, 1940.

A letter was received from President Green of the American Federation of Labor, who is Honorary Chairman of the National Labor Committee of the Finnish Relief Fund, Incorporated, asking for permission to circularize our Local Unions for donations for the relief of the suffering people of Finland. After careful consideration of same the Board granted the permission. The General President to so officially notify President Green.

Appeal of Finnish Relief Fund, Incorporated, 420 Lexington Ave., New York City, N. Y., for immediate assistance, the General Executive Board appropriated $2,000.00 for the relief of the civilian citizens of Finland.

The General Executive Board has heretofore expressed its willingness and desire to co-operate and work in conjunction with other building trades organizations through the Building and Construction Trades Department to the end that controversies in reference to jurisdictional disputes would be given consideration and adjustment reached. But in perusing the list of questions that are to be submitted to the Referee for consideration and decision we find there is listed work which has been for many many years performed by members of our organization and which we as representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America cannot, and will not, consent to be subject of arbitration, as by so doing it would set a precedent whereby any organization could claim any, or all, work that for years has been performed exclusively by carpenters.

The General Executive Board authorizes and instructs the General President to convey this information to the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department at its coming meeting at Miami.

The Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters at its 21st Annual Convention, held November 14 to 17th, 1939 submitted the following matters to the General Executive Board:

Resolution No. 2, dealing with the affiliation of Local Unions with State Councils.

Resolution No. 5, dealing with the issuance and use of the Union label.

Resolution No. 11, dealing with elimination of competition in the field of millwright work, and

A request for financial assistance.

These matters were carefully considered, after which they were referred to the General President to take up with the officers of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.

The General President submitted a resolution from the Illinois State Council of Carpenters approved by the last Convention of that body held September 15 and 16, 1939, asking that the pension be increased and after careful consideration of same, the General Executive Board finds that the pension cannot be increased on our present income. To increase the pension means to increase the per capita tax to the General Office.

Peoria, Ill., Central Illinois District Council.—Request for financial assistance for organizing purposes, was referred to the General President.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 16, 1940.

Dalhart, Texas, L. U. 423.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, to take effect March 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour to take effect March 1, 1940. Official sanction granted. This to apply to all classes of work.

Toledo, Ohio, L. U. 1359 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour to take effect May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Woodriver, Illinois, L. U. 1808.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour to take effect March 18, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 17, 1940.

Santa Monica, Calif., L. U. 1400.—Request for financial aid denied.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home completed.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

International Labor Office Functions Despite European War, Goodrich Says

Far from going into hibernation at Geneva, the International Labor Organization is determined to continue its activities and even expand them, Carter Goodrich, United States Commissioner of Labor at Geneva, told a meeting of the American Political Science Association at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington.

Mr. Goodrich, a former economics professor at Columbia University, was recently elected chairman of the I. L. O. Governing Body and is in this country after attending a regional conference of the 16 New World members of the I. L. O. held at Havana early in December. He will return to Switzerland shortly to preside over the first assembly of the I. L. O. directorate summoned since the outbreak of war in Europe.

Reporting full attendance of government, employer and worker members of a special emergency committee in October, Mr. Goodrich interpreted this as an important manifestation of the world's interest in keeping the I. L. O. machine functioning. This committee's decision to persevere despite the fighting has since been endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the I. L. O.'s 56 member nations, he said.

Mr. Goodrich expressed some doubt as to the possibility of adopting further labor conventions during the hostility but declared that the I. L. O. can fulfill an important function in gathering information and supplying advice with regard to the new labor problems provoked by the war in both neutral and belligerent countries. He continued:

"The I. L. O. was created in the last Peace Conference; it will, if I judge its temper rightly, ask for a place in the next one. Certainly we should not expect the workers to ask less of the next peace conference than of the last one and the I. L. O. may well be the instrument through which these demands are taken into account."

He concluded by posing the question of whether the I. L. O. has a role to play in the reconstruction after the war. "One aspect of the problem," he said, "has been discussed at International Labor Conferences during the past two years and that is the transition from wartime to peacetime economy with its tremendous shifts that will involve manpower and other resources."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Local 366, New York City Loses Its President

Editor, The Carpenter:

We regret to anonunce the death of President William J. Connell, of Local 366, New York City, January 28, 1940.

Brother Connell was born, March 18, 1967, and was initiated in old Local Union 774, New York City, at the time when it was being organized. In that Local, he held at various times, the office of President, represented it in the District Council, was Business Agent and was Delegate to different conventions.

At the time Local Union 366, was organized he transferred in as one of the charter members.

Whether in or out of office, Brother Connell was always a staunch supporter of our organization and union principles. This he proved in many ways when in charge of many of the big building operations in New York City and other out-of-town jobs.

A large number of our members visited the funeral parlor prior to burial and a delegation of the officers and members attended the funeral.

Among the floral pieces, in addition to one from his associates in Local Union No. 366, was one from the New York District Council.

Fraternally yours,

James Duignan, Financial Secretary.

LEONARD SCHRAG, BROTHERHOOD MEMBER 51 YEARS, PASSES

Brother Leonard Schrag, age 77, member of Local 830, Oil City, Pa., for fifty-one years, died in January.

Born in Germany, Brother Schrag came to the United States in 1863 and lived in Oil City since 1901. Brother Schrag retired from active work in 1930.

AUTO TAKES LIFE OF BROTHER BRENT, LOCAL 119, NEWARK, N. J.

Brother Richard Brent, a pension member of Local 119, Newark, N. J., was killed by a auto January 21.

Brother Brent took a keen interest in his Local activities and was always present at meetings.

Born in England, Brother Brent was a great admirer of the Scottish poet, Robert Burns. He was on his way to a lecture on Scotland and Burns when the accident occurred. Brother Brent was born September 8, 1859 and was initiated into the Brotherhood April 6, 1906. His familiar smile will be missed at future meetings of Local 119.

BROTHER E. C. GOODE, JR., LOCAL 213, HOUSTON, PASSES

Local Union 213, of Houston, Texas, lost one of its most respected members when Brother Elmer C. Goode, Jr., died January 26. In a resolution adopted by the Local, the charter was ordered draped for 30 days.

LOCAL 1922, CHICAGO, LOSES VETERAN MEMBER

Brother William Gierz, member of the Brotherhood for forty-years. died January 5. The presence of this old time member of Local 1922 will be sorely missed at meetings.

LOCAL 122, PHILADELPHIA, PA., LOSES TWO MEMBERS

Death took two members from the ranks of Local 122, Philadelphia, Pa., in January. Brother Elmer C. Rink, one of the Local's oldest members, was struck by an automobile January 12 and died the next day. He had been Local conductor for the last five years, was more than 80 years old.

Brother Joseph Jennings, a past president of the Local, died unexpectedly January 17.

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PIONEER MEMBER OF LOCAL 414, NANTICOKE, PA., PASSES

Local Union 414, Nanticoke, Pa., mourns the loss of one of its pioneer members. Brother Frank Dempsey who died of pnuemonia after a short illness.

Brother Dempsey was a faithful and tireless worker in the cause of labor and held office in the Local for the last seventeen years.

He joined the Local in 1911 and was never reported in arrears.

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GEORGE TILLMAN McGREGOR, honorary member, Local 2127, Centralia, Washington.

* * * * *

BROTHER FRANK R. RHODES, Local 735, Mansfield, Ohio. Born October 7, 1883; joined Brotherhood November 4, 1938. Died January 5.

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Army Chief Eyes CCC For Military Activities

Considerable consternation was developed in the nation's capitol among those who oppose conscription of jobless workers for military service when General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, said that in an emergency the army would require some Civilian Conservation Corps men for noncombatant service.

General Marshall explained that last August when considering the possibility of an emergency growing out of the European war, army officials checked over its resources and naturally looked at the Civilian Conservation Corps, whose members, it is well known, are all jobless young men.

Although General Marshall said that "if we ever should want to do anything with the CCC in a military way, it would be for specifically non-combatant work that we would need in an emergency," those who are opposed to the militarization of the CCC visioned the General's plan as a scheme to compel CCC men to practically join the army as the price of their jobs.

* * * * *

Work in Civilian Conservation Corps camps for 65,000 more unemployed young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-three and war veterans as replacements to serve in 1500 camps is announced by James J. McEntee, acting director of the CCC. The new jobs, he said, will be provided to replace men who left the camps during 1939.

In addition to employment in CCC camps, the new enrollees will be given vocational training to equip them with up-to-date knowledge in their various skills and trades.

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Less Unemployment for Trade Unionists, AFL Report Shows

Joblessness among union members is only half as great as for all workers, the A .F. of L. reveals.

Its affiliated unions had an average of only 9.3 per cent of their members unemployed in October, as against 18.8 per cent for the whole working population.

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Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

Correspondence

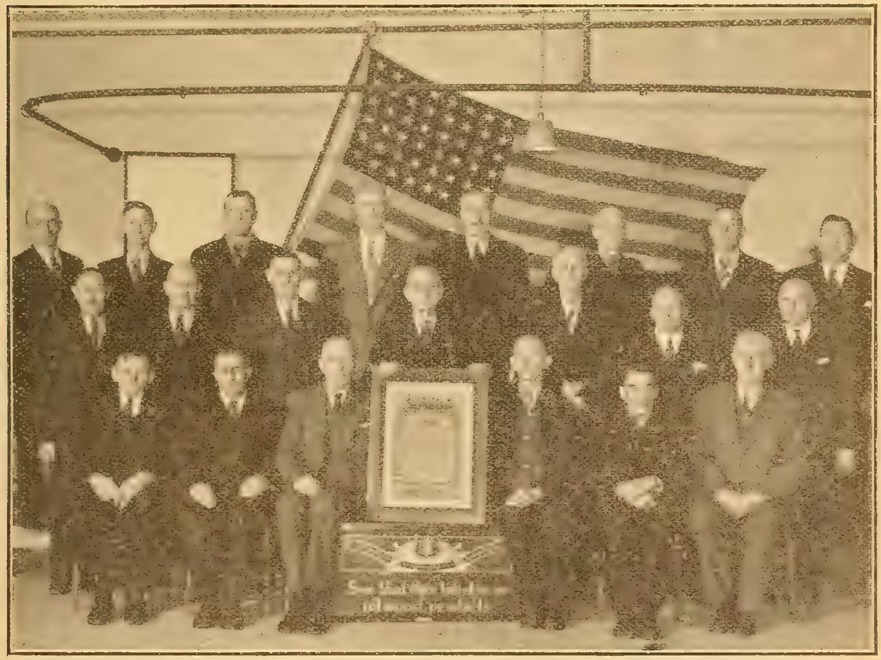
This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Tacoma, Wash., Local 470 Marks 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Thursday evening January 25, Local 470, of Tacoma, Wash., invited all members and their families to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Local.

A large crowd turned out, and with President Frank Yenne acting as master of ceremonies, heard a talk by H. S. McIlveigh, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, on the Growth of the Labor Movement in Tacoma, and the part that Carpenters Union 470 played in its progress. The rest of the evening was spent in refreshments, cards, and dancing.



Our old records show that a Carpenters' Union was organized here November 14, 1888, under a Federal Charter 2713. This Local disbanded some time later, and another Local was organized under the United Brotherhood as 197. Our records are not clear as to the date this Local was chartered, but it continued to function until July 1893, when the Charter was surrendered.

In January 1900 a few carpenters got together in a shop at 7th and C Street, and formed the present Local Union 470, which was chartered January 31, 1900. Julius Stevenson is the only member now on our books, of the original charter members.

Forty years ago, the wages in Tacoma were $2.50 for a ten-hour day, and a six-day week. Through progressive organization, loyal members, and honest aggressive officials we have had the five-day week established for over ten years, and furthermore the six-hour day for a period of over five years.

The picture shows a group of our members with more than thirty years' continuous membership who were the honored guests of the evening. Each one was presented with a copy of the photograph.

The celebration was in charge of a live-wire Committee headed by Brother T. K. Routh.

The present Officers of Local Union 470 are: President, Frank Yenne; Vice-President, Walter Paetel; Recording Secretary, John Flintoff; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, V. R. Leek; Conductor, John Wright; Warden, C. Alvin Hansen; Trustees, W. A. Burgess, Fred Wiegman and J. H. Mitchell.

Fraternally yours,

John Flintoff, Recording Secretary.

Twin Falls, Idaho, Local 1116 Observes 34th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

A banquet marked the thirty-fourth anniversary celebration of Local 1116, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Despite difficulties and depression years the Local has withstood all obstacles and today is an organization of which every member is proud.

Our present officers are, Stuart Swan, President; H. H. Christian, secretary-treasurer for the longest term held by any officer; C. A. Strohmeyer, recording secretary; W. G. Benton, treasurer, R. H. Flinn, vice-president; Otis Hall, warden.

We are sorry that many of our veteran members have either passed away or moved.

Principal speaker at the celebration was August Rosqvist, secretary-treasurer of the Idaho State Federation of Labor. Brother Rosqvist is a member of the Pocatello carpenters' Local.

Each member at the banquet table was called upon for a short response.

H. H. Freedheim, American Federation of Labor organizer, acted as toastmaster in the place of President Swan, who was ill.

Approximately fifty attended the celebration.

Fraternally yours,

Stuart Swan.

40th Anniversary Celebrated By Local 432, Atlantic City

Editor, The Carpenter:

On January 12, Local 432, of Atlantic City, N. J., held its fortieth anniversary at Moose hall. The celebration was a great success with an attendance of about 400, including members and their families. Entertainment consisted of songs, and all styles of dancing including a jitter-bug contest. For the elderly members there were tap dancing by several brothers and square dancing.

General Representative James McDermott, representing General President Hutcheson, gave a brief talk to open the program.

A buffet lunch followed the entertainment.

Committee in charge of the anniversary celebration included Robert Godbey, chairman; George Slook, Peter Tappey, John Copeland, Albert Bonsall, Fred Specht, Einard Mattson, John Barnshaw, Edward Hanson, Horace Sampson, William Glass, Thomas Ford, Frank Chisholm, Harry Brunstein and Thomal Pierson.

50th ANNIVERSARY BANQUET OF LOCAL 325, PATERSON, N. J.

Local 196, Port Chester, N. Y., Observes its 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Forty years of organization was celebrated by Local 196, Port Chester, N. Y., in November. Approximately 200 attended the event.

Principal speaker was J. Gerard Tobin, secretary of the board of education and a union counsel. Mr. Tobin has long been known as a friend of organized labor.

John J. Egan, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, another speaker at the affair, at which some 200 union members and guests were present, congratulated the Local on its birthday, and said that this unit had contributed a great deal to organized labor in the State of Connecticut. He urged them to continue in the forefront of the fight for shorter hours, shorter working day, higher wages and in the general field of the bettermen of labor. He expressed hope that the younger members of the union would contribute as much as the older members had.

Perley M. Hovey, president of the Greenwich Building Trades Council and a vice-president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, acted as toastmaster and read the list of the first officers of the union in Greenwich, which was as follows:

W. F. McCord, president; Caleb Mead, vice-president; Oscar Johnson, treasurer; F. W. Herbert, financial secretary; R. R. Sage, corresponding secretary; Charles Johnson, conductor, Robert Carr, warden.

Trustees were Martin Moran, James Carmichael and James E. Ringrose.

Three charter members, James Ringrose, Harry Morgan and Bert Johnson were introduced and were given medals. Among charter members not present were: Charles E. Hadden, whose son, George, received his medal; Albert Johnson and George E. Wood. Harry P. Ferris, another charter member, died since plans for the dinner were formulated.

Among others present were: Building Inspector Charles D. Crosby; John Mardula, Business Agent of Local 56, International Builders, Hod Carriers and Laborers' Union, for which Mr. Tobin is counsel; Chief of Police Patrick J. Flanagan, Chris Ungemack, a member of the Carpenters' Union for 50 years, and others.

The Local was organized Nov. 4, 1899, at a time when the movement was under way in Conneticut to establish an eight-hour day and the carpenters organized for higher wages and shorter hours. At that time in the state wages averaged $2.25 a day.

In the first week of March, 1900, Local 196 celebrated with a banquet for 150 members and friends. In April of the same year a strike that began that month was ended when the contractors signed an agreement to the eight- hour scale for building trades. In May, 1902, the contractors signed agreements to give them an eight-hour day at the same rate of wages received prior to April 1, and further agreed to hire only union men on their jobs.

The local grew rapidly from that time on, and won state-wide recognition as a progressive labor unit. It was represented at the general convention in Milwaukee in 1904 by Charles Elsbach; at the Niagara Falls convention in 1906 by Mr. Elsbach and Charles Johnson; at the 1908 convention Salt Lake City by A. G. Smith; at the 1912 convention in Washington by George Chandler and A. J. Graves and the 1928 convention in Lakeland, Fla., by Andrew Mitchell and Arthur Wallace.

Fraternally yours,

R. E. Talmadge, Financial Secretary.

Local 93, of Ottawa, Observes Its 35th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 93, of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary December 28.

Following President H. Tramby's introductions of officers of the Local, he introduced the Honorable Mayor Lewis of Ottawa, who brought greetings from the city and expressed the hope that the present fine understanding between the city and the Local would continue.

Clark Rielly, general secretary of the Canadian Contractors Association and Hugh Graham, local secretary of the association, spoke on the harmony existing between the two organizations and said that they are always pleased to see Business Agent Robert Barnett on their jobs. They declared that both the contractors and the Local benefitted by the closed shop agreement which has been in existence here so long.

The General Office was represented by Brother A. Cooper, who said that he had been requested by General President Hutcheson to bring the greetings of international headquarters. He also congratulated the officers and members of Local 93 on their progress and wished them continued success in the years to come.

Brother Thomas Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and a member of Local 93 talked on the benefits of the trade union movement. He urged all members to attend meetings regularly and see that their dues are paid and asked the wives to play their part in seeing that their husbands stay in good standing.

Brother A. Bell, business agent for the Ottawa Building Trades Council was also present and said a few words. It is unfortunate that a complete history of the Local is not available. Fire, in 1915 destroyed all the records, but memory recalls that on February 8, 1925, a very interesting event occurred when members of Amalgamated Union transferred in a body to Local 93 of the International Brotherhood and a special election was held. Brother Robert Barnett was elected president of the Local.

The speaking program was followed by a buffet supper. The committee for the enjoyable anniversary celebration included Brothers Tramby, Howard, Kavanagh, Curley, Scott, Evans, Warner, Benoit, Smith, Marriner and Bigelow.

Fraternally yours,

N. D. Howard, Recording Secretary

Demand Union Label, Sawmill Workers Appeal

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the hands of organized labor there is a great weapon.

The pen is mightier than the sword and so too, this weapon is mightier than the strike.

Union men retard the progress of organized labor if they do not insist on the Union Label on the goods that are bought with their money, earned under union conditions. To demand the Union Label on all goods purchased is, without question, the simplest and most effective method of promoting and sustaining the efforts of fellow organized workers in all branches of industry.

The great mass production industries are only partly organized, and naturally, the wages paid in organized factories are higher than those paid by unorganized. Many non-union made articles are still made under sweat shop conditions, and every union man who buys these articles is himself employing sweat shop labor.

On the Pacific Coast much of the lumber industry is still unorganized. In many instances wages paid are less than half those paid in organized mills and factories. At the present time business is especially good and all mills are running to capacity, both union and non-union. If there should be a decline in business, the union mills paying higher wages will be faced with stiff competition from the mills employing non-union labor.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers, chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, make a special appeal to the old line carpenters to demand the Union Label on all lumber products. If the carpenters will demand the Union Label on all lumber, and lumber products, we will soon be under one banner in the lumber industry. That banner will be the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Let us all give more serious attention to the Union Label on everything we buy. Every wage earner will then be assured of a decent living wage.

Fraternally yours,

Tacoma District Council,
J. P. Fallingan, Secretary.

Local 701, Fresno, Cal., Observes 39th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 701 of Fresno, California, observed its thirty-ninth anniversary at a special call meeting November 29, 1939. More than 300 members were present for the occasion and after the business of the meeting was disposed of, President George McCue appointed Recording Secretary G. H. Pannell as master of ceremonies.

Two charter members who were present, Brothers Charles S. Moore and Carl A. Anderson, were called upon to relate some of their experiences since our charter was granted. A third charter member, Brother Jim Winkle, was unable to be with us as he is living in the Home at Lakeland, Fla. Brother Clyde W. Clark, our Business Manager, made an interesting talk on working conditions in our locality and of the growth of our Local during the last few years. (Our Local has almost doubled its membership in the last two years). At this juncture Brother Fred Roth, chairman of the entertainment committee, swung into action.

Executive Board of Local 701, Fresno, Cal.

Back row (left to right): Fred Roth, Treasurer; Charles S. Moore, Trustee; F. E. Torbit, Trustee; G. H. Pannell, Recording Secretary; Carl A. Anderson, Building Manager; Ben Shaffer, Vice President.

Seated, (left to right): K. E. Ransom, Trustee; George McCue, President and Clyde W. Clark, Financial Secreteary and Business Manager.

A buffet supper, with plenty of refreshments was served and a troupe from Hollywood put on a floor show. Congressman B. W. Gearhart was slated to speak at 10:30, but due to a mix-up in dates he was unable to get here.

Enclosed is a picture of our Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,

G. H. Pannell, Recording Secretary.

Local 1445 Honors Dean of Topeka's Unions

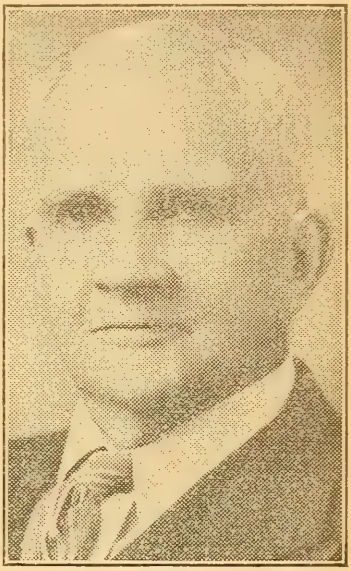
Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local 1445, Topeka, Kan., gave one of their brothers a real birthday surprise party at Labor Hall, the evening of January 24, a party that the honored member, Solomon B. Weaver, declares is one of the bright spots of his long career. Brother Weaver is 80 years old. He is a pension member.

Approximately 150 members and guests attended the event.

Curtis Brown, president of Local 1445, acted as master of ceremonies. Short talks were made by Otis Chappel, president of the Topeka Federation of Labor; L. V. Doud, Kansas Weekly; Ben Kinch, secretary of the Carpenters' Local; Fred Rausch, of the Stage Hands, and Herman Hochgrafe, Typographical Union.

Ben Fox of the Carpenters, presented Brother Weaver with a traveling bag, a gift of the Local. A huge birthday cake was also presented to Brother Weaver and the job of lighting the eighty candles was turned over to the children and grand-children of Brother Weaver.



"Sol," as Brother Weaver is known to his many friends, came to this city in April 1887 from Pennsylvania and went to work as a carpenter. He was twenty-seven at the time. He had joined the Carpenters' Union in Buffalo, N. Y., in the early 80's. There was a Local here at that time, but it was "under cover." The members told "Sol" that they could not let anyone know about the Local if they wanted to work. By that time Brother Weaver's transfer was in arrears and the morale of the Local being so low, he didn't renew it.

Later on Sol was working on a large job with some carpenters and he suggested that they get up a petition and get all the carpenters to go into the union. Despite a warning that they might all be fired, Sol went ahead and got all except two names on the petition. November 13, 1895, they all enrolled as members of Local 158, and no one lost his job. The organization began to grow. In the spring of 1897 negotiations were started for the eight-hour day which they won.

In 1898 Local 158 elected Brother Weaver delegate to the Trades Assembly of Topeka. The following year he was elected president of the assembly.

Following the consolidation of the three carpenters' Locals in 1904 into Local 1445, Brother Weaver was elected delegate to the National Convention in 1904 and he was also delegate to the convention in 1920 and 1924.

Brother Weaver was instrumental in forming the first district council in this territory, and later when the state council was formed, all insisted that Sol should become president. He consented to serve for a year until the state council was working smoothly. He tried to step out at the end of that year but the council told Sol that "it would tell him when to resign. He held that office until 1934.

This is only a rough outline of a man who has served the labor movement so capably and loyally.

Sol's host of friends in and outside organized labor wish him many more happy birthdays.

Fraternally yours,

B. H. Kinch, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE TO ALL LOCALS

We have been advised by Local Union No. 197, Sherman Texas, that letters of reference were given E. H. Smith and Henry C. Moore by the Sherman Central Labor Union and the Sherman Central Labor Union now asks that if these letters are presented to any local union of our organization that the letters be destroyed as these two men did not fulfill their obligations in the promotion of a dance. Smith and Moore promote benefit dances for Finnish relief and local charities, and the Sherman local advises that these men did not pay their part of the tax and left town before the dance was given without making proper returns.

◆

U. S. Record Corporation Provides All-Union Produced Recordings

The United States Record Corporation, which records and distributes the Varsity records (35c) and the Royale 10" and 12" records (75c, $1.00 and $1.25) and which recently advertised its products in this magazine, are producing some of the best records in the country. Their Varsity records feature many of the most popular bands and all the song hits, including the numbers on the "Hit Parade." Their Royale records are classical, operatic and symphonic numbers of the very highest quality-recorded by the best artists.

The company uses as artists only members of the American Federation of Musicians, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The distribution of records is handled by various distributors located throughout the United States, who in turn sell the records to local dealers. These local dealers consist of music stores, department stores, periodical stores and the like. The records are used in large quantities in coin operated machines and on the radio.

During the last few years there has been a tremendous increase in the use of phonograph records in this country. This increase is attributed to many factors, among the most important of which is the large sale of combination radio and phonograph sets, the coin operated machine and the educational outlets. Very few radio manufacturers today sell radios alone. By far the greatest percentage of their sales is in the combined radio-phonograph, the cost of which is only slightly higher than the radio alone. In addition some enterprising companies have put on the market a small inexpensive record machine which can be plugged into the current in your home and played through your radio without any connection other than the plugging in on the same circuit.

As marketed and sold today radio-phonographs, phonographs alone and records are within the means of every person. They give to the home an opportunity which cannot be had through the radio, you favorite music at any time.

Through their facilities the United States Record Corporation with its Varsity and Royale records is doing an excellent job and we recommend to our members who are interested in that type of music the purchase of their records. If the records are not available in your community you can readily secure them by communicating with the United States Record Corporation, 1780 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

◆

Fastest Plane Reported Under Construction In U. S.

A 42-cylinder, liquid-cooled airplane motor, able to attain a speed of 400 miles an hour or more, was reported to be under construction in a statement read recently before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

◆

Your batting average in the Union Label League must be 1,000 per cent!

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 165, Columbus, Ohio

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings from Auxiliary 165, of Local 200, Columbus, Ohio. I am very happy to report some of our activities.

We meet the first and third Thursday of each month. Our first meeting night is business and the third we have a short business hour, then a social to which the men are invited. Four ladies have charge of serving the lunch.

We have sewed and made clothing for the less fortunate and sent gifts at Christmas time to the State Hospital for the Insane. We also gave baskets to the needy.

We are hoping to increase our membership this year with a drive.

Every September we remember the anniversary of the dedication of our new home. We invite the public to this occasion and extend a welcome to all auxiliaries and locals to attend. We serve a jitney supper ending with dancing.

Since December marks the close of the year, our Auxiliary takes inventory of the first twelve months and places the resulting total against those of 1938—and measures its standard of advancement. While this is necessary for our auxiliary from a business standpoint, there are vital interests at stake that cannot be measured.

Our auxiliary work for the past year was a fair example of what energetic, successful women can do. What do we want out of our work for 1940? Success—whether or not we are a success depends upon how much of our self we apply to our work.

Mrs. Hazel Campbell, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 165. Columbus, O.

Auxiliary 282, Reedsport, Oregon

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary 282, Reedsport, Oregon, adds a bit of yarn to the Yarnin' Basket.

At Christmas time we have a program and community Christmas tree and treats for everybody. In order to buy our candy, oranges, etc. the Auxiliary sponsored a dance, which was very successful.

The Ladies Auxiliary helped fill more than 400 boxes of candy, also giving several baskets to the needy for Christmas dinner. Some of our members gave out tickets to men without families to get their Christmas dinner anywhere in town at the expense of the Auxiliary.

We have two meetings a month, the first and third Monday nights.

Our sick members are always remembered and lately we have surprise birthday parties, each member bringing a gift, which creates hospitality and better understanding for us all.

Some of our members are planning to give a play in the near future.

We are open to suggestions and would appreciate letters from our sister Auxiliaries, and feel sure that we would benefit from such contacts.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gertrude Warren President,
Mrs. Elsie Fuller, Recording Secretary.

Greetings from Auxiliary 322, Wausau, Wis.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 322 would like to wish all the Auxiliaries the best of luck for 1940. Our secretary has written to you before but at this time I was asked to write. We meet every first Saturday evening of the month, the same night that our husbands meet, all in the same building but different halls at our local Labor Temple. The idea is that we can go together and come home together and have a pleasant Saturday. After our meetings we play games or cards. We all have lunch together. A committee serves lunch each time.

Our ladies had a banquet for Christmas served at one of our best hotels in the city, and after the banquet the men came up and we played cards the remainder of the evening. We also had a visit from Santa Claus for all of us.

We have a Sunshine club which sends either a basket of fruit or a plant to the sick, whichever they prefer.

We have bingo parties to raise money, and before Christmas we sold five-pound boxes of candy to raise money. We also have a "hanky" shower every month for members who have a birthday. We all look forward to reading the Yarnin' Basket. We would appreciate hearing from any Auxiliary.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Julius Kickhoefer, President, L. A. 322.

Tampa Auxiliary Wins Silver Cup

Editor, The Carpenter:

Organized in June, 1938, Tampa, Fla., Auxiliary 87, celebrated its first anniversary, June 12, 1939, with our president, Mrs. H. H. Sanders, chief speaker, and the men of Local 696 as guests.

Meetings are held every Monday night, at the same time as our Carpenter Local's meetings, the business meeting alternating with the social meeting.

We give bridge and bunco benefits at least once a month, to raise money, and once a month we have a "get-together" covered dish luncheon.

At Christmas, in addition to a Christmas tree for members and their families, we give baskets and presents to needy and disabled members and their families.

And, last but not least, at the Labor Day Parade in which the men's Local won a cash prize for full attendance and perfect uniforms, we were awarded the Silver Cup as our share for cooperating with them by participating in it.

Maggie Dumas, Secretary.

Auxiliary 80, of Amarillo, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary 80, of Carpenters' Local 665, Amarillo, Texas, contributes its bit to the Yarnin' Basket and includes greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

We are on the upward trend here, getting new members all the time. We hold two meetings a month, one for business the other a social gathering.

We assist the carpenters in anything they might wish. They celebrated their thirty-fourth anniversary last November with a barbeque and the auxiliary decorated the hall and tables.

We try each year to do a certain amount of social work. Our auxiliary events for members include Christmas and birthday parties.

We like the Yarnin' Basket and gain many new ideas from it.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Ed W. Tayerle, Recording Secretary.

Firms advertising in "The Carpenter" help support the cost of your publication. Patronize them. They are your friends.

New Auxiliary Sends Greetings

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 345, Waterloo, Iowa, extends greetings to all sister Auxiliaries.

On the evening of November 10, 1939, Auxiliary 345 was organized with forty-one names on the charter. We are enthusiastically looking forward to doubling our membership before the end of 1940.

We feel that we are cooperating with the carpenters in every sense of the word. Our president, Mrs. Laura Penne, is the wife of the present president of Carpenters Local 1835.

Being a very new organization, Christmas found us with very little money in the treasury, but fortunately our Carpenters made us a gift of a very generous check. With this money we purchased fruit which was sent to our shut-in members, and a few well filled dinner baskets which were presented to the less fortunate carpenters' families.

At the present time we have planned a card party and invited all union carpenters and their families hoping that, in this way we will get in touch with more women who will be interested in the Auxiliary.

We meet the second and fourth Friday nights of each month.

Since our Auxiliary is so very new we would appreciate any suggestions our older sisters might care to send us.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Elsie Dudley, Recording Secretary.

A. F. of L. Reminds Affiliates of Action Barring Communists from Membership

Emphasis on the action of the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor in barring Communists from membership in A. F. of L. unions was expressed by William Green, president of the Federation, in a letter sent to the officers of national and international unions, State federations of labor and city central labor unions.

"The 59th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning October 2, 1939," the letter said, "unanimously adopted Resolution No. 83 which declared that all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor refrain from taking into membership any known member of the Communist Party, or active sympathizer; and that said national and international unions immediately dissassociate members of the Communist Party and Communist sympathizers from membership in American Federation of Labor unions."

Mr. Green urged that officers and members of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor take note of this recommendation and exercise all efforts possible to put it into effect.

"Keep Out," Urges U. S. Ambassador Joe Kennedy

Joseph P. Kennedy, our ambassador to Great Britain, addressing an audience in Boston a short time ago, said:

"As you love America, don't let anything that comes out of any country in the world make you believe you can make the situation one whit better by getting into the war.

"There is no reason—economic, financial or social—to justify the United States entering the conflict. There is no place in this fight for us. It's going to be bad enough as it is."

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 140

The building on which we are basing most of the things we shall present for still a number of lessons, is based entirely on under-ground columns with footings designed according to the load that will rest upon them. The holes for these columns necessarily had to be of various sizes and depths. Where the soil was unreliable, the footings had to go deeper into the ground than otherwise. Some columns, too, had to carry a greater load than others and so the hole had to be dug accordingly. Most of this digging was done by machine, but there is always something that the machine can not do, and that is where the hand-labor comes in for its share of the work.

Figure 1 shows a sort of perspective view of a hole that is completed, so far as the excavators are concerned. What we want to show by this illustration is how to get the lines established for the footings in the holes after the machine leaves them in a kind of rough and tumble condition. We are showing two batterboards set on the surface of the ground. The batterboards, one opposite each of the two shown have been cut away in the drawing. When the lines are fastened to the batterboards, as we are showing them, they can be transferred with a plumb-bob to the bottom of the hole as we are showing. Each of the two bobs shown, represents one of the two center lines. The bobs are shown farther away from the side of the hole than they should be in practice. The dotted lines lead from the points of the bobs to the points established on the two sides. The sides that are shown cut out must be marked in the same way.

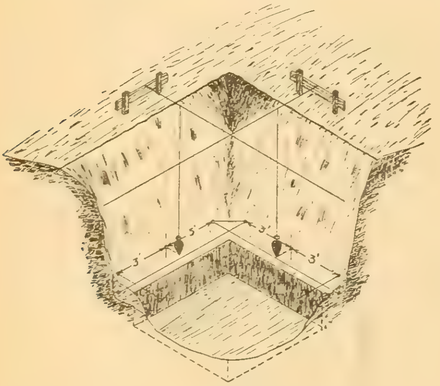


Fig. 1

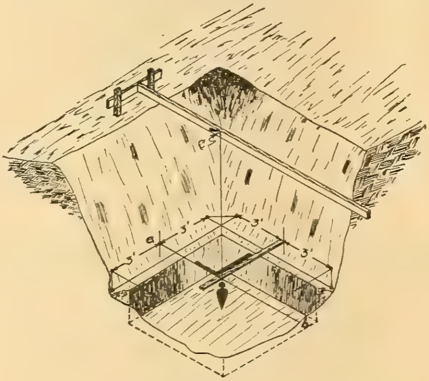
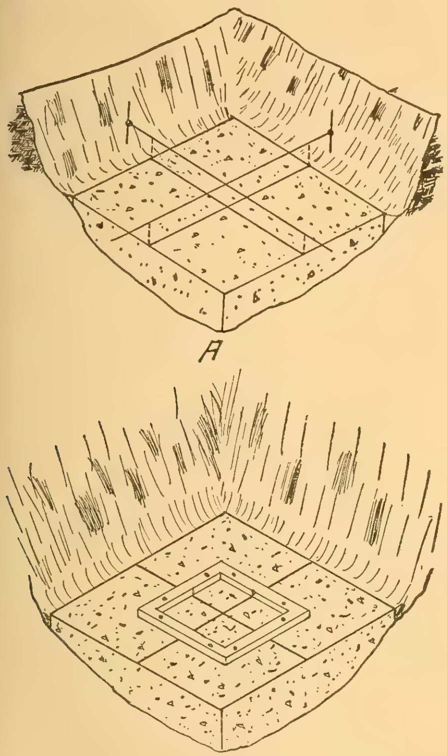


Fig. 2

Assuming we have a footing 6 feet by 6 feet, it will be necessary for us to measure 3 feet each way from the center lines, as we are showing by figures on the drawing, in order to establish the points for the footings. Having these points, the lines for the footing can be set in the regular way. These lines are shown a little above the shaded part representing the footing.

Figure 2 shows another way to establish the points for the footing in a hole dug by machine. Here we show only one batterboard—the opposite batterboard has been cut away. Having established one center line from the line on the batterboards, as explained in the previous figure, we stretch a line from point to point in the hole, as from A to B. This done, we establish point C by measurement on the timber running parallel to the line, and fasten the plumb-bob line at this point, as shown. Then with a square and straightedge we establish the other points as shown, using the center line A and B.


A

B

Fig. 3

The points for the footing lines are obtained by measurement as previously explained.

Figure 3, A, shows the footing poured and the center lines transferred to the footing. The perpendicular dotted lines indicate the transfer. We are showing the lines running all the way across the footing. In practice though, they need only to be shown where the templet for the column sets. At B we are showing the same footing with a templet for the column nailed to it in such a manner that the column will be on center both ways when it is in position.

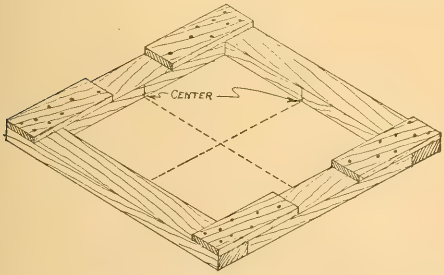


Fig. 4

Figure 4 shows by a larger scale an isometric view of the templet, which also explains the construction.

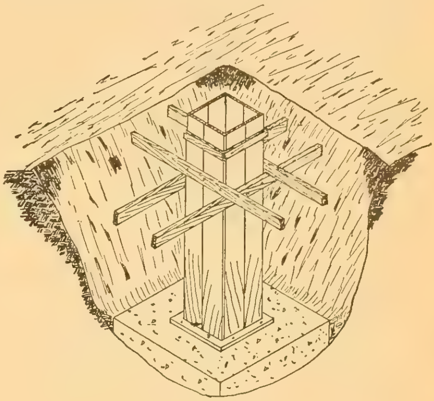


Fig. 5

Figure 5 shows a column set and braced by a common method of bracing columns in a hole. The braces are 2x4's set firmly against the bank at each end. When the column is plumb, the braces are nailed to it as we are indicating by dots. The column as we are showing it is not complete, for we are showing only one band of cleats at the top and the templet at the bottom. When we take up the construction of the column, we intend to go more into detail. What we are show-

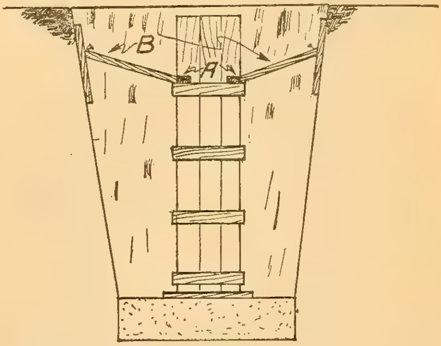


Fig. 6

ing here is sufficient to illustrate our point.

A sort of diagram of a column in a hole is shown by Figure 6. With this we are showing another method of bracing such columns. At A we are pointing out with indicators how the braces join the column, and at B we are showing the braces in position. With the braces set as shown at B, it is an easy matter to bring the top of the column to its proper position by tightening up one brace and at the same time loosening the brace directly opposite it. This method of bracing is especially suitable for columns in small holes, somewhat on the order of the one we are showing.

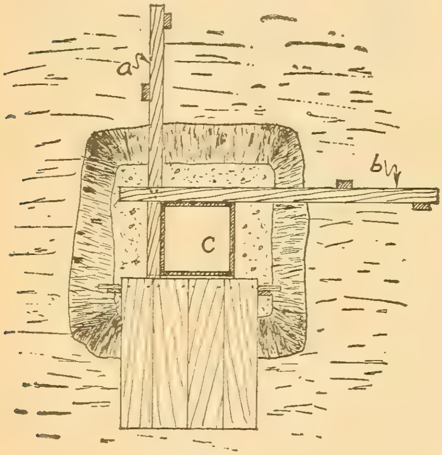


Fig. 7

A plan of a column in a hole, braced by still another method, is shown by Figure 7. This method is especially suitable for bracing columns that extend above the surface of the ground. The braces are shown at A and B, and are fastened to the ground by means of stakes, as we are showing shaded. The column is shown at C. The relationship of the braces to the approach to the column for pouring, should be as shown.

◆

Smooth Side Up

The demand for fire-proof buildings is making form building one of the leading branches of carpentery. The wedge is the least expensive and the most useful thing the form builder uses. Not all form builders, though, use the wedge in the same way. There is a right and a wrong way to use wedges under shores.

Figure 1 shows an edge and a face view of a 2 x 4 block ripped into two wedges. We are pointing out with indicators which sides of the wedge are smooth—also the sides that are rough by reason of ripping.

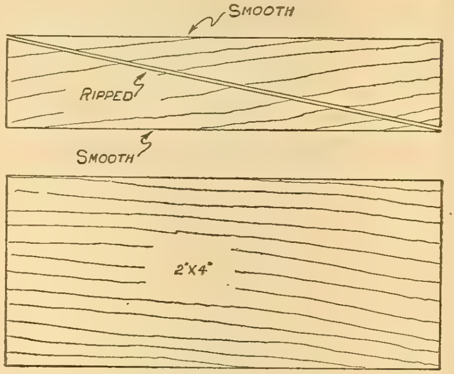


Fig. 1

Figure 2 is a diagram, showing how the wedges should be placed under the shores. By keeping the smooth sides up on both wedges the friction is reduced to a minimum. This is true because with the wedges placed as we have suggested, there will be no two rough sides to slip over each other. A rough side and a smooth side will slip over each other as easily as if both sides were smooth, but if two rough sides are put together the friction is multiplied many times..—H. H. Siegele.

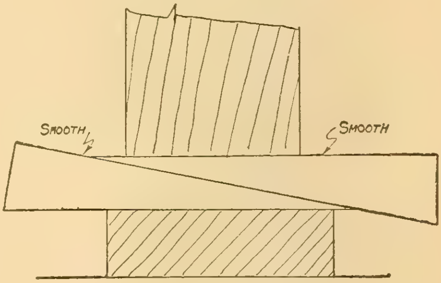


Fig. 2

◆

Demand the Union Label

Essentials of Framing

By L. Perth

"Safe and permanent construction." A topic one hears more frequently than others in the building industry. We all know the necessity of sound and permanent construction, especially in home building. This hardly needs stressing.

It is the methods used to achieve the end which are so essential. Now and then new plans and systems are offered to replace the age-old ways. But after these new ideas are subjected to a vigorous test they are discarded and the methods which have been used for generations are employed again.

These old methods, based on everyday commonsense, and considered good practice, have not been much improved upon and when properly used assure success.

However, a line of demarcation should be drawn in considering these methods, this line to separate smaller details from the principal points, the application of which is essential to assure a generally successful building, and at the same time make it easy to conform with the innumerable lesser requirements which frequently are confused with the major details of construction.

It is also true that in the matter of choosing well recognized construction methods the possibility of a divergence of opinion is likely, but this will not affect the subject seriously if attention is turned to the cardinal points which must be incorporated to assure safe and permanent construction.

The builder who adheres to sound construction principles will build an inexpensive house just as substantially as a house costing many times more because the construction details are the same.

The more expensive house is usually built of costlier materials, the work is done by an experienced contractor under the direction of a well trained architect and consequently is more likely to be properly built. But the application of the same construction principles to a smaller structure will insure an equally well built house.

To insure then the incorporation of the essentials of sound construction every builder should be well grounded in the following very important features:

1. Foundation—The foundation is the most important part of the structure. If the foundation is faulty the superstructure also will result in a failure.

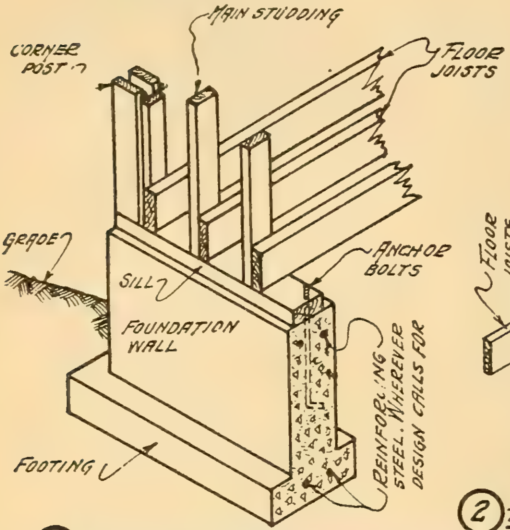
   The footing of the foundation wall is very often omitted or is inadequate in design because it is not considered essential. This is a very serious mistake since the entire weight of the building is distributed over the ground by footings. If these are eliminated or made too small, the weight of the structure is often too great for the solidity of the ground it is transmitted to, which results in uneven settlement of the building, cracks in the foundation wall, sticking door and windows and cracks in plaster on walls and ceiling. The design of foundations is usually regulated by building ordinances of municipalities. They should be so proportioned that the minimum thickness of the foundation wall for one story buildings should not be less than 6 inches. The wall should be at least 6 inches above grade and not less than 6 inches below the ground line. The footing should be 12 inches wide, which is the minimum. Whenever footings are built over trenches holding service pipes they should be reinforced with reinforcing steel as shown on diagram No. 1. This provision should also be observed when the solidity of the soil demands steel reinforcement. The entire superstructure should be anchored to the foundation by means of anchor bolts. These should be at least ½ inch long and spaced every 6'0" along the perimeter of the foundation sill.

2. Floor system — Floor construction is the next cardinal point which should be given particular attention. Floor joints are the supports for the floor and the entire contents of the building. First grade lumber should be used for these members, free from knots and other defects. They should be spaced 16 inches

center to center. Their cross sectional area is a feature of paramount importance, to insure the strength sufficient to carry the superimposed loads. No floor joints of lesser sizes than 2 inches by 6 inches should be used for one story buildings.

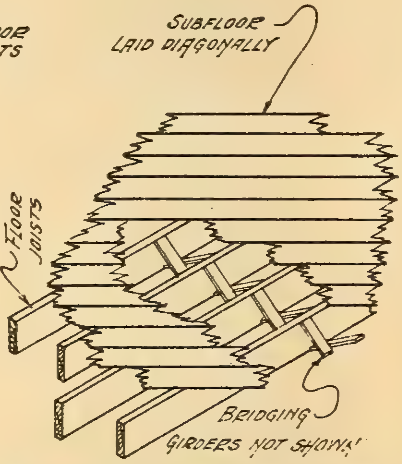
Cross bridging of 2″ x 3″ or 1″ x 4″ should be placed at least every 8 feet of the length of the joists to provide rigidity and stiffness. The illustration in fig. 2 will be very helpful in studying this feature.

3. Superstructure—The superstructure is composed of studs, plates, bracing, ceiling joists, sheathing.


MAIN STUDDING
CORNER POST
FLOOR JOISTS
GRADE
SILL
ANCHOR BOLTS
FOUNDATION WALL
REINFORCING STEEL. WHEREVER DESIGN CALLS FOR
FOOTING

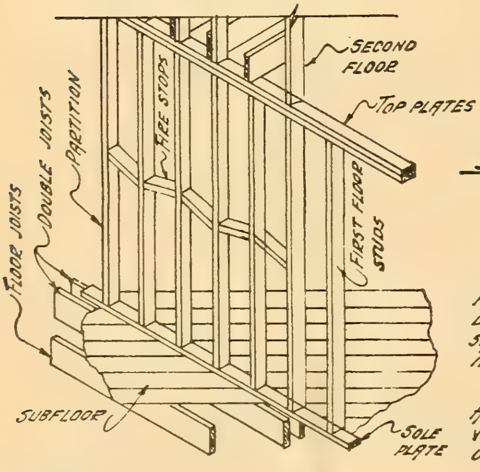
① -TYPICAL SUBSTRUCTURE

DEPTH OF FOUNDATION VARIES WITH DESIGN


SUBFLOOR LAID DIAGONALLY
FLOOR JOISTS
BRIDGING
GIRDERS NOT SHOWN

② -FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

BRIDGING ABT. EVERY 8-FEET


SECOND FLOOR
TOP PLATES
FIRE STOPS
PARTITION
DOUBLE JOISTS
FLOOR JOISTS
FIRST FLOOR STUDS
SUBFLOOR
SOLE PLATE

③ -SUPERSTRUCTURE

ESSENTIALS OF SOUND HOUSE FRAMING

NOTE

ILLUSTRATIONS REPRESENT MAIN FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION ALL DIMENSIONS ARE OMITTED. SAME SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO FIT INDIVIDUAL CASE

SIZES OF STRUCTURAL MEMBER ARE LIKEWISE ABSENT THESE VARY WITH CHARACTER AND PURPOSE OF STRUCTURE

Studs should be spaced not more than 16 inches center to center. Studs supporting second story joists may be continuous or may stop at the top floor plate depending on type of framing. Single bridging of the same section as the studs must be placed between studs in the middle of each story height. This bridging also acts as fire stops.

All floor joists and outside wall studs should be effectively tied to sills bolted to foundation by carrying diagonal sheathing down to the foundation and effectively nailing it to the studs, joist ends and sill.

All corners shall be strengthened by diagonal bracing placed at 45 degrees. This bracing should be reversed in direction in extreme corners of the same wall.

Subfloor, preferably 1" x 6" is laid diagonally thereby stiffening the structure in a horizontal plane.

Double joists should be placed under all bearing partitions and all members nailed with an adequate number of nails of the proper size and number. Diagram in fig. 3 shows this very substantially, and while no specific dimensions are given or sizes mentioned, the general construction features are very clear. We would suggest that students cultivate the habit of making free hand sketches in studying this subject which will accomplish a two fold purpose: It will facilitate the assimilation of the material and develop the ability of expressing one's ideas on paper by means of graphical representation.

Curving Courses

Every carpenter who has ever done wood shingling on a roof with valleys knows that the courses of shingles have a tendency to curve at the intersection with the valley, either upward or downward—but we feel sure that not all carpenters know just what causes the curving tendency. Well, we will tell you.

Figure 1 shows at A a valley shingle cut to a bevel and at B a part of a roof with a valley partly shingled, showing the courses curving upward. If you will examine the shingle at A, you will notice that the bevel is not cut true to the bevel of the valley, and consequently the butt will not line perfectly with the course of shingles it will be used on. We are exaggerating the drawings so as to bring out the point. In practice the valley shingle might appear to be cut true to the bevel of the valley, and yet be just a little off, thus gradually causing the courses to curve. This is especially true when a shingling hatchet is used. The tendency to curve might not be noticeable for several courses, but if the bevel of the valley shingle is not absolutely true the curve will gradually increase as the shingling goes on.

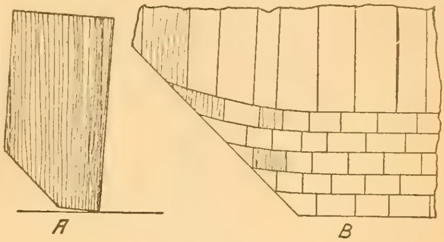


Fig. 1

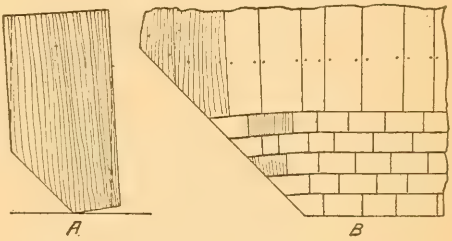


Fig. 2

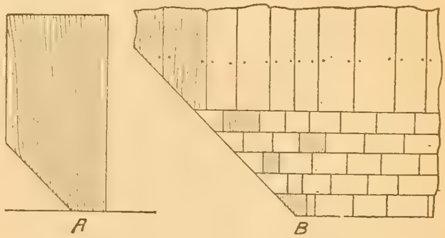


Fig. 3

Figure 2 shows at A a valley shingle cut that wil cause a downward curve, as we are showing at B. And fig. 3 shows respectively at A and B how the valley shingle should be cut in order to keep the courses running straight.

Portable Saw Mill; Its Part In Future

By Charles A. King

Usually the mention of a saw mill suggests the song of a great bandsaw eating its way through a log, and the growl of the carriage as it feeds the log against the saw, then a thunderous roar as the carriage returns to begin another cut.

One may think that a few such mills running at capacity would supply the lumber needs of the country and would not be surprised if told they could supply the world. However, the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, estimates that the products of all these great mills equals only about 40 per cent of the entire cut, about two-thirds as much lumber as is cut by the small and the portable mills which probably average a daily cut of around 6000 square feet of lumber.

While it may be assuming too much to predict conditions a generation or two hence, it seems that the palmy days of the great mills are passing and that smaller stationary and portable mills are destined to supply most of the lumber needs of our children and grandchildren. This condition has been realized by manufacturers of portable mills and equipment that adds to efficiency, usefulness and economy. Many of these latter designed mills are especially suited to the economical production of special types of products which make for using much of the timber that in the past had been classed as waste.

The great timber areas have been pretty well cut and now even second and third cuts have been made; many small areas of the eastern states are either being cut or will soon be ready for another cutting, so excepting in the northwestern states, there are no extensive timber areas that the great mills may profitably cut. Small stationary and portable mills may profitably handle these areas, especially if the industries of the vicinity supply a market for a good part of the cut.

Farmers may settle parts of the cut over areas and divide their land into pasture and tillage; the pasture may become a valuable wood lot if it is not grazed too closely for several years and eventually the trees become of such size that they may be profitably logged and cut into lumber by the nearest small stationary or portable mill. When the area cut by a great mill is ready to cut again, say in forty or fifty years, and a farming population is well established, such mills may serve wide areas and cut timber for houses and other buildings necessary to the development of a prosperous farm community. These mills may easily become permanent, sawing not only for local needs, but might easily ship quantities of lumber. Such a growth of timber may be so managed that a cutting of selected timber may be made every ten or fifteen years after the first important cut has been made, smaller stuff being cut between times. Usually the grade of lumber grown on these cut over lands cuts well for making fruit boxes, getting out heel, chair, spool and other stock, perhaps largely from waste.

The smaller mills give employment and are useful in the community in that they satisfy local needs which otherwise would have to be shipped in.

An estimate gives the United States about 18,000 small and portable mills. Probably less than half of them are cutting southern pine, and perhaps 5,000 are cutting southern and Appalachian hard woods. In the lake states much of the second growth that followed the great lumber mills was of suitable wood for cutting by the approximately 450 portable mills which operate in that area.

The thirteen original states, with practically no commercially valuable stands of virgin timber remaining, have many boundaries of second growth timber of from 50,000 feet to millions, beside large aggregate areas of isolated stands of a few thousands and countless farm wood lots. A portable mill may move in, cut the lumber near the mill, move to another location and repeat. This saves the expense of long hauls and is a fine thing for the farmers for in many cases it offers winter employment for men, teams and trucks.

Some of the permanent lumber industries are so organized that selected areas are cut and reforested each year with the thought that after forty years or so each will be ready for another series of annual cutting. In the meantime by cutting cord wood and poles a worthwhile annual income is possible.

Obviously such methods of furnishing timber for the nation's need would have a more desirable far-reaching result upon the entire economics of industry than the usual methods of carrying on the great mills, though virgin lumber cannot thus be furnished.

It would seem that the disappearance of the great "cut out and get out" mills is predestined for in a generation or two there will be no more forests for them to feed upon. From the apparent advantages of operating small mills under present and probable future conditions, it seems that the lumber industry must, in future years adapt itself to methods of lumbering which the great lumber barons are likely to consider beneath their attention. Radical changes are bound to come. In fact they are even now on the way and who, at this time, can conclusively say that in fifty years the lumber industry and industries that depend upon it, and the country at large will not be better off.

The mere "bigness" of the great lumber mills has not been an overwhelmingly important factor as may seem in producing either timber for industries or in the ultimate prosperity of the nation. In fact, it would not be difficult to show that the great lumber mills, in the cutting of billions of feet of virgin timber without providing for its preplacement, have so wasted the nation's resources, and contributed to floods, erosion, fires etc., that no one, so far as is known has undertaken to estimate the actual loss to the nation. Big business has done this and possibly relatively small business by following less wasteful methods may in time bring the lumber business to a more nearly normal condition.

◆

Wedging Tie-Wires

Not so long ago we heard an architect say that tie-wires were on the way out. What he meant was that tie-wires for holding forms would soon be discarded, and instead tie-rods or strap-iron ties would replace them. Whether or not this architect's predictions will eventually come true is still problematical. One thing, we believe, and that is for big jobs tie-wires will be used less and less, but whether this will also be true of small jobs we question.

As a rule tie-wires are tightened by twisting, but there are many instances where that can not be done, so we are suggesting how tie-wires can be tightened by wedging. Fig. 1 shows the forms for a wall in part, with the wires and spreaders in place. To the left we are showing the wedges. At A the wedges are shown ready to go together, and at B they are started. Figure 2 shows two ways the wedges might be left after the tie-wires are tight.

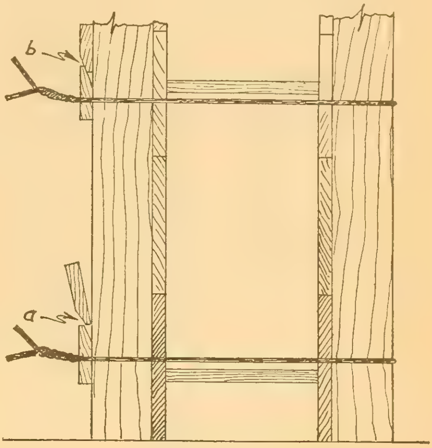


Fig. 1

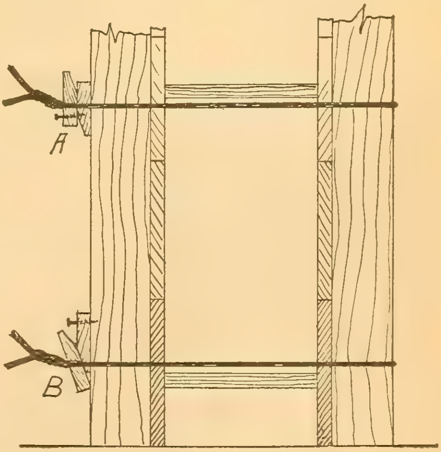


Fig. 2

At A the upper wedge is driven down so far that the two wedges are in a parallel position, while at B the upper wedge is not driven so far. Notice how the wedges are fastened with nails.—H. H. Siegele.

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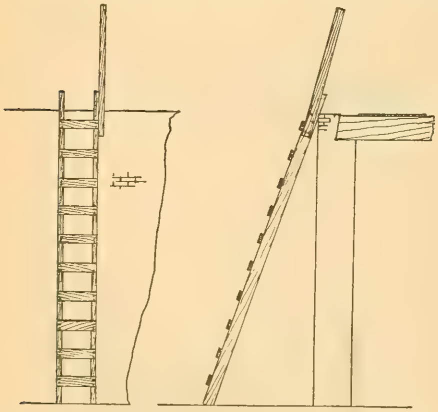
Ladder Reminder

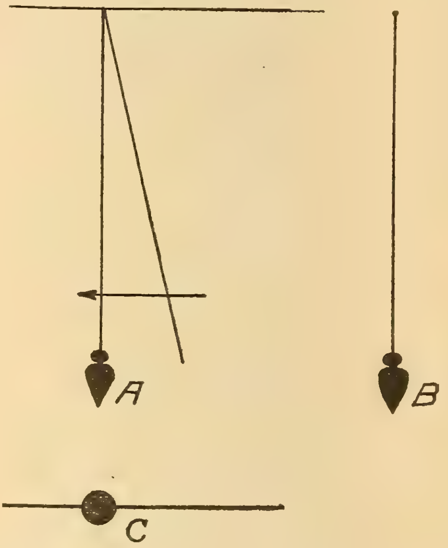
What we are taking up in this article is not new. Almost all journeymen carpenters as well as apprentices know it, but they do not always think about it, and consequently they work through whole jobs without using it. We are speaking about a handle to a ladder. It is not only difficult to start to decend a ladder that just (or about) reaches the floor but it is dangerous. On the other hand, the danger and difficulties are also increased when getting off such a ladder going up. Both these hazards can largely be eliminated by nailing an arm or handle, as we like to call it, to the right side of the laddder, somewhat on the order shown in the illustrations. To the left is a face view of a ladder with a handle, and to the right a side view.



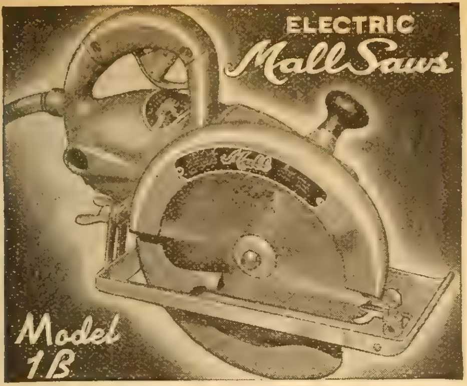
We said the handle should be on the right side, because that is the side it seems to us to be the most convenient however, if there are those who find it more advantageous to have it on the other side, that is the place for it.—H. H. Siegele.

The Bob Over A Line

There are many instances where it becomes necessary to hang a plumb-bob on a line overhead. When this is done the usual method of holding the bob is to tie the loose end of the line a little above the bob into a sort of slip-knot so that the bob can be adjusted to the proper elevation. This method is all right, but there are many times when the method of holding the plumb-bob we are illustrating herewith, answers all practical purposes. Let us explain: Throw the bob over the line somewhat in the order shown at A and hold the loose end so that when looking in the direction of the arrow, which is parallel with the line above, the two lines will appear as shown at B. Putting it in another way—if you should look at the lines from the top down, or in plan, you would see what we are showing at C. Here is a test: If when looking up at the line above at an angle, the loose end of the line, the line holding the bob and the line above are in perfect alignment, then the results are correct.



We have used this trick often with a saving of much time. One can train himself so the adjustments of the line can be made in a moment. Try it yourself.—(H. H. Siegele)



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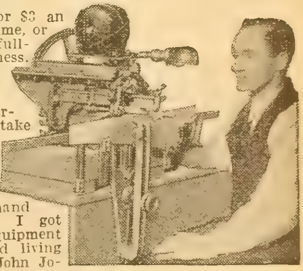

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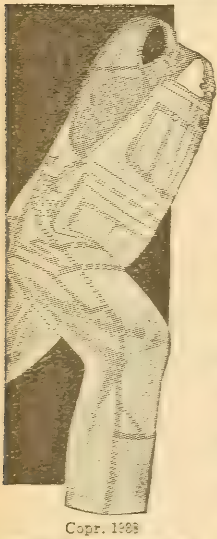

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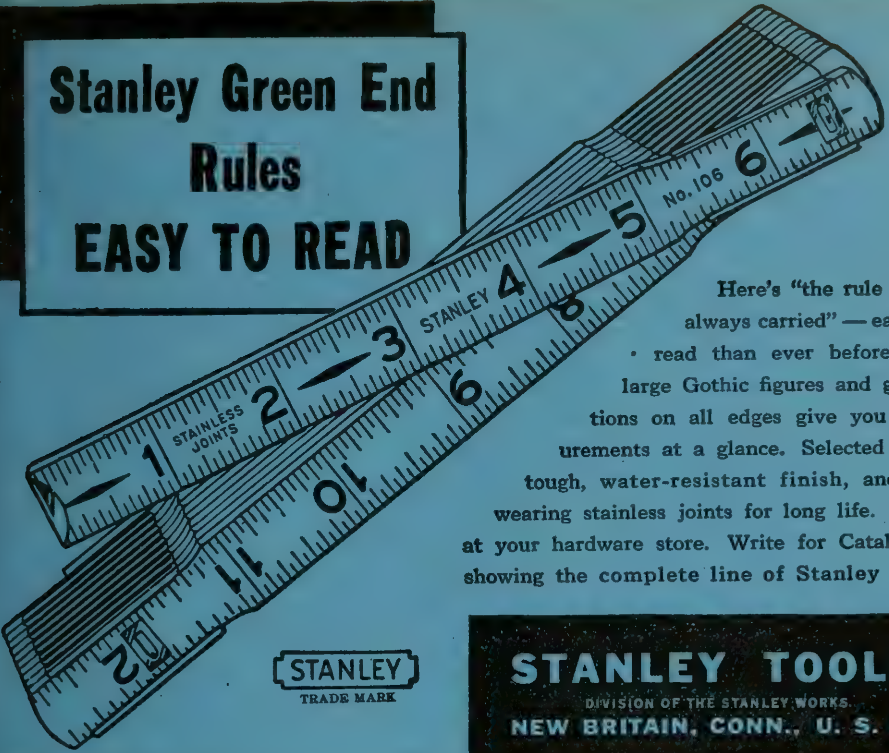
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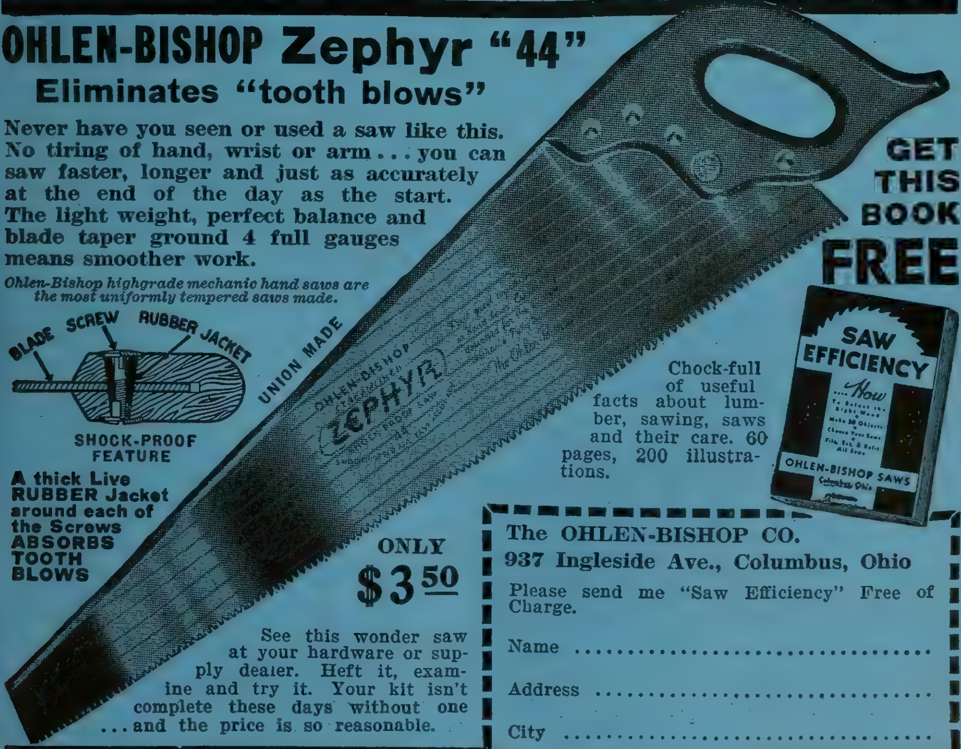
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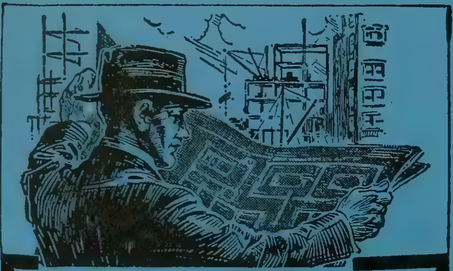

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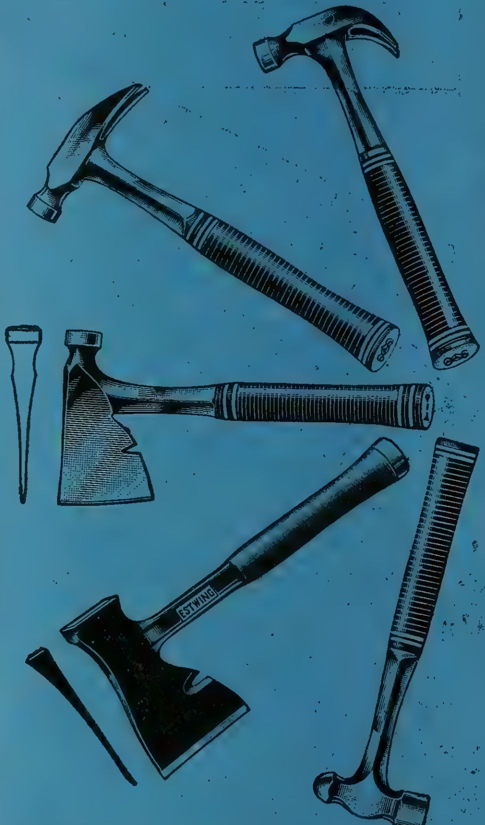

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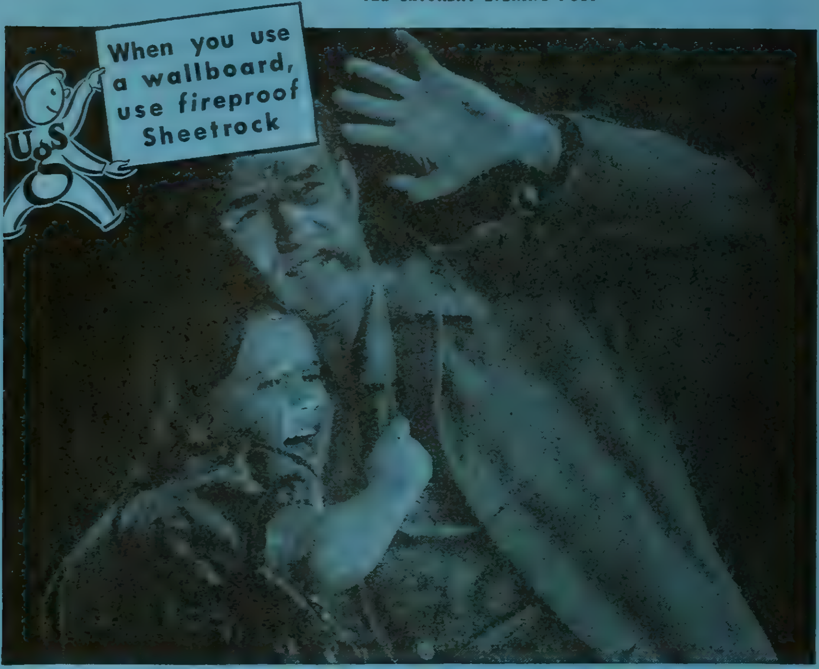
The CARPENTER

April

1940

Spring and Summer Bring Heavier Traffic On Highways. Drive Carefully Today and you'll not be Sorry Tomorrow.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST


When you use a wallboard, use fireproof Sheetrock
USG

"Don't let the fire get me again, Daddy"

DON'T wait until tragedy proves that you need protection against fire. Remember that insurance doesn't fully pay fire losses. It can't bring back life nor remove the scar of a terrifying experience . . . therefore, when you build or remodel, be sure to use fireproof materials. Though there is no positive guaranty against fire breaking out, great strides have been made in developing materials to control its spread. These materials protect life and property. In most cases they save you money!

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Room 203

Established in 1881
Vol. LX.—No. 4
INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1940
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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A Victory For The Brotherhood!

Below And On Following Pages Is A Decision Sustaining Our Demurrer by Judge Charles B. Davis In The United States District Court

(See indictment in the December, 1939 or January, 1940 issue of The Carpenter)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff
vs.

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
GEORGE CASPAR OTTENS,
JOHN A. CALLAHAN and
JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN,
Defendants

No. 21,231

Appearances:

Messrs. Thurman Arnold, Roscoe T. Steffen, William M. Marvel, James McI. Henderson, Paul V. Ford and Wilber Stammler, attorneys for Plaintiff.

Messrs. Joseph O. Carson, II, Thomas E. Kerwin, Munro Roberts, Joseph O. Carson, Sr., Bryan Purteet, and Charles H. Tuttle, attorneys for Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COURT

Four officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are indicted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 15 U.S.C.A. 1, and are alleged to have conspired to restrain interstate commerce. The acts set out in the indicment were the outcome of a jurisdictional dispute at Anheuser-Busch, Inc., between defendant's union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the International Association of Machinists, also affiliated with the A. F. of L. Defendants contended their members should be exclusively entitled to perform the work of erecting, repairing and dismantling machinery that was being done by the Machinists.

The indictment allages that defendants picketed or caused to be picketed the premises of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and the premises of its tenant, Gaylord Container Corporation, the latter adjoining the premises of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., that defendants refused to allow their members to be employed by Borsari Tank Corporation of America, which was about to construct a tank building for Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; that defendants refused to allow their members to be employed by L. O. Stocker Company, which had a contract to build an office building for Gaylord Container Company; and that defendants distributed circulars and letters and caused notices to be printed throughout the country in "The Carpenter", the official publication of defendants' union, denouncing Anheuser-Busch, Inc., as unfair to organized labor and calling upon all union members and friends of organized labor to refrain from purchasing and drinking beer brewed by that company.

Restraint of interstate commerce is alleged to have been attempted (1) through the publication of such circulars and notices throughout the country, intended to prevent the transportation of beer from Missouri to other states; (2) through what is alleged to be a "boycott" of the Borsari Company, which was prevented from shipping materials into Missouri from other states for the construction of the tank building; (3) through what is alleged to be a "boycott" of the Stocker Company, which was prevented from shipping materials into Missouri from other states for the construction of the office building for the Gaylord Container Corporation; and (4) through the picketing of the Anheuser-Busch plant and the premises of Gaylord Container Corporation, which was intended to cut off the manufacture and consequent shipping of beer and other products in interstate commerce by those companies.

Defendants have filed separate demurrers, which have been argued and briefed and are now for determination.

The definition of unlawful conspiracy under the Sherman Act is given in **Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering,** 254 U. S. 443, 465:

> "The accepted defintion of a conspiracy is, a combination of two or more persons by concerted action to accomplish a criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means."

This concept of a conspiracy, so far as this case is concerned, has been qualified by certain statutes.

The Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C.A. 17, provides that a labor organization, or the members thereof, shall not be held or construed to be an illegal combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act, 29 U.S.C.A. 105, prohibits any Court from issuing an injunction upon the ground that any person or persons participating in a labor dispute are engaged in an unlawful combination or conspiracy, because of the doing of certain acts.

In order to charge the defendants with the commission of a crime under the Sherman Act, the indictment must not only allege sufficient facts to show a conspiracy to cause a direct restraint upon interstate commerce, as distinguished from a remote or incidental restraint (**Schechter Poultry Corporationv. United States,** 295 U.S. 495, 55 S. Ct. 37, 79 L. Ed. 1570; **Levering & Garrigues Company v. Morrin,** 289 U.S. 103, 53 S. Ct. 549, 77 L. Ed. 1062), but must also show that defendants' activities were unlawful, outside the scope of the legitimate objects and means that may be sought and employed by labor unions under the sanction of the Clayton Act(**Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering,** 254 U.S. 443,65 L. Ed. 349.

Allegations in the indictment concerning the activities of defendants in picketing the premises of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and Gaylord Container Corporation, as well as the refusal to allow their members to be employed by Borsari Tank Corporation and L. O. Stocker Company, fail to allege a conspiracy to directly restrain interstate commerce; the restraint on commerce shown by such allegations is only incidental. **Levering & Garrigues Company v. Morrin,** supra; **United Leather Workers v. Herkert & Meisel,** 265 U. S. 457; **Industrial Association v. United States,** 268 U. S. 64; **United Mine Workers v. Coronado Coal Co.,** 259 U. S. 344; **Leader v. Apex Hosiery Company** (C.C.A., 3rd, 1939), 108 Fed. (2d) 71.

The real purpose of the defendants, as disclosed by the indictment, was not to restrain commerce, but to prevail in a local labor controversy. The Congress has not declared that a dispute of the nature alleged is unlawful. By the indictment it is sought to punish the defendants for what is conceived to be an unwarranted interference with a local industry, under the pretense that by the dispute interstate commerce was restrained. As the Supreme Court has said in **Levering & Garrigues Company v. Morrin,** supra, 1.c. 107:

> "Accepting the allegations of the bill at their full value, it results that the sole aim of the conspiracy was to halt or suppress local building operations as a means of compelling the employment of union labor, not for the purpose of affecting the sale or transit of materials in interstate commerce. Use of the materials was purely a local matter, and the suppression thereof the result of the pursuit of a purely local aim. Restraint of interstate commerce was not an object of the conspiracy. Prevention of the local use was in no sense a means adopted to effect such a restraint. It

> is this exclusively local aim, and not the fortuitous and incidental effect upon interstate commerce which gives character to the conspiracy."

Allegations pertaining to the publication throughout the country of notices in which a boycott of Anheuser-Busch beer was requested, however, set forth an attempt to interfere with the interstate commerce in that product. It therefore becomes necessary to determine whether defendants employed any unlawful means or attempted an unlawful purpose in their latter activities.

The means used by defendants are not shown to be unlawful. Publication of notices that Anheuser-Busch was unfair to organized labor and requests to withdraw patronage from the products of that company was a direct boycott, lawfully carried out. No secondary boycott of customers purchasing the company's products is disclosed.

The Government contends, however, that the purpose behind defendants' acts was unlawful; and that a "jurisdictional strike" cannot be justified, however lawful the means. Counsel for the Government concede that jurisdictional strikes are permitted in some states, although a few states have outlawed them, generally by legislation.

Whatever rule may be adopted in the various states, labor unions engaging in jurisdictional strikes are immune from suit in the federal courts, so long as lawful means are employed, under the provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932, enlarging the scope of section 20 of the Clayton Act. **New Negro Alliance v. Sanitary Grocery Company** 303 U. S. 552;**Lauf v. E. G. Schinner & Company**, 303 U. S. 323;**Blankenship v. Kurfman** (C.C.A. 7th, 1938), 96 Fed. (2d) 450;**Terrio v. S. N. Nielsen Construction Company** (D.C. La., 1939), 30 Fed. Supp. 77.

That the jurisdictional strike in the present case grows out of a "labor dispute" within the meaning of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, is shown by section 13 of the Act (29 U.S.C.A., sec. 113). **In New Negro Alliance v. Sanitary Grocery Company**, supra, the Act was held to cover a dispute between an organization interested in procuring employment for members of its race, and an employer. As in the case under consideration, defendants' attempt was to require one class of persons to be employed in place of the class then employed. The Supreme Court found that the purpose of the Norris-LaGuardia Act is to legalize and sanction the use of peaceful persuasion in "labor disputes" within the terms of the Act (1.c. 562):

> "The legislative history of the Act demonstrates that it was the purpose of the Congress further to extend the prohibitions of the Clayton Act respecting the exercise of jurisdiction by federal courts and to obviate the results of the judicial construction of that Act (referring to the **Duplex** case, supra, among others). **It was intended that peaceful and orderly dissemination of information by those defined as persons interested in a labor dispute** concerning 'terms and conditions of employment' in an industry or a plant or a place of business **should be lawful**; that, short of fraud, breach of the peace, violence, or conduct otherwise unlawful, those having a direct or indirect interest in such terms and conditions of employment should be at liberty to advertise and disseminate facts and information with respect to terms and conditions of employment, and peacefully to persuade others to concur in their views respecting an employer's practices." (Emphasis supplied)

In **Duplex Printing Press Company v. Deering**, supra, the Supreme Court had held that section 20 of the Clayton Act was intended to place certain restrictions upon the general operation of the anti-trust laws, as well as to restrict the right to injunctions. At that time the section was interpreted to apply only to disputes involving employers, employees and persons seeking employment, and immunity was not extended to labor organizations or individuals not parties to the dispute. By the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, such restriction in the scope of the Clayton Act is no longer in force (**New Negro Alliance v. Sanitary Grocery Company**, supra), and protection is now extended to persons and organizations not immediate parties to the dispute.

The Court in the **Duplex** case stated at p. 471:

> "Section 20 must be given full effect according to its terms as an expression of the purpose of Congress; but it must be borne in mind that the section imposes an exceptional and extraordinary restriction upon the equity powers of the courts of the United States, **and upon the general operations of the Anti-Trust Laws,**—a restriction in the nature of a special immunity to a particular class, with corresponding detriment to the general public. . . ." (Emphasis supplied).

The decision of the District Court for the District of Columbia on March 26, 1940 **in United States v. Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Local Union No. 639, etc.** (not yet reported), cannot be regarded as a precedent in this case. That action was under another section of the Sherman Act, the question of interstate commerce was not involved, and the indictment alleged the use by defendants of threats, force and violence, all of which are unlawful acts.

This is alleged to be a criminal case. The indictment should set forth facts which if proved would constitute a crime. That this indictment does not do. The tendency of legislation has been to countenance conduct such as that set out in the indictment, by providing that it does not give rise to even a civil action. This policy of the law inheres in all the relations between employer and employee. That which does not amount to a civil wrong can hardly be characterized as criminal.

The separate demurrers are sustained.

(Signed) CHARLES B. DAVIS
United States District Judge

Resolution Adopted by District Council of Middlesex County, Mass.,

It having appeared conspicuously in the public press of the larger cities and communities of all America that certain action has been taken through the Federal Courts of the United States against our General President, William L. Hutcheson, and we feel that he has done no more than to zealously work to protect the interests of the members of our United Brotherhood at large, and because of his ardent work in our behalf he now faces indictments of a felonious nature charging restraint of trade, certain of our local membership feel that he is being unjustly prosecuted, and persecuted as well.

General President Hutcheson, in our opinion, has only worked incessantly and faithfully in an endeavor to protect us individually and collectively as a Brotherhood, therefore be it now

RESOLVED: That we endorse his actions in our behalf, as well as any necessary steps that the General Executive Board may see fit to take to protect the interests of our General President or any of our membership that may now be, or in the future possibly shall be, prosecuted along similar lines while in the performance of their duties to the Brotherhood, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That this resolution as passed have a copy sent to the General Office, a copy sent to the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters' Convention in Worcester, as well as spread on the records of the Middlesex District Council.

After being submitted, discussed, and taken for action, the above was endorsed by the Middlesex District Council at its regular session of the above date.

Attest: B. P. Winchester, Exec. Secretary of the M. D. C.

Resolution adopted by the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters of California:

WHEREAS, four officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have been indicted in St. Louis, Missouri, by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of having unlawfully 'engaged in a continuing combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states of the United States of America'; and

WHEREAS, the law on which this indictment is based is the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, made notorious in 1908 by the Danbury Hatters case, wherein the strikers in a Connecticut hat factory were ordered to pay $310,000 damages and lost their savings and homes because they organized a boycott against the company; and

WHEREAS, with this precedent, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, there were 20 prosecutions of labor between 1908 and 1914, wherein Union men were fined and jailed, and wherein the United Mine Workers' Union was found to be an 'unlawful conspiracy'; and

WHEREAS, this vicious tendency to prosecute Organized Labor under the terms of the Anti-Trust Law was checked only after Congress had passed the Clayton Act, wherein it was declared: "The labor of a human being is not a commodity"; and

WHEREAS, for Organized Labor to allow Union officials to be prosecuted today under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, regardless of the immediate cause, will once again put the bodies and brains of freeborn American citizens on a par with soap, potatoes, and chewing gum, so that any effort on their part to improve their hours, wages and working conditions in any industry, regarded as being engaged in interstate commerce, can be check-mated by the assertion by the employer that they are illegally restraining his trade and commerce; and

WHEREAS, with the Second World War now being fought in Europe, where the trade union organizations, the living standards, and the political rights of working people are being beaten out of their hands; and with powerful financial interests in America eager to smash the trade unions and their wage structure in this country—Organized Labor must now, above all other times in our history, be alert to any encroachments on the Bill of Rights, recognizing the ancient adage, "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty";

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED; That the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles, go on record as being absolutely opposed to the prosecution of the four officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on the above-mentioned indictment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to President Roosevelt and to Attorney General Robert Jackson, expressing our alarm and indignation at this charge in their attitude toward Organized Labor and our hope that this trend will soon be reversed.

EARL J. RUDDY.

* * * * *

Resolution adopted by the Cuyahoga County Carpenters' District Council of Cleveland, Ohio, at their regular meeting held Thursday evening, December 14th, 1939:

WHEREAS, our General President, William L. Hutcheson, and George Casper Ottens, John A. Callahan and Joseph August Klein have been charged with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, for insisting on the recognition of the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood in the installation of equipment at the Anheuser-Busch Company, and

WHEREAS, our Brotherhood have established their jurisdiction at great sacrifice and by heroic effort, and

WHEREAS, this jurisdiction includes all work to be performed by millwrights, and

WHEREAS, our General President and the other brothers herein named now face the difficulty attached to a court trial because of their efforts to maintain the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood, and whose difficulties grew out of the fact that they have constantly insisted that the members of our Brotherhood be employed to do the work that properly falls within our trade, and

WHEREAS, this District Council fully appreciates the unselfish efforts of and the sacrifies that have been made by our General President and the others herein named,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by this District Council that the President of this District Council be instructed to convey to the General President and the others named in this Resolution the expression of our confidence and faith, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the General President be notified that all the resources of this District Council are available to him, and we stand ready to assist him in any manner that he may consider necessary or helpful, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to General President Hutcheson and all District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL
BY Al. Ruddy (Signed)
President.

Fraternally yours,
AL. RUDDY, President,
W. W. DAVISON, Secretary.

* * * * *

Resolution adopted by the Grays Harbor County District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers of the State of Washington:

WHEREAS, The Federal Government has obtained Grand Jury Indictments against certain officers of our parent organization, the Chicago District Council of Carpenters and Carpenters Local No. 58, of Chicago, charging they violated the Sherman Anti-trust Act, and

WHEREAS, The Sherman Anti-trust Act was not passed by Congress to be used as a weapon to destroy Labor Unions, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Chicago District Council of Carpenters and Local Union No.58, and their officers, were only doing what was expected of them by not handling the products manufactured by a dual Union.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Grays Harbor County District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, being chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, go on record as condemning the action of the Federal Grand Jury in presenting these indictments, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this Council also pledge its support to the indicted parties for carrying out their duty as Brother members in answering the plea of a Sister Local Union, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to all parties affected by these unjust indictments.

Adopted this ——— day of February, 1940.

R. A. SAMPAIR, President,
EDGAR H. THACKER, Secretary.

* * * * *

The following resolution submitted by President Peter Reilly of Local No. 40, Boston, Mass., was unanimously adopted by the members of this Local:

WHEREAS, We feel that our General President, William L. Hutcheson has worked diligently for the best interests of our Brotherhood, and

WHEREAS. His efforts in our behalf appears to be the cause of his indictment on the charge of a trade restraint, and

WHEREAS. His efforts to maintain and retain our trade autonomy on jurisdiction causes us to believe he was working for the good and welfare of our membership as citizens and workers, be it therefore

RESOLVED, We endorse the action of the General Executive Board in its authorization to the General President to take all steps necessary to protect interests and welfare of our members, and to maintain the jurisdictional rights of our Brotherhood, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, We send a copy of this resolution to the General Office and to the Massachusetts Carpenters' State Council Convention in Worcester and, that a copy be spread upon the records of our Local Union.

Fraternally yours

WILLIAM H. CROWELL, R. S.

* * * * *

Resolution adopted by Central Trades and Labor Council of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

WHEREAS, the true interest and progress of Labor depends upon impartial enforcement of law; and

WHEREAS, there is now manifest an administrative tendency to vary the terms of the Sherman Act and the Clayton Acts by limiting their expressed criminal provisions as applied to Capital and by Nullifying their expressed exceptions as to labor, and

WHEREAS, these issues loom largely on the horizon of the future Industrial, Political and Judicial history of America:

THEREFORE, BE IT NOW RESOLVED, that this Body formally opposes any policy tending to modify either the inclusive or exclusive provisions of the Federal Anti-Trust Laws; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, this Body, as a single unit in Labor's Hosts, hereby expresses it hope for the speedy vindication of those indicted leaders of labor who have apparently been made victims of objects not contemplated by the Anti-Trust Laws; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy hereof be forwarded to William L. Hutcheson, of Indianapolis, Indiana, in token of our good will and as a faint rumble of the Political Storm these prosecutions portend.

Signed, BOB INGRAM.

* * * * *

December 18, 1939.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson
General President
Carpenters Building
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Metropolitan District Council of Pennsylvania in meeting of November 30, 1939 wishes to inform you that it stands solidly behind your negotiations in the Jurisdictional Questions in which you are protecting the welfare of our Organization.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH KAZMARK, Secretary-Treasurer.

December 22, 1939.

Pres. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
U. B. of Carpenters,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a meeting held on December 19th, '39 Local 299, of Union City, N. J., did, by unanimous vote, pledge you their moral support in your present controversy with the office of the Attorney General of the United States.

We are sure that when the facts are known, you will succeed in your endeavor in protecting the right of our Brotherhood.

With the best wishes of the season, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. E. NELSON, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

December 20, 1939.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, General President
222 East Michigan Street

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a regular meeting of the Executive Board of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, held in Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, December 16, 1939, it was voted that a vote of confidence be given to General President Hutcheson for the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of our Organization, and that we pledge him our support in his efforts to obtain better conditions for the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Fraternally yours,
NEW JERSEY STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS
M. J. CANTWELL, Secretary.

Move To Discredit Labor In Full Swing

The move to discredit organized labor is in full swing.

So declared Rev. Dr. John P. Boland, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board, before the Cornell Institute of Human Relations, in a call to the labor movement to close ranks to meet its foes.

"Let no one say that labor is more to blame than industry for industrial ills," declared the former Buffalo parish priest. "Labor has made mistakes, but labor is correcting its mistakes. It is the employer who has the power to effect the required changes."

European War is Gold Mine for Tramp Steamers

Europe's war is a gold mine for tramp steamers. They are selling cargo space for fancy prices, sometimes representing a jump of 1,000 per cent, it is revealed by shipping interests. Old ships are being towed out of boneyards and put into service.

The other side of the picture is the risk the shipmasters run. More than 400 merchantmen vessels have been sunk in the war so far.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

Brotherhood Charters Arkansas Council

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has issued a charter to the State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers of Arkansas, the first organization of this scope to be chartered in the South.

The State Council is composed of Local Unions of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers whose members are employed in seven of the larger sawmills in Arkansas and one furniture assembling plant, all of which have contracts with the Local Unions.

F. P. Danforth, of Local No. 2846, Little Rock, is president of the State Council, and W. H. Marks, of Local No. 2661, Fordyce, is secretary-treasurer.

In a statement regarding the new unit, President Danforth said:

"It is the object and aim of the Council to:

"1. Elevate the economic conditions of the worker in our industry to a standard of decent living by protecting and improving his wages and working conditions, but in a manner that will permit of adjustment by the industry.

"2. To bring about recognition of the constitutional rights of individuals to life, liberty and a measure of happiness.

"3. Job security, subject to job prevalence and seniority modified by ability and application.

"4. To standardize conditions and labor costs in order that our employers may operate and compete on an equal basis.

"5. To maintain a healthy labor movement among our own members, and among the unorganized workers of our industry.

"6. To bring about closer relations among lumber and sawmill workers. To assist each other in time of need.

"7. To promote safety rules and regulations, to educate our members to become safety minded, and to secure the enactment of laws that will tend to reduce hazards to life and limb.

"8. To acquaint the membership with all legislation of interest to us, that is proposed during the sessions of both the State and National Legislatures. To present a united front, and secure the cooperation of other Local unions, to support enactment of such laws as will be of benefit to the workers in our industry, and labor in general, and prevent if possible the passage of laws detrimental to the interests of labor.

"9 To secure proper compliance with laws pertaining to their welfare, such as the Unemployment Compensation Act, the basic safety laws of the State Industrial Board, and the State and National laws for fire prevention, etc.

"10. To compile and furnish to our members information concerning conditions of the industry, conditions of employment, to school them to demand union made products, patronize union shops and stores, and employ union labor whenever possible.

"In regards to those conditions connected with the employment of our members, it is our aim to secure and maintain contracts between the local unions and the companies where our members are employed. By amending these contracts year by year through negotiations, we plan to bring about a gradual improvement in the wage structure and working conditions, at the same time raising the standard of the work performed, and bringing up production output."

$1,200 For Every Family

WHAT would happen if every family in America now making less than $1,200 a year were given a chance to earn that much money?

The answer is that the agricultural problem would be solved and unemployment in a few years would no longer plague the workers and the nation.

Who says so? Milo Perkins, president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, who insists that the nation, during the last 10 years of depression, has been thinking of effects and ignoring causes.

Workers are idle and farmers are "broke" because the purchasing power of a large percentage of the American people is so small that it cannot take care of production, Perkins declares.

"It may come as an unpleasant surprise to us," he said, "to know that there are more than 4,000,000 families, or 14 per cent of the total, who had an average income in 1936 of only $312 a year.

"There were more than 8,000,000 other families, 27.5 per cent of the total, who had an average income of $758. And there were nearly 7,000,000 families, 23 per cent of the total, who had an average income of just about $100 a month.

"In other words, nearly two-thirds of our families had incomes that averaged only $826 a year—$69 a month for a whole family! That's the story of under-consumption in one figure!

"We hear statements about the average income in the United States being $1,622. The important thing for us to remember is that 65 per cent of our people are getting only about one-half that amount. You can get mighty hungry trying to eat on 'averages' if you're out of a job."

Farmers, Perkins said, are distressed because they produce more than the nation can consume on its present income, and food that is not consumed is called "surplus."

But, Perkins emphasized, the term "surplus" is "simply a smug, polite name for a shocking amount of hunger." He added:

"During last December we virtually reached the 1929 level of industrial production, and yet some 10,000,000 unemployed were still with us. No intelligent person can look those figures in the face and reach the conclusion that the unemployment problem is going to solve itself.

"Industrial output per worker has increased around 20 per cent in the last 10 years. We've been smart enough to make tractors and mechanical corn-pickers and dial telephones: are we smart enough to find work for the folks they've thrown out of work? Upon the answer to the question—not in words, but in new jobs—hangs the future of our industrial democracy.

The brutal fact is, Perkins contended, that we know how to produce almost anything, but haven't learned how to distribute the things we produce so every man will have a reasonable share.

"This nightmare of under-consumption is the black plague of the Twentieth century," Perkins asserted. "We've got to make up our mind to wipe it out—with a vengeance!

"We can have full employment within a few years, but we've got to fight for it. All that is necessary is to provide every family with enough food to keep it in health and comfort. And that's the only way the problem can be solved."

The Ever-Present Trust Question

BUST or not bust the "trusts." That is a question which is dividing government officials and economists now more than ever before in the half-century history of the anti-trust laws.

For example, directly opposing views were expressed by two members of the Securities and Exchange Commission—Jerome Frank and Leon Henderson.

Frank, who is chairman of the commission, said that "it will be exceedingly difficult by enforcement of old or new laws" to eliminate monopoly controls of business, such as "interlocking directorates and the subtle influences of bankers.

"We may have to acknowledge that a few men will continue to have immense power over our major industries—power which cannot be destroyed. Perhaps, however, powerful bankers and business may learn to act wisely for the common good."

Frank added that the economic consequences of free competition, under present-day conditions, might disrupt or destroy our big industries. His general idea was that we may have to recognize that more harm would be done by abolishing monopolies than by allowing them to exist but that the government, through regulation, should try to make them deal fairly with workers and consumers.

Henderson, disagreeing, said that "I believe in competition, and have no fear that industry would be destroyed if the country should decide that monopoly should not exist.

"I believe that a great deal of our economic stagnation is due to the increasing control and fixed prices of monopolies."

That even the government has been victimized by price fixing is shown in a report by Senator O'Mahoney's Monopoly Committee.

It reveals that during the depression some of the money which the government provided to put idle men to work went to satisfy the greed of combinations which teamed up to take Uncle Sam for a ride.

As a sample, the committee reported that during the year ended November, 1938, nearly one-fourth of all bids received by the government were identical to the last decimal point. That is, one of each four times Uncle Sam asked manufacturers to compete for an order, they got their heads together and offered prices the same to the exact penny.

A wide variety of products were involved in these identical bids. They were particularly numerous on iron and steel products, stone, clay, and glass, machinery, foods, chemicals, printing, and lumber.

Significantly absent from the list was cement, an industry in which identical bidding on government orders was almost a universal rule in the early days of the depression.

It apparently was stopped after the government begain awarding cement orders to the manufacturer most distant from the point to which the cement was to be delivered.

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Boss Must Negotiate, Labor Board Rules

A boss who gives a union the run-around by merely listening to its proposals but agreeing to nothing, violates the Wagner Act, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

It found the Woodside Cotton Mills of Greenville, S. C., guilty of fake bargaining and ordered it to enter into genuine negotiations with the union of its workers.

Best Cure For Child Welfare

THE best prescription for child welfare is more money in dad's pay envelope.

That common-sense advice was given by speakers to the 500 delegates to the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, before they finished their three-day session, adopted an 83-point, 10-year program, and went home.

Is it merely a paper program, or will it be translated into real health and happiness for this country's millions of "under-privileged" children?

Perhaps the best way fo answer it is to look back over the 30 years since the first conference of this kind was held, in 1909, during the reign of another Roosevelt—the strenuous "T.R."

It was only three years after that, in 1912, when Congress created the Children's Bureau. Its progress since then is a good example of the fact that this nation is slowly but surely recognizing and fulfilling its duty to its children.

When the Children's Bureau was proposed, and for some time after it was created, it was bitterly fought as a subversive idea that would wreck "American." Now it is accepted as a matter of course, and even the exploiters of child labor no longer dare attack it openly.

For its first year's work, the bureau was given only $25,000, and it was confined to "investigations and reports on child life and child welfare."

Now the appropriations for the bureau's investigating and reporting work average about $400,000 a year. In addition, it administers about $10,000,000 a year under legislation which was not even dreamed of when the bureau was created—the Social Security Act, the Wage-Hour Act and other laws.

Under these laws, the bureau now helps to prevent child labor, to cure crippled children, to improve the health of both mothers and children, and to provide other "social services" for the nation's needy little ones.

Despite the depression, or perhaps partly because of it, a lot of this progress has been made in the 10 years since 1930, when another White House conference adopted a "Children's Charter." Many regarded that as merely a "paper program," but much of it has become reality.

The 83-point program includes recommendations for continued work-relief and direct relief for the unemployed, "expanded" slum clearance and housing for low-income families, Federal and state assistance to poverty-stricken schools, increased recreational facilities and libraries for poor and isolated children, abolition of "industrial homework" and passage of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Roosevelt told the delegates that he approves their program, but that it cannot be carried out solely by grants from the Federal Treasury. The main thing, he said, is to "improve the poorer sections of the country," so that wage earners there can bring home enough money in their pay envelopes to support their families on a decent standard of living.

Several of their speakers criticized the President for advocating human welfare and at the same time cutting the appropriations for the C. C. C. and the N. Y. A., and urged that the government "provide jobs for all unemployed youth."

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Cheerfulness and good will make labor light.

How the "Military Mind" Works

WHILE Congress is committing the Federal Treasury to a national defense program of $1,800,000,000, the largest in peacetime history, it should be of some slight consolation to the taxpayer to learn that some of the cost will be met by the sale of 450,000 pairs of "surplus" shoes—an army hangover from the last World War.

After we got into the war somebody told some military chieftain to buy shoes, but never told him to stop. The result was that 26,000,0000 pairs were accumulated.

Only 9,000,000 pairs were sent overseas, leaving 17,000,000 pairs which the army has been sheepishly selling to one buyer or another for a generation.

There are other interesting details of the story. The army decided that the shoes should all be one color and made of bark-tanned leather. Bark tanning had become almost a lost art in this country and a practically new industry had to be set up.

More along the same line is provided by General Johnson Hagood's devastating exposure of the military mind in his book, "We Can Defend America."

An order placed for 8,000,000 campaign hats, made of expensive imported rabbit fur, got to France. The officers on the spot had them cut up into bedroom slippers for convalescents. In other words, the wounded soldier wore the campaign hats on his feet, while the wounded taxpayer saw 17,000,000 pairs of shoes become "surplus"—a technical word for an army mistake.

Lumber and Sawmill Union Wins Many Pay Boosts

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Unions, chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are making steady progress in raising the living standards of union members by collective agreements negotiated with employers.

In Seattle employes of the Elliott Bay operation, where Local 2618 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers has a substantial majority of the employes signed up, recently secured an additional wage increase of 2½ cents per hour. The minimum scale is now 70 cents.

A dispute of long standing between the Weyerhauser Pole Company, which operates units at Ahaska and Bovill, Idaho, and the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union ended in a victory for the union when the company recognized it as the legitimate bargaining agency for the employes.

Loggers Local 2689, Starkey, Ore., and Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local No. 2851, La Grande, Ore., negotiated a 2½ cent wage increase for the 350 employes of the Mount Emily Lumber Company. In addition to securing a blanket increase for the employes, the locals left the way open for negotiations for a further increase next June.

At Omak, Wash., Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local No. 2570 negotiated a 10 per cent wage increase for all employes of the Biles-Coleman Lumber Company.

In Tacoma, Wash., the Lumber and Sawmill Workers District Council announced that following a drive started several weeks ago virtually every man in the industry is now paid up one hundred per cent in his dues.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

LABOR DECISION

(Reprinted from Editorial Page, The Indianapolis News)

IN CLEARING William L. Hutcheson, of Indianapolis, national president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and other officials of the union of charges of conspiring to restrain interstate commerce, the United States district court at St. Louis laid down a principle which may check the department of justice crusade against trade, professional and labor organizations.

The men were indicted on charges that in carrying on a strike arising out of a dispute between machinists and carpenters, they prevented a corporation doing an interstate business from carrying on and expanding its business. It was alleged also that the strike obstructed interstate commerce by barring the shipment into the state of material intended for use in the construction of buildings.

The court held that the government has attempted to stretch the meaning of interstate commerce too far. It found that the accused men were in no way conspiring to restrain commerce but were exercising a lawful right to carry on a labor dispute according to accepted practices. The fairness of the jurisdictional strike or the merit of the controversy were not, of course, under consideration.

It was held by the court that no criminal intent had been shown, and, furthermore, that there could be no civil action in such a case. The court said: "That which does not amount to a civil wrong can hardly be characterized as criminal." The wisdom of the finding is apparent. It checks the government's attempt to base conspiracy charges on a merely incidental restraint of commerce. It may result in the dismissal of similar attempts to read a fanciful meaning into the law.

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Unskilled as well as skilled labor is now on the classified civil service lists of Cleveland, Ohio, with men employed within the last two years being automatically certified.

* * * * *

American Red Cross workers report a "terrific" shortage of medical and surgical supplies in Europe, not only in countries at war but in many others where mobilization of men and equipment has frozen available supplies of these materials vital either in war or peacetime.

THEY KEEP THEIR AGREEMENTS

(Reprinted from The Evening News Chronicle of Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada)

SUBSEQUENT to the making of an agreement between the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and the timber operators, covering wage rates for work in the woods of this district, The News-Chronicle was in conversation with one of the operators.

The conversation turned to the difficulty of making an agreement in a time of uncertainty due to war conditions. Having in mind the possibility that conditions might change materially or rapidly, The News-Chronicle asked the operator "Will they keep their agreement?"

The operator's answer was prompt and emphatic. "They certainly will," he said. "They will keep it as religiously as we will or as anyone else would do. I can say this for the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, that, while they know how to negotiate and to drive a hard bargain, we can always depend on them to carry out their part to the last letter."

The operator then went on to explain that this was one reason the contractors were willing to negotiate and to be as generous as possible with the workers. The certainty of their labor gave them the opportunity of quoting prices to buyers on a close competitive basis and the guarantees of delivery which were thus made possible tended, also, to give the district a reputation for stability with the buyers. With that guarantee the buyers, in their turn are, sometimes, willing to pay just a little more.

Since the effort of the timber operator is to sell timber at a small margin above cost, so that he may make his own profit, the operators really have no objection to paying good wages to the workers. Their only interest is a wage scale that will make it possible to go on doing business. In reality, therefore, the workers and the operators are in partnership.

The public which is in its way interested in wage bills, which approximate $3,000,000 per year in this district, will view with satisfaction the ability of the workers and the employers to agree. An increased wage rate causes only pleasure in the business community and among citizens generally because it is realized that it is the prosperous workmen who make the prosperous cities.

The News-Chronicle has always contended not only that organization for collective bargaining is the right of labor but has pointed out that the stronger the union the better because the strong union is more likely to keep its agreements and enforce obedience thereto by all concerned, the workers on the one hand and employers on the other.

The unions which have succeeded over the past few years in building up a reputation of respect for agreements made and a consequent stability, eliminating strikes and other disturbances, demanding fair dealing while dealing fairly themselves and recognizing the general partnership that exists in industry, have done real service to labor and to the country as a whole.

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Speaking at the National Public Housing Conference, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, said: "Bad housing breeds discontent and unrest—providing ground for the propaganda of foreign dictators and their theories of government." He added that on the other hand "Good housing is the foundation of stability and contentment. It is one of the best ways to combat radicalism."

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1940, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Atlantic City, N. J., Local 432 writes that what little work is going on in that vicinity, plenty of local members are available to do it.

* * * * *

John A. Morrison, rec. sec'y of Local 696, Tampa, Fla., advises traveling brothers to stay away from Tampa as there is not enough work for our members.

* * * * *

Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada writes that there are too many carpenters coming into that vicinity seeking work and that it is unable to take care of them.

* * * * *

Local 1098, Baton Rouge, La., reports that the majority of its members are idle and advises traveling brothers to that effect.

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Local 639, Akron, Ohio, reports that many of its members are not working at present and any newcomers will only aggravate the condition.

No. 32068

Chicago, Ill., Indictment

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

December Term 1939

United States of America

v.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; The Chicago District Council of Carpenters, Mill and Factory Workers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Carpenters' Local Union No. 58 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; William L. Hutcheson; M. A. Hutcheson; John R. Stevenson; John E. Renholm; and Werner Johanson

INDICTMENT

Leo F. Tierney
Sheridan Morgan
Chester D. Johnson
Thomas H. Daly
David R. Mason
Special Assistants to the
Attorney General

Thurman Arnold
Assistant Attorney General
William J. Campbell
United States Attorney

Returned February 1, 1940.

No. 32068

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

December 1939 Term

United States of America)
Northern District of Illinois) SS
Eastern Division)

INDICTMENT

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, duly impaneled, sworn, and charged in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Northern District of Illinois at the December 1939 Term of said Court, inquiring for said Division and District at said term of said Court, do upon their oaths find and present as follows:

I Period of Time Covered By The Indictment

Each of the allegations hereinafter contained in this indicment shall be deemed to refer to the period of time beginning on or about September 14, 1938, the exact date being to the Grand Jurors unknown, and continuing thereafter up to and including the date of the presentation of this indictment, unless otherwise expressly stated.

Each allegation hereinafter made in this indictment that an act has been done by any defendant herein, or by any other person, shall be deemed to be an allegation that such act was performed within three years next preceding the date of the presentation of this indictment, unless otherwise expressly stated.

II The Defendants

The following persons and Associations are hereby indicted and made defendants herein:

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA;

THE CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS, MILL AND FACTORY WORKERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA;

CARPENTERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 58 OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA;

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,

M. A. HUTCHESON,

JOHN R. STEVENSON,

JOHN E. RENHOLM, and

WERNER JOHANSON.

The defendant, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is a voluntary, unincorporated association of individuals. It is a national trade union of carpenters and joiners and has a membership of approximately 350,000 persons. It acts as advisor to, supervisor of, and governing body for carpenters' local and auxiliary unions, and carpenters' district, state and provincial councils in the United States of America which are affiliated with it, including The Chicago District Council of Carpenters, Mill and Factory Workers of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Local Union No. 58 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Plywood Local 2861 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It has its headquarters and general offices at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The defendant, The Chicago District Council of Carpenters, Mill and Factory Workers of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is a voluntary, unincorporated association of individuals. It is adviser to, supervisor of, and governing body for 44 local carpenters' unions in the counties of Cook, Lake, and DuPage, Illinois, which are affiliated with it, including Carpenters' Local Union No. 58 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It is composed of delegates from the affiliated local unions. It is affiliated with The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Plywood Local 2861 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Its headquarters and general offices are at 12 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The defendant, Carpenters' Local Union No. 58 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is a voluntary, unincorporated association of individuals. It is a trade union of carpenters. It is affiliated with The Chicago District Council of Carpenters, Mill and Factory Workers of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Plywood Local 2861 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Its headquarters and general offices are at 4217 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The defendant, William L. Hutcheson, is a resident of Indiana and is general president of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The defendant, M. A. Hutcheson, is a resident of Indiana and is first general vice-president of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The defendant, John R. Stevenson, is a resident of Illinois and is president of The Chicago District Council of Carpenters, Mill and Factory Workers of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The defendant, John E. Renholm, is a resident of Illinois and is an employee and Business Agent of Carpenters' Local Union No. 58 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The defendant, Werner Johanson, is a resident of Illinois and is an employee and Business Agent of The Chicago District Council of Carpenters, Mill and Factory Workers of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Wherever it is hereinafter alleged that any defendant association did or perform any act or thing, said allegation shall be deemed to mean that each of said persons named herein as defendants and described as officers or agents of, or as being or having been employed by, or associated with, the said defendant association, did authorize, order, direct, participate in and cause the doing or performing of such act or thing.

Wherever the Christian or given names of any of the defendants herein are unknown to the Grand Jurors, said Christian or given names are indicated by initial letters.

III Nature of Trade and Commerce Involved

There are 21 mills in the United States which manufacture Douglas fir plywood. Said mills are located in the States of Oregon and Washington and sell their product throughout the United States. The total value of such sales of Douglas fir plywood has been for each of the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, approximately $40,000,000. The Harbor Plywood Corporation is a Delaware corporation and operates a factory in Hoquiam, Washington. It is one of the 21 mills that manufacture Douglas fir plywood and it sells the Douglas fir plywood manufactured at its factory in Hoquiam, Washington throughout the United States. The total value of such sales of Douglas fir plywood by said Harbor Plywood Corporation has been, for each of the years 1937, 1938 and 1939, more than $3,000,000. More than 80% of such sales have been made by said Harbor Plywood Corporation to persons and firms in states other than the State of Washington. Among such persons and firms is the Universal Form Clamp Company in Chicago, Illinois. The Douglas fir plywood so manufactured by said Harbor Plywood Corporation and so sold by said Harbor Plywood Corporation to said persons and firms located in said states other than the State of Washington has been shipped directly, during the years 1937, 1938 and 1939, by said Harbor Plywood Corporation from the State of Washington to said persons and firms located in said states other than the State of Washington.

The Douglas fir plywood so manufactured, sold and shipped is, after such manufacture, sale and shipment, used in building and construction work. In such use the services of carpenters and joiners are indispensable, and the members of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America constitute approximately 50 per centum of the available supply of such carpenters and joiners.

Plywood Local 2861 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a voluntary unincorporated association of individuals. It is a trade union of carpenters. It is affiliated with The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, The Chicago District Council of Carpenters, Mill and Factory Workers of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Carpenters' Local Union No. 58 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Its headquarters and general offices are in Hoquiam, Washington.

Plywood and Veneer Workers Union Local 2521 of the International Woodworkers of America is a voluntary unincorporated association of individuals. It is a trade union of carpenters. It is affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Its headquarters and general offices are in Hoquiam, Washington.

IV Background Of The Conspiracy

On or about July 1, 1938 Plywood Local 2861 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to hold an election, in accordance with the National Labor Relations Act of July 5, 1935, 49 Stat. 449, Title 29 U.S.C. Section 151 et seq., among the employees of the Harbor Plywood Corporation, for the purpose of determining the sole bargaining agent desired by a majority of the employees of said Harbor Plywood Corporation. On or about August 1, 1938, Plywood and Veneer Workers Union Local 2521 of the International Woodworkers of America petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to hold an election, in accordance with the said National Labor Relations Act, among the employees of the Harbor Plywood Corporation, for the purpose of determining the sole bargaining agent desired by a majority of the employees of said Harbor Plywood Corporation.

On or about August 25, 1938, the Harbor Plywood Corporation, Plywood Local 2861 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Plywood and Veneer Workers Union Local 2521 of the International Woodworkers of America entered into an agreement to hold and to abide by the result of an election to be held under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board in accordance with the procedure in such cases made and provided by the National Labor Relations Board among the employees of the Harbor Plywood Corporation, for the purpose of determining the sole bargaining agent desired by a majority of the employees of Harbor Plywood Corporation. Pursuant to said agreement, an election was duly held on or about September 10, 1938, among the employees of the Harbor Plywood Corporation, under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board. A majority of the employees of the Harbor Plywood Corporation duly selected in said election the Plywood and Veneer Workers Union Local 2521 of the International Woodworkers of America as the sole bargaining agent of the employees of the Harbor Plywood Corporation, to be bargained with by said Harbor Plywood Corporation in compliance with the said National Labor Relations Act.

V The Conspiracy

The Grand Jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid do further present that all of the defendants named herein, and other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, well knowing all of the facts alleged in this indictment, beginning about September 14, 1938, and continuously thereafter up to and including the date of the presentment of this indictment, knowingly have entered into and engaged in a combination and conspiracy to prevent the Harbor Plywood Corporation from selling Douglas fir plywood in the State of Washington for shipment from said State of Washington to and into each of the other states of the United States, with the intent, arbitrarily and unreasonably to restrain and prevent such sale and shipment of Douglas fir plywood, for the purpose of destroying said Local 2521 of the International Woodworkers of America and not for the purpose of increasing wages, shortening hours of labor, bettering working conditions for labor, or for promoting or effectuating any other legitimate or normal object of a labor union; that it is and has been a part of said conspiracy that the defendants threaten to call strikes of employees of purchasers and users of the products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation; that defendants call strikes of employees of purchasers and users of the products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation; that the defendants print lists of the names of approved Douglas fir plywood mills not including the name of the Harbor Plywood Corporation, and lists of the names of unapproved Douglas fir plywood mills including the name of the Harbor Plywood Corporation, and circulate said lists among purchasers and users of the products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation and prospective purchasers and users of the products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation; and that the defendants order the members of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America not to work on any products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation, which combination and conspiracy is and has been in restraint of trade and commerce in Douglas fir plywood among the several states of the United States in violation of Section One of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890 entitled "An Act To Protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies" (U.S.C. Title 15, sec. 1), commonly known as the Sherman Antitrust law.

For the purpose of effectuating the aforesaid combination and conspiracy and in pursuance thereof, the defendants threatened to and did call strikes of employees of persons and firms purchasing and using the products of the Harbor Plywood Corporation, and ordered the members of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America not to work on any products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation, and the said acts have caused purchasers and users to cease to purchase Douglas fir plywood from the Harbor Plywood Corporation in the State of Washington for direct shipment from that state to other states in the United States.

VI Jurisdiction And Venue

Among other acts committed in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, by the defendants herein, pursuant to the combination and conspiracy herein alleged and in furtherance thereof, are the following:

Defendant John E. Renholm, acting as officer and agent of the defendant Carpenters' Local Union No. 58 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, did, in Chicago, Illinois, on or about October 15, 1938, call a strike at the Universal Form Clamp Company in Chicago, Illinois, which company was a purchaser and user of the products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation, of all carpenters then employed by the Universal Form Clamp Company at its said factory in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of said John E. Renholm in so doing was to compel the Universal Form Clamp Company to cease purchasing the products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation.

Defendant John E. Renholm, acting as officer and agent of the defendant Carpenters' Local No. 58 of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, did, at Chicago, Illinois, on or about November 1, 1938, threaten to call strikes of all carpenters employed on all construction work where products manufactured by the Universal Form Clamp Company, which company was a purchaser and user of the products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation, were being used. The purpose of said John E. Renholm in so doing was to compel the Universal Form Clamp Company to cease purchasing the products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation.

Defendant John R. Stevenson, acting as officer and agent of the defendant Chicago District Council of Carpenters, Mill and Factory Workers of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America did, in Chicago, Illinois, on or about October 27, 1938, deliver to the Universal Form Clamp Company in Chicago, Illinois, which company was a purchaser and user of the products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation, an approved list of manufacturers of Douglas fir plywood which said approved list did not include the Harbor Plywood Corporation. The purpose of said John R. Stevenson in so doing was to compel the Universal Form Clamp Company to cease purchasing the products manufactured by the Harbor Plywood Corporation.

And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the defendants named, at the time and place and in the manner and form aforesaid, unlawfully have combined and conspired to restrain trade and commerce in Douglas fir plywood in the several states of the United States, against the peace and dignity of the United States and contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided.

Leo F. Tierney
Sheridan Morgan
Chester D. Johnson
Thomas H. Daly
David R. Mason
Special Assistants to the
Attorney General

Thurman Arnold
Assistant Attorney General
William J. Campbell
United States Attorney

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, s s:

I, Hoyt King, Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true and full copy of the original indictment returned Feby. 1st, 1940, in the case of United States v. United Brotherhood of Carpenters etc. ——————No. 32068, now remaining among the records of the said Court in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the aforesaid Court at Chicago, Illinois, this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1940.

(SEAL) Hoyt King, Clerk.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Indictment

Form No. 195
No. 10529 Crim.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSLYVANIA
________________________________Division

The United States of America
vs.
Lumber Institute of Allegheny County et al

____

INDICTMENT

Conspiracy to Restrain Interstate Commerce, in violation of Section 1 and 2 of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies."

A true bill,
/s/ G. W. Shaffer,
Foreman.

Filed in open court this 23rd day of February, A.D. 1940.
/s/ G. H. Berger,
Clerk.

M. Neil Andrews,—Irving I. Axelrad,
Special Ass'ts. to the Attorney General

Bail, $_________________

George Mashank,
Acting U. S. Atty.

Thurman Arnold,
Ass't Attorney
General

U. S. Government Printing Office 7 - 433

No. 10529, Criminal

United States of America
vs.
Lumber Institute of Allegheny Co.

Defendants

E. Bruce Hill; W. H. Williams; T. J. Ingram; Howard McGrady; E. A. Diebold; K. C. Evart; Atlas Lumber & Supply Co.; Bennett Lumber & Mfgr. Co.; Clark Lumber Co.; Eiler Lumber & Mill Co.; Higgins Lumber Co.; Hill-Top Lumber Co.; Hoffman Lumber Co.; T. J. Kerr; Keystone Lumber Co.; May Lumber Co.; S. W. Means Lumber Co.; Willard G. Cutler; McGrady Rodgers Co.; Arthur A. Silhel; Walker & Curley Co.; R. D. Hohe; H. E. Ramsey Jr.; West Liberty Lumber Co.; Johns Lumber Co. Ltd.; S. A. Johns; W. H. Williams Lumber Co.; Master Builders Ass'n.; F. O. Reed.

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, General President.
S. P. MEADOWS, Second General Vice-President.
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

WILLIAM J. KELLY, **T. M. GUERIN,** **HARRY SCHWAZIER,** **ROLAND ADAMS,** **R. E. ROBERTS,** **A. W. MUIR,** **ARTHUR MARTEL,**	**Members of General Executive Board**

CARPENTER'S DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PITTSBURGH & VICINITY:
JOHN W. HILTY, CHARLES M. SLINKER, WILLIAM E. BURCH, IVAN W. LARIMER, PAUL R. MITCHELL, M. D. CASHDOLLAR.

LOCAL NO. 422 OF ROCHESTER:
SAM H. BOYLES, JAMES WOODROW.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

May Term, 1939

United States of America
v.
Lumber Institute of Allegheny County

INDICTMENT

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, duly impaneled, sworn, and charged in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at the May 1939 Term of said Court, having begun but not finished during said May 1939 Term of said Court an investigation of the matters charged in this indictment; and having continued to sit, by order of said Court, in and for said District during the November 1939 Term of said Court, for the purpose of finishing said investigation and certain other investigations begun but not finished during the May 1939 Term of said Court; and inquiring for said District at the November 1939 Term, do upon their oaths find and present as follows, to wit;

I. Period of Time Involved

1. Each allegation made in this indictment, that an act has been done by defendants herein, or any other associations, corporations, or individuals, shall be deemed an allegation that such act was performed within the three years next preceding the date of the return of this indictment, unless otherwise expressly stated.

2. Each of the allegations hereinafter contained in this indictment shall be deemed to refer to the period beginning three years next preceding the date of the return of this indictment.

II. Definition and Explanation of Terms

3. The term "millwork," wherever referred to in this indictment, shall mean an article of woodwork used as a building material, manufactured from lumber. Examples are window frames, door frames, doors, shoe molding, sash, door jambs, trimming, baseboard, chair rails, picture molding, cornices, book cases, and paneled wainscoting, etc.

4. The term "label," wherever used in this indictment, shall refer to the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The label is a design bearing the name of the Brotherhood and may be stamped on millwork manufactured by companies having the permission of the Brotherhood to use the label. Permission to use the label is secured under the terms of some labor agreements which usually provide for a closed shop.

5. The term "Brotherhood," wherever used in this indictment, shall refer to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

6. The term "carpenters," wherever used in this indictment, shall refer to so-called "outside men" who are members of the Brotherhood employed by general contractors to install millwork, as well as other building materials.

7. The term "millworkers," wherever used in this indictment, shall refer to those members of the Brotherhood who are employed by millworking companies in the manufacture of millwork.

8. The term "millwork manufacturers," wherever used in this indictment shall refer to those business organizations engaged in the manufacture of millwork.

9. The term "stock" millwork, wherever used in this indictment, shall refer to all millwork made in standard sizes and qualities which it is customary in the trade to manufacture in large quantities and which retail dealers usually keep on hand and sell for immediate delivery.

10. The term "specialty" millwork, wherever used in this indictment, shall refer to all millwork other than "stock" millwork, Specialty millwork, as the name implies, is millwork manufactured pursuant to a special order in sizes and qualities other than that which is usually included in stock sizes and qualities.

III. The Defendants

11. The Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present:

12. That the Lumber Institute of Allegheny County, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with principal offices at 3530 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, whose membership consists of lumber and millwork dealers and millwork manufacturers doing business in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein.

13. That the following named individuals, who are officers of the above described Lumber Institute, are hereby indicted and made defendants herein:

14. The defendant E. Bruce Hill, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and President of the Lumber Institute, and doing business as the E. M. Hill Lumber Company, with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

15. The defendant W. H. Williams, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a member of the Arbitration Board of the Lumber Institute.

16. The defendant, T. J. Ingram, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a member of the Arbitration Board of the Lumber Institute.

17. The defendant Howard McCrady, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a member of the Arbitration Board of the Lumber Institute.

18. The defendant E. A. Diebold, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a member of the Arbitration Board of the Lumber Institute.

19. The defendant K. G. Evarts, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Secretary and Manager of the Lumber Institute.

20. That the following named individuals, partnerships, and corporations who manufacture millwork, and are members of the above described Lumber Institute, are hereby indicted and made defendants herein;

21. The defendant Atlas Lumber & Supply Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

22. The defendant Bennett Lumber & Manufacturing Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

23. The defendant Clark Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

24. The defendant Eiler Lumber & Mill Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

25. The defendant Higgins Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

26. The defendant Hill-Top Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

27. The defendant Hoffmann Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania Corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

28. The defendant T. J. Kerr, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and doing business as Kerr & Ingram Company, with its principal place of business in Homestead, Pennsylvania.

28. The defendant Keystone Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

30. The defendant May Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

31. The defendant S. W. Means Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania corpora- with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

32. The defendant Willard G. Cutler, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and doing business as McBride Lumber Company, with its principal place of business in Rankin, Pennsylvania.

33. The defendant McCrady-Rodgers Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

34. The defendant Arthur A. Silhel, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and doing business as Silhel Lumber Company, with its principal place of business in Bridgeville, Pennsylvania.

35. The defendant Walker & Curley Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania.

36. The defendant R. D. Hoag, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and a partner of the West Elizabeth Lumber & Supply Company, with its principal place of business in West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania.

37. The defendant N. E. Ramsey, Jr., a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and a partner of the West Elizabeth Lumber & Supply Company, with its principal place of business in West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania.

38. The defendant West Liberty Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

39. The defendant Johns Lumber Company, Limited, a limited partnership with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

40. The defendant S. A. Johns, a partner in the limited partnership of Johns Lumber Company, Limited, and a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

41. The defendant W. H. Williams Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

42. That the Master Builders Association, an unincorporated association with offices in the Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, whose membership consists of general building contractors doing business in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein.

43. That the following named individual who is an officer of the above described Master Builders Association is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein:

44. The defendant F. O. Reed, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Secretary of the Master Builders Association.

45. That the following named individuals, who are officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a national labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, having its headquarters in the Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, are hereby indicted and made defendants herein:

46. The defendant William L. Hutcheson, a resident of Indiana and General President of the Brotherhood and Chairman of the General Executive Board.

47. The defendant S. P. Meadows, a resident of Indiana and a General Vice President of the Brotherhood.

48. The defendant Frank Duffy, a resident of Indiana and General Secretary of the Brotherhood.

49. The defendant William J. Kelly, a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a member of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood.

50. The defendant T. M. Guerin, a resident of Troy, New York and a member of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood.

51. The defendant Harry Schwezier, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio and a member of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood.

52. The defendant Roland Adams, a resident of Jacksonville, Florida, and a member of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood.

53. The defendant, R. E. Roberts, a resident of Dallas, Texas and a member of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood.

54. The defendant A. W. Muir, a resident of San Francisco, California and a member of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood.

55. The defendant Arthur Martel, a member of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood.

56. That the Carpenters District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein:

57. That the following named individuals, who are officers of the Pittsburgh District Council of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and vicinity ,are hereby indicted and made defendants herein:

58. The defendant John W. Hilty, a Business Agent of the Carpenters District Council of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Vicinity and a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

59. The defendant Charles M. Slinker, a Business Agent of the Carpenters District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity and a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

60. The defendant William E. Burch, a Business Agent of the Carpenters District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity and a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

61. The defendant Ivan N. Larimer, a Business Agent of the Carpenters District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity and a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

62. The defendant Paul R. Mitchell, a Business Agent of the Carpenters District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity and a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

63. The defendant M. D. Cashdollar, Secretary of the Carpenters District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity and a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

64. That Local Number 422 of Rochester, Pennsylvania, an unincorporated labor union whose membership consists of outside carpenters and millworkers, affiliated with the Brotherhood, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein.

65. That the following named individuals who are officers of Local Union Number 422 of Rochester, Pennsylvania, are hereby indicted and made defendants herein:

66. The defendant Sam H. Boyles, the Business Agent of local Union Number 422 and a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

67. The defendant James Woodrow, President of Local Union Number 422 and a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

IV. Nature of the Interstate Commerce Involved

68. Prior to the formation of the combination and conspiracy hereinafter described, a large majority, that is to say, probably in excess of 90% of all stock millwork used in the construction of houses and other buildings in Allegheny County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was manufactured in States other than Pennsylvania and shipped in interstate commerce into Allegheny County.

69. The Northwest Door Company, Inc., Tacoma, Washington; the R. McMillen Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; T. J. Smith & Son, Conotton, Ohio; Barclay Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York, New York; Foster-Lothman Mills, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; American Plywood Corporation, New London, Wisconsin; Huttig Manufacturing Company, Muscatine, Iowa; Northern Door and Sash Company, Hawkins, Wisconsin; W. R. Sayre Lumber Company, Inc., San Francisco, California; Souther Lumber Mills, McNary, Arizona; Buffelen Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Tacoma, Washington; Wheeler-Osgood Sales Corporation, Tacoma, Washington; Brown-Graves Company, Akron, Ohio and Cleveland, Ohio; Anson & Gilkey Company, Merrill, Wisconsin; Washington Veneer Company, Olympia, Washington; Carr, Adams & Collier Company, Dubuque, Iowa, and numerous other millwork manufacturers to the Grand Jurors unknown, whose plants are located outside the City of Pittsburgh and in States other than Pennsylvania, before the formation of the hereinafter described conspiracy, had at various times sold and now desire to continue to sell, millwork manufactured in their plants to builders, building contractors, and millwork jobbers in said City of Pittsburgh, for use in the construction of buildings in said City, and had shipped and delivered, and to a diminished extent are shipping and delivering, the same, in pursuance of sales thereof, from their said plants located in a great number of different States other than Pennsylvania, as set forth above, to said builders, building contractors, and millwork jobbers in said City of Pittsburgh, and in so doing carrying on interstate trade and commerce in millwork.

70. A substantial portion of the stock millwork manufactured in States other than Pennsylvania for use in Allegheny County as aforesaid was consigned to builders, building contractors, and millwork jobbers in Allegheny County, and shipped directly to the buildings under construction on which said millwork was to be used; other stock millwork was shipped in interstate commerce to millwork jobbers and by them delivered directly to buildings under construction.

71. The work of installing the aforesaid millwork in houses and other buildings in Allegheny County has practically all been done by carpenters who are members of the Brotherhood as aforesaid.

72. The independent contractors and all contractors who are members of the defendant Master Builders Association, both of which classes together do a large majority of all general contracting done in Allegheny County must, as a practical matter, employ members of the aforesaid Brotherhood to install said millwork under terms of labor agreements with the Brotherhood providing that said general contractors agree to employ members of the Brotherhood exclusively to install the aforesaid millwork and other building materials.

73. The stock millwork manufactured in States other than Pennsylvania and shipped to Allegheny County, as hereinbefore described, is manufactured in large quantity by mass production methods;

74. Millwork made by the defendant millwork manufacturers, however, is largely specialty millwork manufactured in small quantities with much less machinery and more skilled labor than is the case with stock millwork manufactured in States other than Pennsylvania, as aforesaid. The defendant millwork manufacturers consequently are unable to produce stock millwork as efficiently or as economically as the aforesaid millwork employers located in States other than Pennsylvania because they do not have the necessary machinery and when they obtain orders for stock millwork if they are unable to buy it elsewhere must manufacture it piecemeal at a greatly increased cost to the ultimate consumer:

75. Millwork manufactured in Allegheny County as aforesaid is manufactured exclusively by millworkers who are members of the Brotherhood.

76. The terms of the aforesaid employment of millworkers by millwork companies located in Allegheny County are provided for in a labor agreement with the Brotherhood negotiated for the defendant millwork manufacturers by the defendant Lumber Institute of Allegheny County;

77. Furthermore, so long as the manufacturers located outside the States of Pennsylvania are free to ship millwork in interstate commerce into Allegheny County and sell it there, these manufacturers can sell stock millwork at prices lower than those which can be charged by the defendant millwork manufacturers who manufacture millwork within Allegheny County;

78. The Lumber Institute of Allegheny County from time to time publishes a price list setting forth prices, subject to a uniform discount, at which the members of the said Institute have agreed to sell stock millwork. The prices shown on the said list are arbitrary, artificial, unreasonable, and non-competitive prices. The members of the Lumber Institute of Allegheny County sell millwork at substantially uniform discounts from the prices set forth on this list;

79. The defendant Lumber Institute of Allegheny County also maintains a so-called "Listing Bureau" which estimates costs and prices of millwork to be used on particular construction jobs. The estimates made by this Bureau are furnished to the members of the Institute who are bidding for a particular construction job and in bidding for that job the members of the Institute who receive the estimate base their bid on the estimate. By that method free and competitive bidding between the members of the Institute is suppressed and arbitrary, artificial and non-competitive prices for both stock and specialty millwork are fixed and maintained.

V. Conspiracy

Count I

80. And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that all of the defendants named herein, and other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, unlawfully throughout said period continuously engaged in a conspiracy and combination among themselves in unreasonable restraint of the trade and commerce of millwork companies hereinbefore described, whose plants are located outside the City of Pittsburgh and in States other than Pennsylvania to prevent and have prevented said companies and other companies from, and obstructed them in, selling and delivering their millwork in, and shipping the same to, Allegheny County for delivery there in competition with the defendant Allegheny County millwork manufacturers. In so doing the defendants have

then and there engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in millwork among the several States of the United States in violation of Section 1 of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies," known as the Sherman Act, that is to say:

81. The defendants combined, conspired and agreed to prevent and, to a degree, did prevent manufacturers located outside the State of Pennsylvania from shipping millwork in interestate commerce into Allegheny County and there selling the said millwork, with the intent and for the purpose, among other things, of maintaining the arbitrary, non-competitive and artificial prices for millwork agreed upon and fixed by the members of the defendant Lumber Institute of Allegheny County as described in paragraphs 77 to 79 inclusive hereof. In joining the said combination, agreement, and conspiracy and in performing and carrying out acts to effectuate the said conspiracy the defendants, who are officers of the defendant Pittsburgh District Council, defendant Local Number 422 of Rochester, Pennsylvania, and of the Brotherhood, were not attempting to enforce or protect the right to bargain collectively nor did they act in the course of a legitimate labor dispute as to wages, hours, and working conditions or as to any other legitimate objective of labor, but to prevent, among other things, the manufacturers against whom the said combination and conspiracy was directed from engaging in interstate commerce in millwork in Allegheny County and to maintain the arbitrary, artificial, and non-competitive prices fixed and maintained as described in paragraphs 77 to 79 inclusive above.

82. It was a further purpose of the defendants in engaging in the aforesaid combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce to cut off the available supply of stock millwork manufactured largely in States other than Pennsylvania which is manufactured by mass production methods, as described in paragraphs 73 and 74 above, so that the defendant millwork manufacturers who are not equipped to manufacture such millwork in any large quantities, as aforesaid, and accordingly are unable to produce such millwork cheaply or efficiently, might obtain such orders notwithstanding the exceedingly high prices which they must charge for such millwork;

83. Said unlawful combination and conspiracy was intended to be effected, and has been effected in part, by divers means and methods including, among others, the following, that is to say;

> (a) Contractual agreements were entered into between independent contractors and the defendant Pittsburgh District Council under the authority and with the approval of the defendant William L. Hutcheson and those other officers of the United Brotherhood hereinbefore named as defendants. Article V, Section 8, of said agreements provides that: "All millwork, including sash, frames and doors, shall bear the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." Said agreements were entered into by the defendants named in this paragraph who well knew that none of the aforesaid millwork manufacturers located in States other than Pennsylvania were permitted by the Brotherhood to use said label notwithstanding that all of them employed some union labor; that all of them were abiding by the terms of their labor agreements concerning minimum wages, hours, and working conditions; that most of them employed members of the Brotherhood; that some of them employed exclusively members of the Brotherhood; and that some of them bargained collectively with the Brotherhood as a result of certification by the National Labor Relations Board that a given Local of the Brotherhood was to be the sole bargaining agency. Some of the aforesaid millwork manufacturers were denied permission by the Brotherhood to use the label because they had labor agreements with International Wood Workers of America, a bona fide labor union affiliated with the Congress for Industrial Organization. These manufacturers were denied the label irrespective of what wages, hours, and working conditions they had agreed upon with their employees; even though the wages which the said manufacturers had agreed upon with their employees and were paying their employees

were no less than the wages fixed by the Brotherhood for factories in the same area and even though in some instances the local union of the International Wood Workers of America had been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agency for the employees of the manufacturers.

(b) The Brotherhood, acting through the defendant William L. Hutcheson and others of its officers named as defendants in this indictment, caused to be inserted in the labor agreements entered into between Cook-Anderson Company, Beaver, Pennsylvania; Beaver Falls Planing Mill Company, and R. C. Garvin & Sons, Inc., both of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; and the defendant Local Union Number 422 of Rochester, Pennsylvania, affiliated with the Brotherhood and acting through those of its officers herein named as defendants, a clause providing that the aforesaid Beaver County mills would not ship their millwork into any locality where the wage rate was higher than their own. Said agreement was entered into by the aforesaid Beaver County mills and defendant Local Union Number 422 by the express direction of the defendant William L. Hutcheson, notwithstanding the fact that the defendant officers of Local Union Number 422 believed the agreement to be illegal. Said agreement was required by the Brotherhood and Local Union Number 422 and the defendant officers thereof, well knowing that the wage rate in Allegheny County was higher than that which the Brotherhood was insisting upon in Beaver County and was so insisted upon for the express purpose of preventing the products of the aforesaid Beaver County mills from being shipped into Allegheny County.

(c) The defendant Pittsburgh District Council and the Brotherhood, through the defendant officers of each, have from time to time demanded that members of the defendant Master Builders Association and the defendant Lumber Institute of Allegheny County purchase millwork from manufacturers which were acceptable to the Brotherhood, pursuant to the aforesaid conspiracy. The defendant Master Builders communicated the aforesaid information to each of its members and the members from time to time acquiesced in such demands.

(d) The agreements and demands described in paragraphs 83 (a) to (c), inclusive, aforesaid, were enforced by strikes, threats of strikes, and divers other means of intimidation and coercion.

VI. Venue

84. The said combination and conspiracy was formed in Allegheny County in the Western District of Pennsylvania and had in part been carried on by acts performed in that district. Among the numerous other acts committed in the Western District of Pennsylvania by the defendants herein pursuant to the combination and conspiracy herein alleged and in furtherance thereof, were the making of the agreements referred to in sub-paragraph (a) and (b) of paragraph 83 of this indictment, the making of the demands by the Lumber Institute and the Pittsburgh District Council referred to in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 83 of this indictment, and the strikes, threats of strikes, and other means of intimidation and coercion referred to in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 83;

Count II

85. And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, inquiring as aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do hereby reaffirm, reallege and incorporate, as if herein set forth in full, each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 79, inclusive, of this indictment.

86. And the Grand Jurors aforesaid do further present that, during the period aforesaid and continuously therein up to and including the date of the presentment of this indictment, all of the defendants named herein and other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, well knowing all the facts hereinbefore alleged in this indictment, unlawfully have combined and conspired together and engaged with one another in an attempt to monopolize part of the trade and commerce among the several States in the sale of stock millwork in Allegheny County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In so doing, the defendants have

then and there combined and conspired among themselves in an attempt to monopolize a part of the trade and commerce in millwork among the several States, in violation of Section 2 of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies," known as the Sherman Act.

87. The defendants combined, conspired and agreed to monopolize and did attempt to monopolize the sale of millwork in interstate commerce with the intent and for the purpose, among other things, of maintaining the arbitrary, non-competitive and artificial prices for millwork agreed upon and fixed by the members of the defendant Lumber Institute of Allegheny County as described in paragraphs 77 to 79 inclusive hereof. In joining the said combination, agreement, and conspiracy and in performing and carrying out acts to effectuate the said conspiracy the defendants, who are officers of the defendant Pittsburgh District Council, defendant Local Union Number 422 of Rochester, Pennsylvania, and of the Brotherhood, were not attempting to enforce or protect the right to bargain collectively nor did they act in the course of a legitimate labor dispute as to wages, hours, and working conditions or as to any other legitimate objective of labor, but solely to prevent the manufacturers against whom the said combination and conspiracy was directed from engaging in interstate commerce in millwork in Allegheny County and to maintain the arbitrary, artificial, and non-competitive prices fixed and maintained as described in paragraphs 77 to 79 inclusive above.

88. It was a further purpose of the defendants in attempting to monopolize the sale of millwork in interstate trade and commerce to cut off the available supply of stock millwork manufactured largely in States other than Pennsylvania which is manufactured by mass production methods, as described in paragraphs 73 and 74 above, so that the defendant millwork manufacturers who are not equipped to manufacture such millwork in any large quantities, as aforesaid, and accordingly are unable to produce such millwork cheaply or efficiently, might obtain such orders notwithstanding the exceedingly high prices which they must charge for such millwork;

89. Said unlawful attempt to monopolize the sale of millwork in interstate trade and commerce was intended to be effected, and has been effected in part by divers means and methods including, among others, the following, that is to say;

(a) Contractual agreements were entered into between independent contractors and the defendant Pittsburgh District Council under the authority and with the approval of the defendant William L. Hutcheson and those other officers of the United Brotherhood hereinbefore named as defendants. Article V, Section 8 of said agreements provides that : "All millwork, including sash, frames and doors, shall bear the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." Said agreements were entered into by the defendants named in this paragraph who well knew that none of the aforesaid millwork manufacturers located in States other than Pennsylvania were permitted by the Brotherhood to use said label notwithstanding that all of them employed some union labor; that all of them were abiding by the terms of their labor agreements concerning minimum wages, hours, and working conditions; that most of them employed members of the Brotherhood; that some of them employed exclusively members of the Brotherhood; and that some of them bargained collectively with the Brotherhood as a result of certification by the National Labor Relations Board that a given Local of the Brotherhood was to be the sole bargaining agency. Some of the aforesaid millwork manufacturers were denied permission by the Brotherhood to use the label because they had labor agreements with International Wood Workers of America, a bona fide labor union affiliated with the Congress for Industrial Organization. These manufacturers were denied the label irrespective of what wages, hours, working conditions they had agreed upon with their employees; even though the wages which the said manufacturers had agreed upon with their employees and were paying their employees were no less than the wages fixed by the Brotherhood for factories in the same area and even though in some instances the local union of the International Wood Workers of America had been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agency for the employees of the manufacturers.

(b) The Brotherhood, acting through the defendant William L. Hutcheson and others of its officers named as defendants in this indictment, caused to be inserted in the labor agreements entered into between Cook-Anderson Company, Beaver, Pennsylvania; Beaver Falls Planing Mill Company, and R. C. Garvin & Sons, Inc., both of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; and the defendant Local Union Number 422 of Rochester, Pennsylvania, affiliated with the Brotherhood and acting through those of its officers herein named as defendants, a clause providing that the aforesaid Beaver County mills would not ship their millwork into any locality where the wage rate was higher than their own. Said agreement was entered into by the aforesaid Beaver County mills and the defendant Local Union Number 422 by the express direction of the defendant William L. Hutcheson, notwithstanding the fact that the defendant officers of Local Union Number 422 believed the agreement to be illegal. Said agreement was required by the Brotherhood and Local Union Number 422 and the defendant officers thereof, well knowing that the wage rate in Allegheny County was higher than that which the Brotherhood was insisting upon in Beaver County and was so insisted upon for the express purpose of preventing the products of the aforesaid Beaver County mills from being shipped into Allegheny County.

(c) The defendant Pittsburgh District Council and the Brotherhood, through the defendant officers of each, have from time to time demanded that members of the defendant Master Builders Association and the defendant Lumber Institute of Allegheny County purchase millwork from manufacturers which were acceptable to the Brotherhood, pursuant to the aforesaid conspiracy. The Master Builders communicated the aforesaid information to each of its members and the members from time to time acquiesced in such demands.

(d) The agreements and demands described in paragraphs 89 (a) to (c), inclusive, aforesaid, were enforced by strikes, threats of strikes, and divers other means of intimidation and coercion.

90. The said combination and conspiracy to monopolize a part of the interstate trade and commerce in millwork was formed in Allegheny County in the Western District of Pennsylvania and had in part been carried on by acts performed in that district. Among the numerous other acts committed in the Western District of Pennsylvania by the defendants herein pursuant to the combination and conspiracy herein alleged and in furtherance thereof, were the making of the agreements referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 89 of this indictment, the making of the demands by the Lumber Institute and Pittsburgh District Council referred to in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 89 of this indictment, and the strikes, threats of strikes, and other means of intimidation and coercion referred to in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 89.

91. And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the defendants named, at the time and place and in the manner and form aforesaid, unlawfully have combined and conspired to restrain trade and commerce in millwork in the several States of the United States and have attempted to monopolize millwork shipped in interstate commerce, against the peace and dignity of the United States and contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such cases made and provided.

M. Neil Andrews
Special Assistant to the Attorney General
R. McDonald Gray
Special Assistant to the Attorney General
Irving I. Axelrad
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

Thurman Arnold
Assistant Attorney General

George Mashank
Acting U. S. Attorney

A True Bill

G. W. Shaffer, Foreman

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Four Veterans of Local 791, Brooklyn, Mourned

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., regrets to announce that the year of 1940 has seen four of our oldest members called to their reward. A brief history of these brothers will be of interest to their many friends in the organization.

* * * * *

JOHN J. MANNING: Born, August 10, 1857; died February 1, 1940. Our records show that December 5, 1881, he became a member of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners. He led the Brooklyn Carpenters in the strike of 1886 which was won in two weeks. He again led in the spring 1887, and in five days won an increase in wages. Although there was four separate unions of carpenters in existence, he built up the spirit of harmony and unity amongst them, and with the aid of the District Committee and the United Trade Committee presented a united front to the employers.

In the year of 1888 he represented the United Order at the Brotherhood convention held in Detroit. Michigan, and was successful in helping to have the two remaining American Carpenters organizations consolidated in one harmonious body, which is now our own United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Brother Manning was a close friend of P. J. McGuire and was active in the Brooklyn affairs of the organized carpenters. He served as business representative and chairman of the Kings County District Council of Carpenters, always working for harmony and greater unity in the organization, and after the Atlanta, Ga., convention of Carpenters in 1902, he became active in the consolidation of the Kings County District Council with the Manhattan District Council. He served as chairman of the Joint District Council and was chairman of the strike committee during the so-called amalgamated strike, and the lockout of 1904-5.

He also represented Local 471 as delegate at the national conventions of our organization, and will be remembered for his skill in debate and loyalty to union principles. He later became connected with the city of New York as carpenter foreman and held that position until his retirement a few years ago. Brother John Manning endeared himself to his fellow members by his never failing tact and courtesy. He was a faithful and active member who always remembered his obligation: "To be charitable in your judgment of your fellow member."

* * * * *

ISAAC PETERSEN: Born November 29, 1855; died January 1940. He joined the United Order in May 1886, became active and held offices in his Local Union. He served as a business representative for the Brooklyn carpenter locals, always imbued with the spirit of union labor. He contributed his share at a time when it was not considered fashionable to be a union man and when it called for courage.

* * * * *

HARRY T. NELSEN: Born August 1855; died January 1940. He joined the United Order September 12, 1886. A close friend and associate of Brother Petersen, Brother Nelsen did his share in helping to fight for union conditions in the pioneer days. Quiet and unassuming, he was a useful and faithful member of the type our organization respected, doing his part as a union man and citizen of his adopted country.

* * * * *

JOSEPH KUHL: Born January 12, 1862; died January 1940. He joined the United Order 1897. From his admission into the union until a few years before his death he was a faithful and honored member, always willing and ready to do his part for the cause of unionism. In his own quiet way loyal to the ideals of his adopted country, a worthy citizen and a good union man.

The memory of these pioneers and veterans of our organization will always be kept green in Local 791, and in commending their souls to their Maker, we say "Well done thou good and faithful servants, your example will be an inspiration to us to carry on the cause that you so ably pioneered and helped to build."

Edward McLaughlin, Recording Secretary.

Brother Thomas Graham, Local 262, San Jose, Calif.

Millmen's Union 262 of San Jose, Santa Clara County, Calif., mourns the death of Brother Thomas Graham.

"Tom" as he was affectionately called by his fellow trade unionists and friends, passed away at Fort Miley Hospital, San Francisco, on Thursday, November 30, 1939, at the age of 68.

He was an organizer and charter member of Local 262, and was President of his Local for many years. The charter was issued to Local 262, on August 6, 1900. Brother Graham served our Brotherhood at several national conventions, and served the Building Trades Council as President for several terms. He was manager of the San Jose office of the State Employment Bureau at the time of his death.

Brother Graham was a native of Santa Clara and a graduate of the University of Santa Clara, served in the Spanish-American war, was employed by the Pacific Manufacturing Co., for 32 years before entering the services of the State Employment Bureau.

Hundreds of friends from organized labor and other community groups paid tribute in attending the largest funeral in years in Santa Clara. Two lines of cars were in the cortege leading to the cemetery, where Father Richard Gleason of San Francisco officiated at the rites in which Wheaton Camp, Veterans of the Spanish American War, participated. The Santa Clara fire department attended in a body.

In the passing of Brother Graham, the Brotherhood has lost a staunch union man and loyal friend.

Brother James Smith, Sr., Local 298, Long Island City, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 298, of Long Island City, N. Y., recently lost through death one of its most esteemed and loyal members, Brother James Smith, Sr., father of our financial secretary, James Smith, Jr. Brother Smith, Sr., was warden of our Local for many years and held that office at the time of his death, January 2. He was a pension member and attended many conventions. Always willing to lend a hand in any emergency. Brother Smith had been a supporter of union labor for thirty years or more. He will long be remembered by Local 298 for his untiring efforts for the good of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

Frank J. Coughland, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER ABRAHAM L. VOLK, LOCAL 149, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we inform the Brotherhood of the death of our Brother Abraham L. Volk, who for many years was trustee of Local 149, Irvington, N. Y. He died while auditing the books of the Local. He also had served as business agent for a short time.

Fraternally yours,

Robert C. Gilchrist, recording secretary.

Brother Byron J. Keeney, Local 302, Huntington, W. Va.

Members of Local 302, of Huntington, W. Va., lost a sincere friend and loyal supporter of union labor when Brother Byron J. Keeney died.

One of the most popular and kindly members of Local 302, Brother Keeney, early in life, decided to follow in his father's footsteps and become a carpenter. Before he was old enough for membership in the organization, Brother Keeney, not yet seventeen, obtained permission to work with men of his chosen craft. As soon as his age would permit, at the nearest meeting of his seventeenth birthday, Brother Keeney became a member of the organization and remained a staunch supporter of the Brotherhood until his sudden death.

So great became Brother Keeney in the esteem of his fellow workmen for his kindness, sincerity, trustfulness and ability to make friends that for many years he was intrusted with much of the important business of committee meetings, conventions, etc.

About five years ago he was elected business agent and so effectively and efficiently did he perform his duties that he was reelected over and over again until only recently when he decided to resign and return to the use of tools with which he loved to work.

Members of Local 302 express their deepest sympathy to the family of Brother Keeney, his father and mother. All who knew Brother Keeney have lost a true friend.

◆

THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LOCAL 10, CHICAGO, ILL.

Local 10 of Chicago, Ill., lost one of its veteran members when Thomas Fitzpatrick, long time brother, passed away.

The resolution of condolence passed by the Local mourned the passing of brother who "had been so consistently staunch, aggressive and truly typical of the fraternal spirit, ever ready to help a brother and ever willing to lend his clarifying interpretations to controversies from time to time and ever watchful to interpose with that dignity of character which typified his interest in the Brotherhood; above all, a man of enduring friendships."

Officers and members of the Local extended to the wife and family of Brother Fitzpatrick expressions of deepest sympathy. A copy of the resolution was sent to the widow and family, and one to the Chicago District. The resolution was also ordered written into the minutes of the Local in memory of Brother Fitzpatrick.

◆

BROTHER JOHN BAILEY, LOCAL 498, BRANTFORD, CANADA

Editor, The Carpenter:

With deep regret Local 498, Brantford, Canada, has to report the death of Brother John Bailey, February 1. He was born September 28, 1861.

Brother Bailey was initiated May 1, 1901, so he was not only our oldest member in years but also in service. He was our Conductor for more years than we can remember although we all remember the pride with which he used to marshal the candidates for initiation.

Brother Bailey was a regular attendant at all meetings. He was a union man who believed in, and praticed, union principles and his passing is a blow to our whole membership.

Fraternally yours,
H. H. May, Financial Secretary.

◆

BROTHER JOHN FREAT, LOCAL 1268, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

Brother John Freat, pioneer member of Local 1268, Johnstown, N. Y., died February 17 at the age of 94. He was the first to receive a pension in Local 1268.

Local 1176, of Fargo and Moorhead Loses Two Members

Two members of Local 1176, of Fargo, N. D. and Moorhead, Minn., died in January.

Brother Christian J. Jenson, a member of the Local for more than thirty-one years died January 23 after a lingering illness at the age of 67. Born January 23, 1873, in Copenhagen, Denmark, he studied architecture at the University of Copenhagen. In 1901, Brother Jenson brought his family to the United States, coming first to Fargo, and later moving to Moorhead where they had since made their home.

Mrs. Jenson died in December. One daughter and two sons survive.

Brother Clarence Torgerson died January 2 in an automobile accident near Mankato, Minn. He was born January 9, 1906 and joined the Brotherhood, June 1, 1938.

BROTHER JAMES HEWLETT RAYNOR, LOCAL 357, ISLIP, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with the deep sorrow that Local 357, of Islip, N. Y., informs the members of the Brotherhood of the death of Brother James Hewlett Raynor, who died February 15 at the age of 68.

Brother Raynor joined Local 357 thirty-seven years ago and had always served the Local in some capacity. He was a tireless and faithful worker for the cause of unionism.

Organized labor in this vicinity has suffered a loss in Brother Raynor's death.

Fraternally yours,

James Nelson, Secretary.

DEATH TAKES TWO MEMBERS OF LOCAL 213, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Local 213, of Houston, Texas, lost two members by death in February. Brother R. H. Darby, born May 5, 1887 died February 5 and Brother Ed Stuermer, born August 13, 1893 passed away February 14.

Resolutions in memory of the two brothers were passed and copies sent to the bereaved families and ordered written into the minutes of the Local. The Local also ordered the charter draped for a short period.

CLARK J. ROCKWELL, LOCAL 335, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Brother Clark J. Rockwell, for more than forty years a member of Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., died recently at the age of 81. A former president of the Local, he had also been president of the Grand Rapids Trades and Labor Council. Born January 1, 1859, Brother Rockwell, a pension member of the Brotherhood joined Local 335 August 10, 1900.

BROTHER R. F. ARNOLD, LOCAL 650, POMEROY, OHIO

Local 650, of Pomerory, Ohio, lost a member of long standing when Brother R. F. Arnold died, February 20. Brother Arnold, born April 24, 1858, joined the Brotherhood March 8, 1903 and had been a faithful member of Local 650 for thirty-seven years.

BROTHER J. L. STEVENS, LOCAL 1994, NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

Brother J. L. Stevens, President of Local 1994, Natchez, Mississippi, faithful and untiring worker in the cause of unionism, died February 17. He was a charter member of the Local. At the request of Local Vice-President H. V. Hazelip, members stood in silence for one minute in respect "to our departed President and a loyal union Brother" at the meeting following Brother Stevens' death.

CHARLES REDTKE, Local 334, Saginaw, Mich., died February 15.

JOHN PELLOT, Local 334, Saginaw, Mich., died February 22.

Death Takes Three Veteran Members Of Local 432, Atlantic City

Brother John Chambers, Brother Ezra Frambes, and Brother Joshua Beebe, three veteran members of Local 432, Atlantic City, have been lost by death.

Brother Beebe, a charter member of the Local died in February at the age of 86. He had served in various official capacities for many years. Brother Beebe was initiated into the Brotherhood January 12, 1900.

Brother Ezra Frambes, who died February 18, was born November 11, 1854 and was initiated March 15, 1903.

Brother John Chambers was born October 13, 1873 and died December 24, 1939. He joined the Brotherhood July 29, 1912.

More Grief For Mr. Rand

James H. Rand, Jr., who invented the notorious "Mohawk Valley Formula" to smash a strike of his employes at Remington-Rand plants in 1936, is faced by new lessons that strikebreaking doesn't pay.

Three stockholders in New York have started suit to compel Rand and other high officers of the corporation to pay back more than a million dollars squandered in the campaign of terrorism against the strikers.

The money was spent for spies, thugs, company unions, ammunition, anti-labor propaganda, "back-to-work" movements and other types of violence that were part of the Mohawk formula.

The stockholders' suit charged that the money was "expended illegally" and with "reckless disregard of the interests of the corporation."

Attorney Emil K. Ellis, representing the stockholders, pointed out that when his clients bought shares in the company they had a market value of $25 to $29, but are now down to $11.

Rand's strikebreaking activities antagonized the public and had much to do with the collapse of the stock, Ellis declared.

Since Rand's assault on labor was held by the Supreme Court to have violated the Wagner Act, he and his fellow officers can be required to account for their "illegal conduct," the stockholders maintained.

Rand is having trouble from other quarters also. The International Association of Machinists and other A. F. of L. unions have requested the National Labor Relations Board to start contempt proceedings against the corporation for failure to live up fully to the terms of the board order to reinstate 4,000 strikers and stop discrimination against union men.

That order was sustained by the Supreme Court, but many of the strikers have not been given back their old jobs, the unions declared. Several months ago, the corporation also closed its plant in Syracuse, N. Y., where the unions had been most powerfully organized.

In transferring some of the employes who lost their jobs by the shutdown, the Rand firm discriminated against unionists, it was pointed out by Vice-President Fred D. Laudemann of the Machinists and Frank Fenton, A. F. of L. director of organization. That has been brought to the attention of the board for use in the contempt action.

At the same time, the A. F. of L. unions have also brought charges that the Rand corporation is still fostering "dummy" unions at most of its plants. These charges are being investigated by the board.

Officials of the Machinists and the A. F. of L. have tried to persuade Rand to sign a corporation-wide contract with the bona fide unions and thus "wipe the slate clean," but Rand has refused to consider the offer.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Montreal D. C. Honors Members with 25-Year Records

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Montreal District Council and its Locals recently honored their members having at least twenty-five years' continuous membership in our great Brotherhood.

To this end, in November and December 1939, three public socials were held and the pioneers of our organization in Montreal were presented a gold souvenir-button in gratitude for their long and faithful services.

We congratulate each of them and, with the conviction that each of these pioneers will serve as an example to the young union men of today, we proudly submit their names to the entire membership. Pioneer members receiving honor buttons follow:

LOCAL 134—Jos. Ainey, Louis Asselin, Pierre Audy, Geo. Belanger, Louis Belanger, E. Berlinguette, Edmond Berthiaume, Eugene Briere, Albert Belanger, Elzear Bernier, Fern. Boisvert, Xavier Bouchard, Rosario Briere, Stan. Brisson, Narc. Caron, Chas. Clement, Louis Collard, Leopold Carbonneau, Jos. Dalbec, Ferdinand Doucet Edward J. Dabin, Jos. Daigneault, G. L. Dallaire, J. E. Dore, J. A. Giffard, Raymond Gingras, Nap. Grandmont, Simeon Germain, C. A. Goulet, Fred. Guerard, William Heron, Art. L. Chapelle, Rock Lafortune, Jos. Lanctot, Xaxier Legault, Pierre Lefevre, Philias Leclerc, Phidime Laurier, Jules Levesque, Phillipe Larose, Ulric Marion, Hercule Miron, F. X. Morin, Arsene Mireault, Jos. Meilleur, Jos. Mathieu, J. M. Miron, Arsene Miron, Jos. Malone, Alp. Ouellette, Zenon Primeau, Leon Proulx, Horace Parizeau, Edmond Poirier, Nap. Pelletier, J. A. Roy, Jos. Roy, Nap. Remillard, E. Roy Dit Lozier, Raphael St. Maurice, Adolphe St. Pierre, Ernest Tisdelle, Jos. Tremblay, Symp. Tremblay, Albert Tanguay, Omer Vanasse, Jos. Rocheleau, Hector Leger Felix Briere, Pantalean Dallaire.

LOCAL 178—Alfred Gaumond, Art. Martineau, Aug. Ross, J. Nap. Dumont, Idas Bibeau Pierre Blanchandin, Jos. Remy, Louis Pelchat.

LOCAL 1127—Jeremie Bedard, Alfred Gendron, Jos. Bertrand, Jos. Tourville, Edouard Gourdeau, Arthur Martel, Israel Lefebvre, F. E. Changnon, Louis Lamoureux, Endore Primeau, J. C. Robitaille.

LOCAL 1244—W. J. Dawe, G. Dobinson, Chas. Edwards, Jas. Fraser, G. Guerard, R. O. Hanley, W. R. Johns, C. Leslie, W. Marshall, G. H. Ritchie, J. Shears, J. Scruton, J. Spracklin, J. W. Way, J. Cameron, J. P. Clancey.

LOCAL 1360—Moise Breault, Wilfrid Chevalier, Jos. Deslauriers, Palmer Hogues, Nap. Laurin, Euclide Quesnel, Delphis Quesnel, Esdras Secours, Ernest Secours, Charles Tisseur, Adelard Tessier, Wilfrid Tessier, Ovila Jette.

LOCAL 1375—Damien Leblanc, Jos. Thibert, Hermas Bellefleur, Harris Daoust, Louis Savard, Arthur Regimbald.

LOCAL 1558—Cornelius Lamond, Armand Houle, Laurent Durand, Ovide Proulx, Dieudonne Daigneault, Pierre Bonneau, Avila Bleau.

Fraternally yours,

Edouard Larose, Secretary.

CONSEIL DE DISTRICT DE MONTREAL
FRATERNITÉ UNIE DES CHARPENTIERS ET MENUISIERS D'AMÉRIQUE
"UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA"
· MONTREAL DISTRICT COUNCIL ·
1939 · 1940
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1. Pierre LeFevre
2. E. Lanthier
3. Edouard Larose
4. E. Secours
5. F. Doucet
6. Ed Toussaint
7. Arthur Martel
8. L. Freeman
9. E. J. Raymond
10. B. Labelle
11. N. L' Heureux
12. T. Hamelin
13. J. A. Ducharme
14. J. A. Chamberland
15. H. R. Salter
16. R. Rivest
17. L. G. Belair
18. E. Bernier
19. Joseph Remy
20. J. Newton

More Than 700 Attend Anniversary and Testimonial Dinner Of Floor Coverers Local 2241, New York City

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Friday evening, January 12, 1940, Floor Coverers and Linoleum Workers Local Union No. 2241, celebrated its seventh anniversary with a Testimonial Dinner tendered to Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent Benjamin Goldberg. The affair was held in the Main Ballroom of the Central Plaza, 111 2nd Ave., New York, N. Y. A capacity crowd of more than 700 attended.

The reception was held in the Lower Ballroom, during which time the guests danced to music furnished by Harry Scharf and his W.O.R. orchestra.

When the crowd had assembled, the Main Ballroom was opened and the guests were seated at tables which were tastefully decorated and the festivities commenced with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Bless America," by the entire assemblage, during the rendition of which the room was darkened and a spot-light thrown on the flag of our country, a sight which will be long remembered by all present.

During the sumptuous meal, Toastmaster Bernard J. Keller, President of Local Union No. 2241, who handled the job admirably, introduced the following speakers: Brother John Flynn, General Representative, representing General President Hutcheson, who brought Brother Hutcheson's fraternal greetings; Brother Charles W. Hanson, President and General Agent of the New York District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, who gave an inspired talk in which he praised the efforts of the Local Union and the guests of honor; Brother John J. Brennan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of New York, Long Island and Vicinity, who expressed his elation in being with us, and also stated that it had always been a pleasure to work with Brother Goldberg, who is a member of the Council; Brother Sidney J. Pearse, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council of Carpenters and Joiners who obliged us with a few well chosen words and Brother David Lieberman, Vice-President of Local Union 2241 who rendered a very fine discourse on the merits of the guest of honor. Brother Daniel Quigley, Vice-President of the New York District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, a scheduled speaker, sent his regrets as he was confined to his home by illness.

The writer who was Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, which consisted of Brothers Herbert Trummel, Samuel Schumer and Irving Metzger, had the pleasure of presenting Brother Goldberg with a diamond ring as a momento of the occasion.

Brother Goldberg then addressed the assemblage in his usual dynamic style, in which he recounted the history of our Local and expressed his and the Local Union's satisfaction in our recent affiliation with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the first Anniversary of which fell on March 13 of this year.

The Local Union received and published in the Souvenir Journal, greetings from the following leaders of organized labor: William Green, President of the A. F. of L.; George Meany, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, now Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L.; William Kelly, General Executive Board Member; Thomas A. Murray, President of the Building and Construction Trades Council of New

Floor Coverers Local 2241, New York City, celebrates Anniversary and affiliation with Brotherhood.

York, L. I. and Vicinity and Brother William Collins, New York repretative of the A. F. of L.

On the dais besides the speakers were Brother Steinberger of the Upholsterers International Union and Counselors Abraham Fish and Sidney Schiffman.

Local Unions No. 1663, 808, 1204, 257, 246 and 135 were well represented, each having reserved a table, and we extend to them our hearty appreciation for their fraternal gesture. Present along with various officials of their Local Unions were Business Agent Charles Olson of Local 257, Business Agent Al Lakofsky, of Local Union 1663, Business Agent Joe Siegelaub of Local Union 135, Business Agent Sam Shooten of Local Union 1204, Business Agent James Cunningham of Local Union 246, Business Agent Al Zimmer of Local Union 808 and Business Agent I. Marcus of the Lathers' Union. Business Agent Edwin H. Smith of Floor Coverers and Linoleum Workers Local Union 2212 of Newark, N. J. was also present with a number of officials of that Local.

After the speeches an elaborate entertainment program was presented by the Artists Bureau of Radio Station W. O. R. Pat Mann, star of the Fred Allen Show, was the master of ceremonies.

The writer is not acquainted with the other officials of Local Unions who were present and is, therefore, unable to mention their names. He apologizes and promises that between now and our next social function, he will make it his business to become personally acquainted with them all.

Samuel Liebensohn, Recording Secretary.

Local 38, St. Catherines, Ontario, Can., Marks 57th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Last February 23, Local 38, St. Catherines, Ontario, Can., celebrated its fifty-seventh anniversary, an event that will be remembered.

The meeting was called to order by President Sidney Short, who after disposing of the routine business, called upon Brother Andrew Cooper, representing the General Office, to formally welcome those present.

Brother Cooper gave a brief history of Local 28 which had been prepared by General Secretary Frank Duffy of the international office.

It is worthy of note that Brothers of the early days had the same problems to cope with as confront us today. They did their job well, and we who have followed should strive to be worthy of the confidence they placed in us.

We were fortunate in having with us a former business agent, now Deputy Minister of Labor in Ontario, Brother J. F. Marsh, a man highly respected by all union men who have had the good fortune to know him.

Another valued official of the labor department, Brother Fred Hawes, also was present. Both gave talks.

We also had as guests members from Locals in the Niagara district including Brother Bert McSween, of Niagara Falls, a former business agent, who has more than contributed his share toward the success of the labor movement in this district; Brother William Collins, one of the older members who at present holds a responsible position in the city of Toronto and J. B. Dunklee, a former business agent now secretary-treasurer of the St. Catherines Water Works Commission.

Our refreshment committee, under the chairmanship of Brother Fred Wright came through in great style.

The highlight of the evening came when our veteran member, Brother A. Williams, was called to the platform and introduced by Brother McSween after which Brother Cooper pinned on him the medal of honor in recognition of Brother Williams' continuous membership record of fifty-seven years.

Members of Local 38 are justly proud of Brother Williams, who although retired, is usually out to all our meetings.

All expressed their aproval of the entertainment provided and so our fifty-seventh anniversary passes into history.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. McLean, Recording Secretary.

Local 244, Grand Junction, Colo., Celebrates its 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

A large number of the members and their families, with the contractors and some speakers as guests gathered in the Labor Temple February 10 to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of Local 244, Grand Junction, Colo.

The evening was started with a banquet which was cooked and served by members of our own organization and was really fit for "a king." Our Ladies Auxiliary 223 presented the Local with a huge birthday cake, which was beautifully decorated with the carpenters' emblem in the center. It was a big surprise and enjoyed by everyone present.

After the banquet all joined in singing "America." Miss Jean Harper accompanied some of her pupils in some excellent tap dances.

The first speaker called upon was Brother F. M. Diehl who is the only charter member, belonging to Local No. 244, in Grand Junction. He was the first financial secretary and has never been in arrears in all these 40 years. He spoke of the first scale of wages which was 25 cents per hour for 10 hours' work. Brother M. Q. Cretcher, who joined the Brotherhood in Oklahoma City Local No. 276 in 1901, presented Brother Diehl with a pin from the Local with his name, the dates and also the large emblem on it. Brother Henry B. Potorf, who joined the Brotherhood in 1902, also was present.

Other speakers included Mr. J. A. Cannell, who was a charter member but dropped out and has been contracting for some years, always hiring members of the Local Union. Short talks were made by H. M. Routh, head of the Vocational Department, Warren Ferrin, manager of the Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation, J. Fred Essig, superintendent of the City Schools and a member of the Advisory Board for our Apprentice Training and Brother Seth Pace, Business Agent for the Building Trades Council.

Some of the members had brought their music along and everyone joined in the dancing, which lasted until mid-night.

The officers of the Local at the present are: President, J. Clarence Ritchey; Vice President, D. H. Daniels; Financial Secretary, Seth Pace; Recording Secretary, O. R. Trabue; Treasurer, V. R. Keplinger; Conductor, F. L. Jewett; Warden, Dan Baldridge; Trustees, C. J. Mapes, M. Q. Cretcher, and Jay Milleman.

Fraternally yours,

Seth Pace.

Members and guests of Local 432, Atlantic City, N. J., who celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the Local recently.

Canadian Brother Believes Much Good Will Result From Annual Meeting with Ontario Officials

Editor, The Carpenter:

Having the honor to be the representative of the Ontario Provincial Council at the annual interview with the Ontario Government, sponsored by the Trades and Labor Congress in Labor's persistent attempt for Social Legislation, the following report may be of interest to members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

There were fifty-three delegates present who represented every International Union in Ontario. The delegates gathered at the Labor Temple, Church St., Toronto, January 17, 1940 where the Legislative program was read by Brother Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress, who was appointed to head the delegation and present the brief to the Government. Each resolution was carefully read and the delegates had the privilege of criticizing or improving the resolutions.

The meeting of the delegates then adjourned to meet again at eleven o'clock at the Parliament Buildings where every Cabinet Minister was in attendance to welcome the delegation with the exception of Premier Hepburn who was attending another meeting. I believe it was the best meeting in several years. The meeting was orderly in every way, plenty of time was allowed and the Ministers listened with interest and attention throughout the meeting.

To sum up the meeting I would say Labor has definitely made several gains in Social Legislature during the last year in Ontario. One of the bugbears which have had Labor up a tree for a good many years was finally laid to rest, when the Honorable Mr. Conant, Attorney General for Ontario, in reply to the resolution on the Right to Organize, stated, "No Act made by the Ontario Government, would not alter the fact one iota that Labor has the right to organize in Ontario. Labor always had the right and still has as far as the Ontario Government is concerned." Mr. Conant also stated that the recent Federal law allowing the Freedom to Organize applies to all Provinces and is recognized by the Ontario Government.

Another very important contribution and of immense benefit to hundreds of our fellow workers is the fact that silicosis and tuberculosis if contracted through employment are now definitely recognized by the Government and come within the Compensation Act. Artificial limbs and eyes are now supplied by the Compensation Board to the injured person for the rest of his life without cost. This includes any person who has lost an eye or a limb if said person came within the Compensation Act at the time of injury.

The Honorable Mr. Norman Hipel, Minister of Labor, said the Minimum Wage Act is being investigated 100 per cent. At all times he is willing to receive and cooperate with any person who has any complaints to make.

The Honorable Mr. Conant did not know what could be done in reards to the One Day's rest in Seven Act. He said one couldn't expect the Government to be a policeman. In regards to injunctions in labor disputes, Mr. Conant did not think he could interfere as he thought that came within the jurisdiction of local judges. Much good may come from this meeting.

Fraternally yours,
Douglas B. Bradfield, Secretary-Treasurer,
Ontario Council of Carpenters.

Local 787, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Holds Dance To Aid Finnish Relief

Editor, The Carpenter:

At the request of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and with the sanction of General President William L. Hutcheson, of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 787, of Brooklyn, N. Y., donated $200 toward the Finnish relief drive and followed up this donation with a benefit dance which also netted several hundred dollars to aid the suffering Finnish people.

More than 400 attended the benefit dance held at Eagles Hall, March 2. The entertainment chairman was Robert Lund.

The program opened with the playing of the national anthem, followed by the Finnish national march. The Runeberg chorus in native costumes, sang songs of Finland.

George Erosst, Finnish counsul, expressed the appreciation of his country for America's sympathy and financial assistance.

Fraternally yours,

Henry H. Vōges, Recording Secretary.

Knew Santiago Iglesias as True Friend of Organized Labor

Editor, The Carpenter:

Though somewhat delayed, am addressing you these few lines in recognition of the well-deserved respect and honors you gave in the January 1940 issue of The Carpenter to the late Senor Santiago Iglesias, of Porto Rico, member of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., whose home and mine are also in Porto Rico. Though he was born in Spain, we consider him ours. I knew this great man for many years. While I was in Porto Rico I saw days of bitter strife between labor and capital in the island. I heard him deliver many fine and fiery addresses in the midst of danger.

I, too, join the thousands back home who mourn his death. May God, whose wisdom surpasses all men's understanding, give us another "Santiago," with his spirit of bulldog tenacity while fighting for the cause of organized labor.

I am a member of Local Union 2686, Winnfield, La.

Fraternally yours,

Victorian C. Cenales.

Apologies Offered, And Accepted, It Is Hoped

On page 46 in the March issue of The Carpenter is an error for which apology is herewith offered.

The article, beginning at the top of the page,, should have been "Local 196, Greenwich, Conn., Observes its 40th Anniversary." For some unexplainable reason, Local 196 was connected with Port Chester, New York.

Our alert Mr. Frank Duffy, editor and general secretary of the Brotherhood, caught the error immediately upon his return from executive business out of town, but it was too late to rectify the mistake.

The assistant editor offers his apologies to members of Local 196, Greenwich, Conn., and hopes that never again will he place Local 196 in Port Chester, N. Y., the home of Local 77.

Wheaton, Ill., Local 1527 Marks 36th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Approximately 200 attended the thirty-sixth anniversary celebration held by Local 1527 of Wheaton, Ill.

We were fortunate in having as our guests several members of the Chicago District Council who made several interesting talks devoted principally to the splendid progress made by our Local since its organization.

Included on the speakers' program were several of our old-time members who are, in a large measure, responsible for building our organization.

At the conclusion of the speaking, the committee in charge of entertainment served refreshments in keeping with the occasion.

Fraternally yours,
E. P. Doyle, Recording Secretary.

Local 1013, Bridgeport, Conn., Celebrates Its 25th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Friday, December 29, 1939, Local 1013 celebrated its 25th anniversary in the Odd Fellows Temple, Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

This celebration was arranged in the form of a Christmas Festival and all the members of the Local and their families were invited.

Guests of honor were Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Business Agent Charles McLevy, who is a brother of the Mayor and former business agent T. A. Flanagan.

At 7 P.M. all present were invited to sit down and enjoy a delicious turkey dinner. The toastmaster, Brother Nels J. Nelson, introduced Mayor McLevy who made an inspiring speech stating what our unions have done for the working class in the past and what we can expect them to do in the future. Remarks were also made by Charles McLevy, T. A. Flanagan and others. Miss Lindstrom, a daughter of our financial secretary, rendered a vocal solo. An instrumental trio provided enjoyable music during the dinner and also played for dancing later.

We have had many comments on how well this affair was enjoyed by all present and we hope that the Local might be able to make this idea of a Christmas Festival an annual affair.

The committee on arrangements was A. Palmquist, Nels J. Nelson, Charles Lindstrom, John Larson and Victor Carlson but we will not forget to mention the wives of the above brothers. These ladies worked hard and faithfully to help make this twenty-fifth anniversary a success.

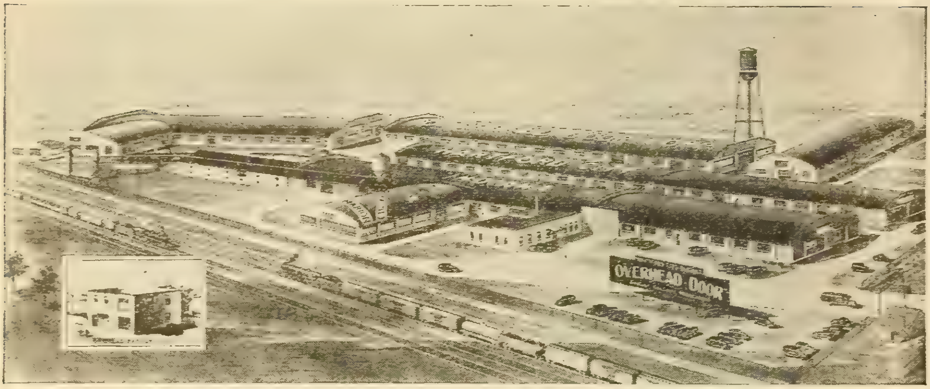
Fraternally yours,
Victor Carlson, Recording Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

529	Camden, Ark.
2544	Tionesta, Calif.
530	Los Angeles, Calif.
535	Crescent City, Calif.
536	Brewton, Ala.
539	Las Banos, Calif.
544	Baltimore, Md.
1910	Louisville, Ky.
1923	Louisville, Ky.
1944	Norwich, N. Y.

Tell them you saw their ad in "The Carpenter" when you buy.

Main Office and Factory of the Overhead Door Corporation, in Hartford City, Indiana



Garage doors that really work in any kind of weather are a pleasure to the home-owner and a money-saving item to the service station, factory or warehouse. Twenty years ago upward-acting garage doors were unknown. Today they are generally recognized as the most satisfactory and efficient type of door to fill a wide opening.

The first upward-acting door was designed and built by the Overhead Door Corporation of Hartford City, Indiana—largest manufacturer in the industry today, with a nation-wide network of reliable distributors and dealers. More than a million people use The "Overhead Door" with the Miracle Wedge daily with complete satisfaction in homes, garages, factories, warehouses, greasing stations and similar buildings.

What some people do not realize is that The "Overhead Door" with the Miracle Wedge is as practical for low-cost homes as expensive ones—that even the small home owner may enjoy the convenience of this weathertight, easy-to-operate garage door and still save money in the long run. Too many have looked upon it as a "luxury" product without stopping to investigate modern developments and prices. Though many types of milled stiles and rails may be combined into special designs and sizes to fit every opening and blend with every type of construction, a stock design is ideal for ordinary work and contains every quality feature of the more expensive doors.

Outstanding feature of The "Overhead Door" is the patented Miracle Wedge closure found in no other type of door. Inclined tracks and graduated hinges wedge the door tightly against the casing, yet help it to open easily at the slightest touch. The door cannot warp, sag or rattle; there are no cracks for the rain to blow in or the heat to escape. Tracks and hardware of salt spray steel (a fusion of hot zinc into hot steel) are standard equipment with every door, regardless of design and finish.

Realizing that a specialized kind of installation work would take too much time and trouble on the part of the contractor or carpenter faced with the prospect of building all the rest of the structure, the Overhead Door Corporation has developed a nation-wide sales-installation service to relieve the builder or tradesman of all worry. The company's own local men not only install The "Overhead Door" but take full responsibility for satisfactory operation and servicing, as long as the door is in use.

* * *

It's friends that count. And our advertisers are spending money to prove they are Friends of Our Organization.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 347, of Van Nuys, California

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary 347, of Van Nuys, California, received its charter late in November and we held our first installation of officers in January. Our same officers were reelected after the charter was received for we were so pleased with their work that we felt we could not benefit by a change.

A large crowd attended our installation including members of many Auxiliaries and Locals from surrounding towns. A dance followed the installation.

We have been holding meetings since January. A pot-luck dinner given as a social event was a great success. Despite the good attendance we had many cakes left over and these were auctioned, the money going into the treasury.

We have had good success with giving parties and playing bridge, pinochle and bunco. We always give good prizes at these events and most of them are donated by members. We charge twenty-five cents and have a good attendance.

We assisted with the Christmas party of Local 1913 which saw a full house.

We are now working on a bedspread and when it is finished should bring us a good profit. Each member has made dish towels and given these to the auxiliary for parties. Our membership is twenty-seven now.

We enjoy the Yarnin' Basket and hope to get many good ideas from its letters.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Ray West.

◆

Auxiliary 267, Tacoma, Washington

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all readers of the Yarnin' Basket from Tacoma, Washington. We are enjoying the news and suggestions from the different auxiliaries and find them helpful.

We celebrated our fourth anniversary in March which we financed by sponsoring a series of card parties. This keeping up of finances is a problem which we find is made easier because of the enjoyment we get from various enterprises.

The Christmas party of the auxiliary was a happy event. It consisted of gift exchange and refreshments. With the help of Local 470 we also put on the annual Christmas entertainment with a Christmas tree and treat for members and their families.

We have two active delegates to the Card and Label League who keep us informed of union products and conditions.

Fraternally yours,

Bessie F. Olson, Recording Secretary.

Ladies' Auxiliary 2, Toledo, Ohio

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 2, of Toledo, Ohio, has been invited to write to The Yarnin' Basket so we, too, will tell about our activities.

The Auxiliary was organized in May, 1909. Membership at the present numbers forty-five.

We meet the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A committee of three plans and serves refreshments at our social meetings, which are held on alternate meeting dates after the business meeting. A prize is awarded to one of our members at every meeting.

A family chicken dinner was served during the holiday season, and eighty persons attended.

The Ways and Means committee is planning a card party for April.

We are looking forward with great anticipation to our 31st Anniversary Banquet to be held during May for members and their families, at which time the charter members are remembered with a gift.

Our Sewing Group meets twice a month at which a great deal of quilting is accomplished and a potluck luncheon is served.

We extend our best wishes for success to all the Ladies' Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Anna Radscheid.

Auxiliary 121, Okmulgee, Oklahoma

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary 121, Okmulgee, Okla., wishes to add their bit to the helpful and interesting Yarnin' Basket. We have nineteen members, second highest in Oklahoma. Volunteer members serve light refreshments at every meeting held twice a month with a round-up party every other month. Flowers and sunshine baskets are given to members who are ill.

An Anniversary dinner is given October 12 of each year. At this time all carpenters and their families are invited.

We raise money by bake sales, quilting and raffles. A screen door made and given us by one of our carpenters was raffled off and netted us $4.20. A barrell of groceries won by the Carpenters was given us. This too, was raffled off and gave us $6.00 more for our treasury.

History of our Auxiliary is being written to be sent to Auxiliary No. 42, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Quilting for Sister members at the hall with potluck lunch for our husbands is enjoyed by all who like to quilt.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Chris Laursen, Recording Secretary.

Jurisdiction Disputes Even Bob Up In CIO Unions

Although the CIO publicity bureau insists that those terrible jurisdiction disputes take place only among A. F. of L. unions, the proceedings of the recent Marine Engineering convention tells a different tale.

The convention by unanimous vote adopted a resolution calling upon the CIO "that they immediately officially notify the United Fishermen's Union (another CIO affiliate) to recognize and respect the jurisdiction as granted to the Marine Engineers by the CIO."

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 141

There are two things that must be kept in mind by the form builder—economy and substantial construction, speaking of the forms. This is particularly true of forms for concrete columns. From the economy standpoint several things must be taken into consideration. For instance: Will the concrete column, when the forms are taken off, be a rough column that later will be plastered, or will it have to present a finished appearance? Will the form have to be built so it can be used over and over for other columns? And the salvaging of the form material after it has served its purpose. These are all important considerations. Substantial construction in form building means simply that the forms must be so constructed and braced that they will withstand the pressure that will come onto them when the concrete is poured.

Figure 1 of our illustrations shows an elevation of a plan of a bench for making column forms, which is 20 feet long, 4 feet wide and 34 inches high. These dimensions are not standard. Some conditions might require a longer bench, while others might make a shorter bench more nearly suitable. The width of the bench, too, might have to be adjusted to accommodate the needs. As to the height, a bench should always be made to fit, as nearly as possible, the man who has to work on it; for a short man does not need as high a bench as a tall man does.

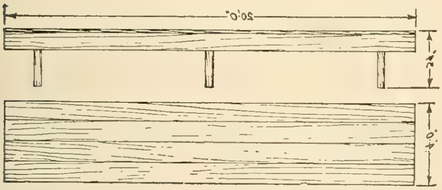


Fig. 1

Figure 2 is a perspective view of one end of the bench shown in Fig. 1. Here we are pointing out how the joints can be left open from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in order to permit chips, sawdust and so forth to fall through. One-and-five-eighths-inch material will give the best results for this bench.

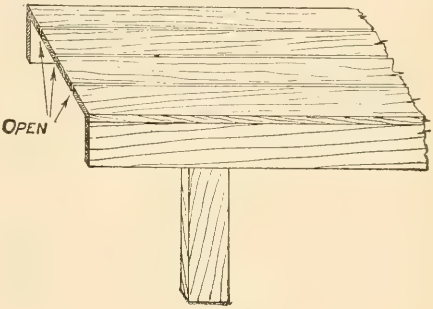


Fig. 2

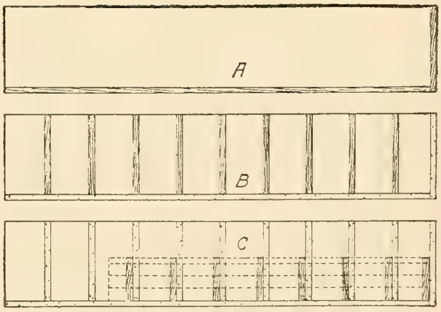


Fig. 3

Figure 3 shows three stages of preparing the top of a bench for making the sections of column forms. At A we are showing cleats, one nailed across the right end of the bench and another along one side, forming a right-angle. (The shading in A, B and C of this figure indicates the cleats we are speaking about in each case.) These cleats are guides and should be straight. At B additional cleats are shown, which act as spacers for the column cleats. At C the column cleats are shown in place and by dotted lines we are indicating how the boards are placed on them and nailed.

There are two commonly used methods for making the sections of column forms. In the one method the cleats are cut so the ends will be flush with the edges, while in the other method two of the sections are made with the cleats projecting seven-eights of an inch, or the thickness of the form material, as we are showing in Fig. 4. Here we are showing two views of a section in part. At A we are showing the boards nailed to the cleats, and at B the section has been turned over and the nails clinched, in this case across the grain of the cleats. Fig. 5 shows two views of a part of one of the sections with the cleats cut flush with the edges.

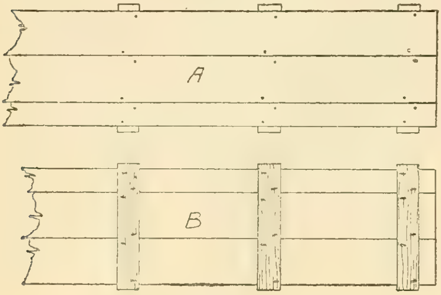


Fig. 4

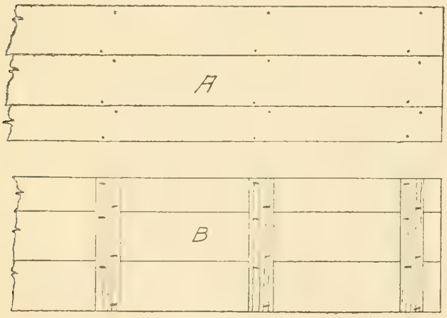


Fig. 5

Fig. 6 shows a plan of a column form, made as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, put together. The detail at A shows how the corners go together. The only nailing necessary in putting the sections together is through the projecting parts of the cleats, as we are showing. These nails will hold the form together until the clamps are applied.

Figure 7 is a plan of a column form where the ends of the cleats are all flush with the edges of the sections. The detail at A shows how the joints are put together and nailed. The lug, which is omitted here, is shown by dotted lines. Comparing this method with the one shown in Fig. 6, will reveal that the lug is a great help in putting the sections together.

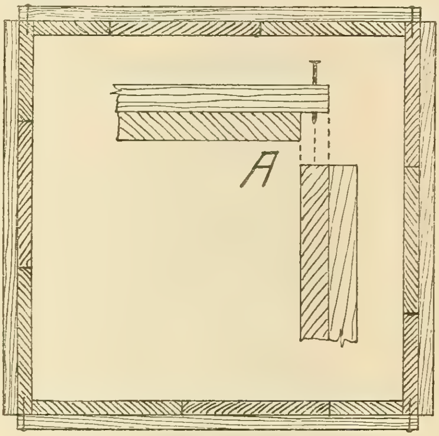


Fig. 6

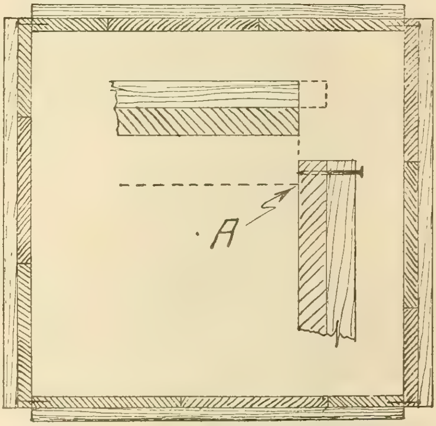


Fig. 7

We are showing a perspective view of the top and the bottom of a column form in Fig. 8. The cleats on the part marked A represent the method used in Fig. 6, and B. shows the method used in Fig. 7. Compare the left, center and right of the part marked A with the same on the part marked B, speaking of the cleats. B also represents the construction of the bottom end of the column form, which is quite simple; while A shows how the top of the column form must be framed in order to receive the beam forms. We will have more to say about this when we take up the construction of the beam form.

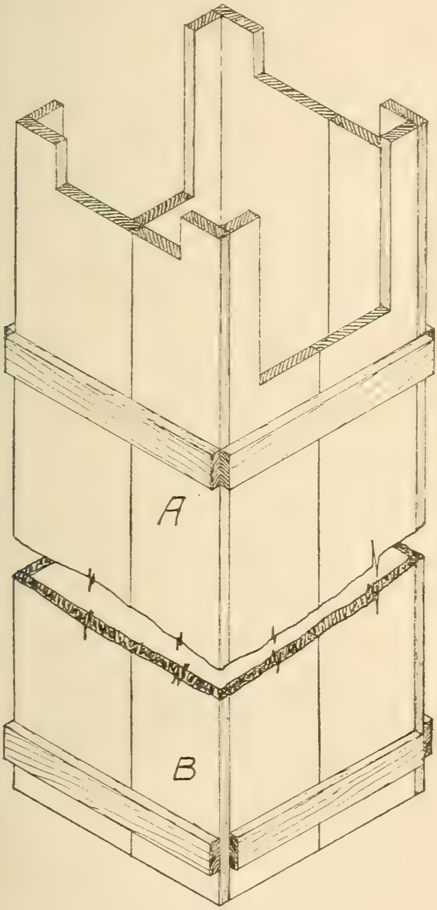


Fig. 8

Figure 9 shows cross-grain clinching at A, and with-the-grain clinching at B. It is a self-evident fact that cross-grain clinching will hold a great deal more than clinching with the grain. On the other hand, when the cleats are to be taken off the latter method of clinching will make the job much easier.

In cases of having to cut down the sections by ripping a few inches off, the cross-grain clinching will give more clear space for ripping than the clinching with the grain. This can be seen by comparing the X's and the spaces between the dotted lines shown at A and A, and at B and B. In other words, if a section of column form were to be ripped in the direction of the dotted lines shown on the drawing, the clinching shown at A and A would not contact the saw nearly as often as that shown at B and B.

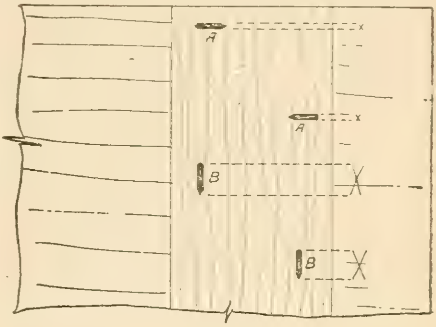


Fig. 9

In the next lesson we will take up clamps and clamping forms.

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House Framing Suggestions

By L. Perth

The general methods used in house framing today represent an evolution of long experience rather than the application of systematic principles of structural design.

The structural units used in framing are highly standardized as to size, grade, milling and species, and this standardization naturally limits to a considerable extent the variation in their use.

Due to the fact that carpentry is one of the oldest building trades and that lumber is one of the most generally and universally used building materials, there is a possibility of a tendency on the part of those who do not have much experience in this branch of construction to assume more experience than they actually possess. There are the numerous instances where the principles of the trade as generally known and accepted are frequently violated.

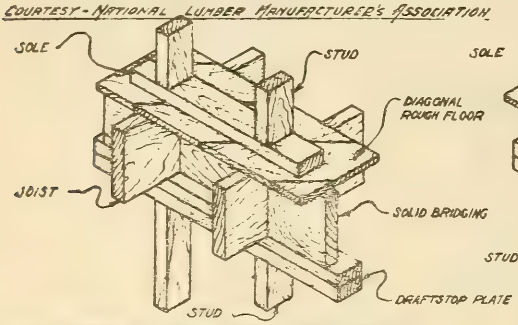
Therefore a few suggetions pertaining to house framing may be found useful and quite profitable.

In locations where moisture is prevalent the use of lumber for permanent structures should be avoided as much as possible. If lumber is the only material available such should be treated with approved preservatives before actual work of construction has begun.

Partitions and posts in basements should be carried on a course of masonry or concrete at least four inches above the floor level. Porches should never be supported on timber posts embedded in earth, neither should any part of the wood come in contact with the soil. It is advisable to keep all wood in any part of the structure at least six inches up from the ground.

Use seasoned lumber. Shrinkage is a well known peculiarity of this material. Green lumber shrinks very rapidly as it dries causing many unsatisfactory experiences in frame dwellings, such as plaster cracking on ceiling and walls, distorted door and window frames, displaced base board and trim. Seasoned lumber on the contrary is not subject to the changes in moisture content and consequently eliminates all the negative features above mentioned. And if care is taken in framing and units are properly primed before installation, all these minor movements may be avoided entirely.

COURTESY - NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION


SOLE
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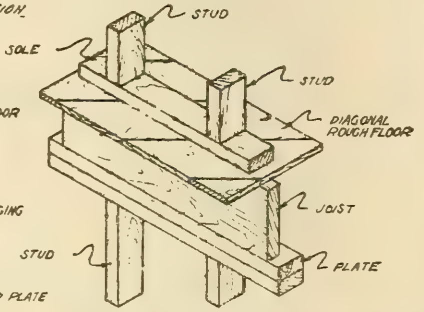
PARTITION AT RIGHT ANGLES TO JOISTS WESTERN FRAME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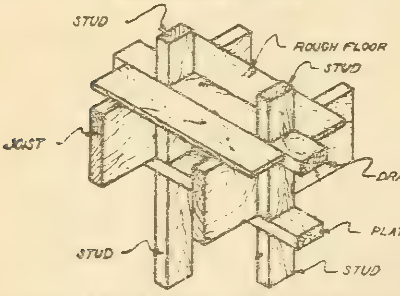
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PARTITION AT RIGHT ANGLES TO JOISTS BALLON AND BRACED FRAME

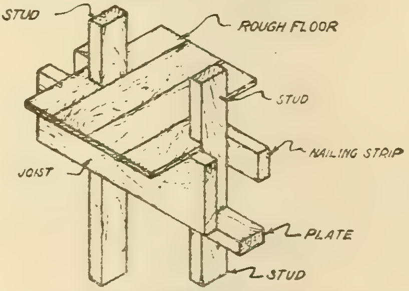
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PLATE
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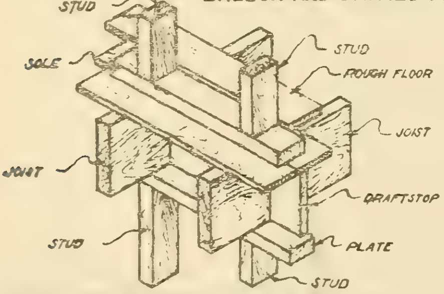
PARTITION PARALLEL WITH JOISTS. BALLON AND BRACED FRAME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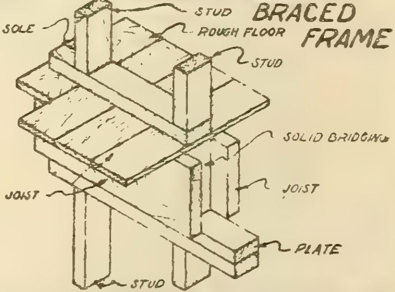
STUD

PARTITION AT RIGHT ANGLES TO JOISTS BALLON FRAME


STUD
SOLE
ROUGH FLOOR
STUD
SOLID BRIDGING
JOIST
JOIST
PLATE
STUD

PARTITION PARALLEL WITH JOISTS AND JOISTS SPREAD FOR PIPES ETC

STANDARD FRAMING DETAILS

The building regulations in many localities now require the use of "grade-marked" lumber, a measure which protects the home owner as well as the other parties concerned. No. 1 lumber should be used for all horizontal members while No. 2 may be employed for vertical units.

Lumber of lower grades is as stiff although not as strong as high grade lumber. By careful selection it is often possible to use joists of low grade lumber which are two inches deeper and little more expensive than a higher grade of the same species. When this is done it should be borne in mind that the knotty edges of the joists should be turned upwards. The greater depth in these cases provides additional stiffness which is actually more essential than strength, since floors in dwellings are very seldom loaded to half of their rated strength. Low grade lumber may be used very successfully for sheathing and sub-flooring.

A very economical feature in construction which should not be overlooked by the experienced builder is the use of "short lengths." This material may be purchased at considerably reduced prices. Experience has proved that from 20 to 25 per cent of all lumber items used in dwelling construction may be less than 8 feet long. Besides the economy in cost of the material much saving and waste may be avoided by the use of such lumber.

Nailing is a very essential feature often overlooked by many builders. Use 20-d nails for toe-nailing studs, nailing rafters and for joining two-inch lumber generally. For sheathing and sub-flooring 8-d and 10-d nails should be used. Each board should have two nails where it crosses framing members.

Diagonal bracing is very essential, especially where horizontal sheathing is used. This is largely governed by the building regulations of a given locality. A very effective method is to let a diagonal board 1"x6" into the inner face of the studs from top to bottom plates. The practice of using 2"x4" cut in between studs bracing is also very effective.

Do not neglect bridging. Substantial material should be used for this purpose. The frequency of bridging rows depends upon the span. Many lumber yards now sell 1"x3" or 2"x4" bridging material cut to length with beveled ends for bridging purposes. Solid bridging should be used in second floor joists and this material should be the full depth of the joists and of the same cross section. Mudsills should be securely bolted to foundation walls and rafters must be heavily nailed to roof plates and attic joists especially in those regions where heavy winds are prevailing.

Double joists under partitions running parallel to the joists. Bearing partitions should be avoided except over girders.

Wall sheathing laid diagonally has been demonstrated by many tests to afford greater stiffness against wind pressure than does horizontal lumber. However, horizontal sheathing provides greater resistance to the effects of foundation settlement.

The accompanying drawing entitled "Standard Framing Details" is intended to familiarize students with the elements of standard framing construction as approved by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Partition framing at right angles to joists in Western frame construction and also parallel to joists in the same type of a frame, is shown in the first two details of this sheet.

The other details are representative of the same item i.e. partition framing for the other two types of framing, namely the Braced frame and Balloon frame.

These drawings should be carefully studied and it is very essential that the student make as many rough sketches as possible of the variations that may occur in this type of work or departures from this standard practice which may have occurred in the experience of the individual. Sizes and grades of material must be noted on these sketches as well as methods of construction.

A New Rule

Dear Brother Siegele:

In the December issue of "The Carpenter," just received, I note on pages 55 and 56, under Craft Problems, your explanation of the handling of doors.

To a number of the older and more experienced workmen, this is an accepted method, but a rather difficult one to understand for the less experienced and the newer workers now growing up. It's hard to see why there should be a "right regular" or "left regular," and a "right reverse" or "left reverse," when the lock and hardware for a "right regular" and a "left reverse" are applied the same.

A few of the manufacturers of metal doors and trim, and hollow metal jambs, have adopted the following rule:

"Stand facing the door as it swings away from you; the side that is hinged determines the hand of the door."

Obviously this would do away with the necessity of determining which would be the "outside" or the "inside" of the door, and would reduce the terms to just two— "right hand door" or "left hand door."

Here is my answer:

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have your letter of December 19, in which you suggest a new rule for handling of doors. You also say that the hardware of a "right regular" and a "left reverse" are applied the same. I am wondering whether this is altogether true.

I am aware, speaking of common inside doors, that the terms "regular" and "reverse" do not mean anything, so far as putting on ordinary hardware is concerned. But on special hardware they do—and what about outside doors, with locks that have knobs for the inside and thumb-latches for the outside? There would be a difference in the application Again, if you were to put on door checks on outside doors in such a manner that the checks would be on the inside on both outward and inward swinging doors, wouldn't there be a difference? . . . There is on the market a bracket to be used with door checks on outward swinging doors, when the check is to be kept on the inside.

Door-handling rules, it seems to me, are not so much for the man who applies the hardware as for the dealer, manufacturer and the man who orders the hardware. However, the carpenter should know them, for quite frequently he is called upon to order hardware.

You say the manufacturers' rule you suggest, would do away with the necessity of determining the "inside" and "outside" of the door. This might be all right for the metal-door manufacturers, but the carpenter who puts on hardware on doors made of wood, needs to know which is the outside and which is the inside of a door, whenever he puts on hardware operated from one side only, or with a button on one side and a key on the other.

I am always glad to have suggestions from my readers. Thank you for writing.—H. H. Siegele.

"Bend 'Em Down" Recalls Incident to Brother

Editor, The Carpenter:

The article in the February "Carpenter," "Bend 'em Down," gives splendid advice, as the following incident will show:

Years ago, while working as an apprentice in a shop in New Orleans, I was set to work to move a heavy countershaft fastened to the floor. Under each hanger was a 1x6 about two feet long, spiked to the floor with about a dozen tenpenny nails. I removed the hangers, tore up these boards and threw them aside. One of them landed nails up.

I asked our engineer, a heavy-set Frenchman, who had been watching me, to help me lift the shaft to its new position. It was very warm and he had on an old pair of carpet slippers. We lifted the heavy shaft and he stepped backwards—right on to that board! As he jumped he came down with the other foot on the other end of the board. He yelled like an Indian, grabbed up that board and started for me, but was stopped by two or three of the men near.

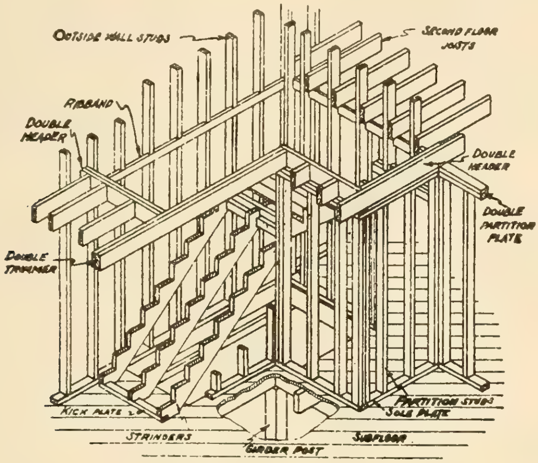
For two weeks he could not put on his shoes. He never forgave me—and I never forgot it. I never miss a chance to tell about it when it might keep someone else from a similar experience. He probably would have cracked my head with that board if he had caught me. And it all could so easily have been avoided. This experience clinches the argument for the above-mentioned article.

Yours truly,
Frank Shiflersmith,
4136 N. Sacramento Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

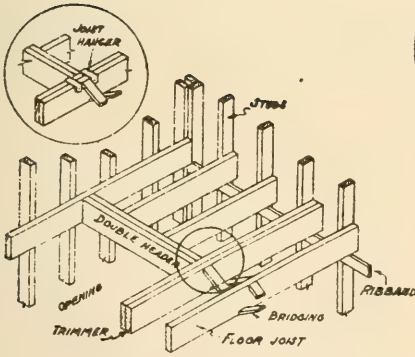
Framing Specifications

By L. Perth

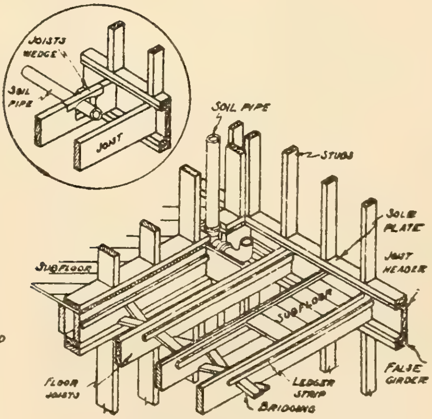
No two houses are ever built alike in every detail. The architecture, geographical location, arrangement of rooms, functions of the different parts of the house, local building regulations and ordinances, climatic conditions,—all these influence the type of framing followed and the structural assembly of each part of the house.


OUTSIDE WALL STUDS
SECOND FLOOR JOISTS
RIBBAND
DOUBLE HEADER
DOUBLE HEADER
DOUBLE PARTITION PLATE
DOUBLE TRIMMER
PARTITION STUDS
SOLE PLATE
KICK PLATE
STRINGERS
SUBFLOOR
GIRDER POST

FRAMING FOR OPEN STAIRWAY


JOIST HANGER
STUDS
DOUBLE HEADER
OPENING
RIBBAND
BRIDGING
TRIMMER
FLOOR JOIST

FRAMING AROUND FLOOR OPENING


JOISTS WEDGE
SOIL PIPE
JOIST
SOIL PIPE
STUDS
SOLE PLATE
JOIST HEADER
SUBFLOOR
SUBFLOOR
FALSE GIRDER
FLOOR JOISTS
LEDGER STRIP
BRIDGING

FRAMING JOIST UNDER BATHROOM

COURTESY: WEYERHAEUSER LUMBER PRODUCTS.

However, there is and should be only one set of specifications which best fits the design and conditions of any home you intend to build.

There are approved and tested structural details for every type of framing commonly used in every part of the country. These specifications formulate the method of fabrication and erection of every part of the structure including the most minute details and clauses which several years ago would have seemed to the average carpenter quite ridiculous.

Framing today is not a matter of doing things in a certain manner just because our forefathers did them that way. Framing has become a science and every structural member, every operation and method of assembling have been studied, analyzed and improved to such an extent that the builder who might have not been aware of what was happening during the last few years would find himself at the end of the procession.

The topics of this article are: "Framing for open stairway," "Framing around floor openings" and "Framing joists under bathroom."

The diagrams in the accompanying drawing represent a cut-away, isometric view of that part of the first floor where the stairway is located. The specifications for the construction of the stairs should read somewhat as follows:

"Stair strings shall be two inches thick by such a width that when the rough riser and tread support is cut out the minimum dimension remaining shall not be less than 3 and ⅝ inches or 5 and ⅝ inches depending on the size of the stock used. Carriages shall be built up of 2" thicknesses.

Strings and carriages shall be adequately supported at floors and landings. At all floors provide a 2" x 4" kick-plate run to take the thrust of the strings or carriages. Note the strings and carriages over kick-plates at floors and ledger strips or trimmers at landings and receiving floors and securely toe-nail each to these supports.

Landings shall be framed with double trimmers and in all respects as specified for joists. Landings must be securely supported on walls or partitions and should be properly braced and bridged against thrust. At the upper ends of stair runs 1" x 2" ledger strips should be provided to receive stair strings or carriages.

Strings should be accurately cut to the pitch, run and rise of risers and treads. Each run must be provided with a sufficient number of stringers depending upon the construction of the stairway. Carriages should be built up of 2 inch thick stock on edge to the required dimension. These members should be spiked together with 16d nails staggered and spaced 16 inches apart along both top and bottom edges. Carriages should be set accurately to the stair run and pitch. Blocks 2 inches thick and triangular in shape, which may be cut from joist timber should be fitted to the rise and tread on the center of each carriage accurately in line. These blocks should be toe-nailed to each carriage.

Framing around floor openings

Whenever openings occur in floors these should be carefully and accurately fitted with double header and trimmer joists of the same size as the regular joists around all floor openings. If the header is longer than 6 feet and is set back more than 3 feet from the ends of trimmer, the trimmer shall be tripled unless it is supported by a bearing partition column or girder.

When headers are longer than 3 feet 6 inches their ends shall be carried in steel stirrups or joist hangers supported and secured to the trimmer. This condition is illustrated in the insert. Care should be taken that such stirrups should be countersunk above and below the tops and bottoms of headers and trimmers.

In the case a trimmer is cut away at the header line the trimmer end shall be supported at the corner by a partition or post extending down to a girder or to a concrete footing. Where impossible to use a post, the construction shall be cantilevered and properly braced.

All trimmers and headers around chimneys and hearths of fire places shall be set at least 2 inches from the face of the masonry, and under no circumstances shall a framing member be allowed to set in or on a chimney wall.

We would suggest that students make an attempt to write the specifications for the "Framing of joists under bathroom." The illustration appears in the lower right hand corner of the drawing.

◆

Bank Threading

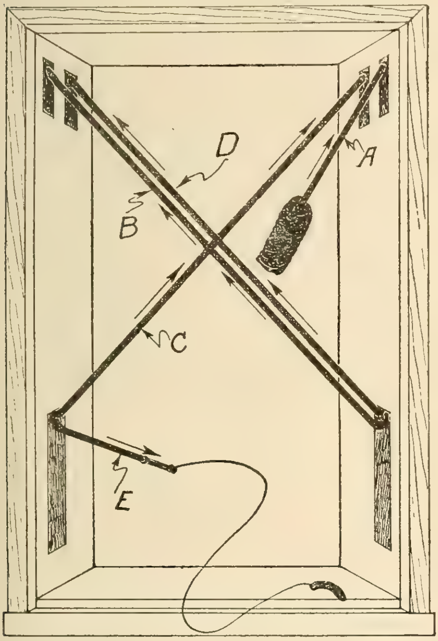
I quote from a letter that came recently:

"In the June 1939 issue of The Carpenter, you explain one method of threading a window frame for sash weights, but neglected to explain the method of threading the entire frame or a bank of frames (mullion, triple, quadruple, etc.) before cutting the sash cord.

"I have found from actual experience that a hank of sash cord goes a lot farther by threading the entire frame before tying on the first weight, than by threading and cutting each cord separately; and it saves quite a bit of time.

"I've also found but very few men who know the trick, so think it would be of interest to the readers, new and old."—P.M.C.

The method this brother suggests for threading a window frame or a bank of frames without cutting the cord is one of the things I usually deal with in my miscellaneous articles. I have dressed up his pencil sketch into a sort of hypothetical window frame, threaded with sash cord ready for the weights.



Starting in the direction of the arrow at A, drop the mouse through the pulley and bring it out at the pocket below. Then follow the arrows toward the oposite pulley, as shown at B, and drop to the pocket. From there follow the arrows running with the cord marked C, thread the pulley and come out below at the pocket. Follow the arrows at D to the pulley and come out below as shown at E. The threading done, remove the mouse and fasten the weight to the end marked E and put it into the pocket—get your length and cut the cord marked D. Knot the weighted cord and fasten the opposite weight to the long piece on D, repeating this process from D to C, and from C to B making the last cut at A. Care must be taken to cut the cord for each weight the right length.

In all of my experience I seen this method of threading window frames for weights but once, or maybe twice. I tried it myself, but didn't take to it—there seemed to be to much pulling of cord. Of course, if one is threading many frames and is used to it, it no doubt is a time-saver.—H. H. Siegele.

◆

New Building Books Cover All Details

The American Technical Society announces the publication of its new 1940 set of books in nine big volumes entitled Building, Estimating and Contracting.

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◆

Demand the Union Label

Just A Problem

Figure 1 is a drawing of what might become a little problem, especially to the apprentices. Here we have a run of 38 inches and a rise of 36 inches. How to reduce those figures so they can be used for stepping off the brace that is shown, and to obtain the horizontal and plumb cuts, is what we intend to show in this article.

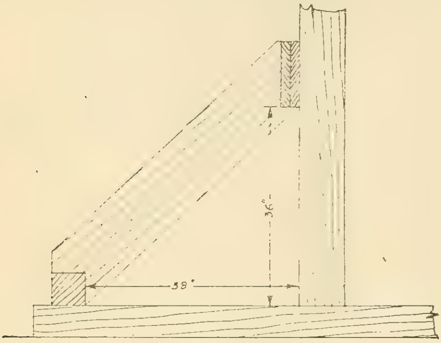


Fig. 1

First we will divide both the run and the rise by 2, which gives us 19 and 18. The dividing can be done by other numbers as well, just so both the run and the rise are divided by the same number. Fig. 2 shows these figures used on a square. If the square has a tongue 18 inches long, all that is necessary then is to take two steps with the square, and you will have the length of the brace—the blade giving the horizontal cuts and the tongue the plumb cuts. Most squares, though, have only a 16-inch tongue, so we will reduce these figures again to bring the base figure to 12 on the blade of the square. This we do by drawing a line along the blade, and moving the square leftward to 12, as indicated by the arrow, keeping the blade of the square parallel with the line.

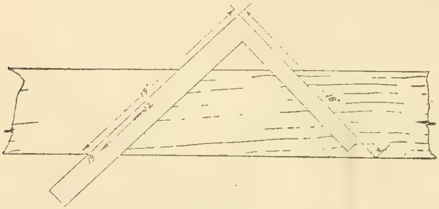


Fig. 2

Figure 3 shows the square in position with 12 as the base figure, which gives us a rise of 11⅜ inches per foot run, or nearly so. With these figures on the square, step off three steps, which will consume 36 inches of the run, leaving 2 inches over. In order to use up the 2 inches, mark along the blade of the square and keeping the blade parallel with this line, move the square to the right 2 inches, as indicated by the dotted lines. This done, point A, Fig. 3, will give the length of the brace. Remember that 12 on the blade of the square and 11⅜ on the tongue will give all of the cuts necessary to frame the brace shown in Fig. 1. The blade of the square will give all the horizontal cuts, while the tongue will give all the plumb cuts.—H. H. Siegele.

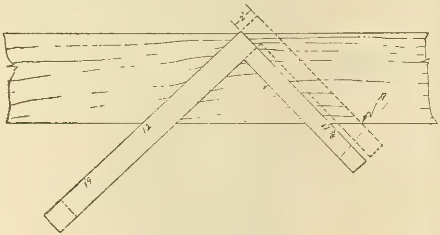


Fig. 3

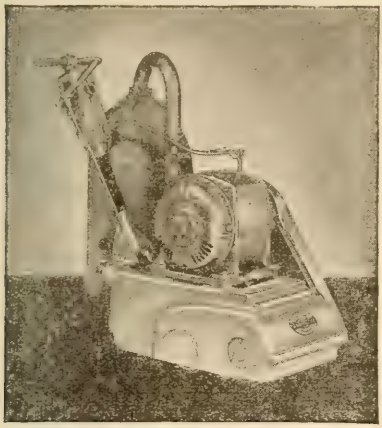
Two New Floor Sanders On Market

The American Floor Sanding Machine Company, of Toledo, Ohio recently brought out two floor sanders, the American Standard Twelve and the Standard Eight, which, the company claims, have drum speeds half again as fast as former models previously on the market.

The American Standard Eight has a drum speed of sixteen hundred revolutions per minute and the Standard Twelve a drum speed of two thousand revolutions per minute.

According to the manufacturing company, the stepped up drum speeds of the two machines means that an operator can turn out much more work per hour with either of the two models than was heretofore possible with any machine in the past.

The speeds are made possible, the manufacturer declares through the use of specially designed motors of great capacity and power, made to "take it" day in and day out.



Other features of these two new floor sanders are:

1. Paper changed quickly
2. Finger tip control
3. Drum control
4. "V" drive belt.
5. Compact, efficient construction
6. Vibration-proof frame
7. Standard Eight Voltage selector
8. Standard Twelve Voltage selector and indicator.

Some added features of these floor sanders are quick action, full width paper clamps; easily removable dust pan and one-piece cast aluminum frame.

The aluminum drum is covered with rubber vulcanized to the metal by a special process of the American Floor Surfacing Machine Company. It is is almost impossible for this to come loose or tear off. To this, a special resilient rubber pad is cemented which forms a perfect cushion for floor sanding paper and the operator is assured of continuous smooth operation without any waves or "chatter marks," the company says.

A floor sanding machine must have a powerful motor. To meet all power conditions, the motors used on the American Standard floor sanders are capable of carrying a fifty per cent over-load. The manufacturer stresses the fact that an operator does not have to "baby" this product and through the increased productive capacity the operator is able to do considerably more work and this increases his profits.

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Curved Ceilings

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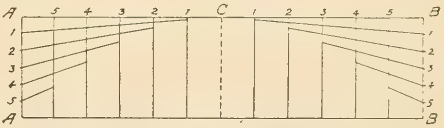


Fig. 1

Figure 1 is a sort of diagram, showing how to proceed. Draw the two horizontal lines marked A-B, and the perpendicular lines A-A and B-B. Now establish the center, marked C, and put in the dotted line. This done, divide the spaces A-A, A-C, C-B and B-B into the same number of parts, and number them as we are showing. A-A and B-B from top to bottom, and C-A and C-B from the center out. After putting in the rest of the perpendicular lines, draw a line from 1 toward C, both from right and left, stopping at the perpendicular lines marked 1, and from 2 toward C, stopping on 2, and from 3 toward C, stopping on 3 and so on. Having these lines, draw a curve cutting the intersection on the order shown by Fig. 2.—H. H. Siegele.

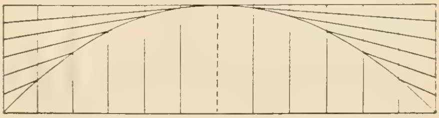
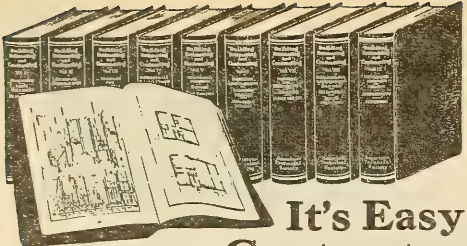


Fig. 2



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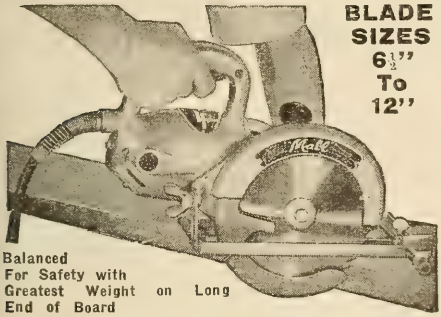

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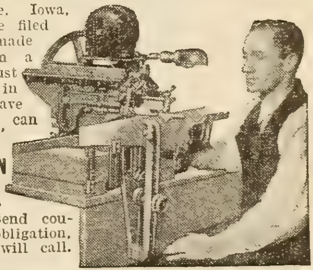

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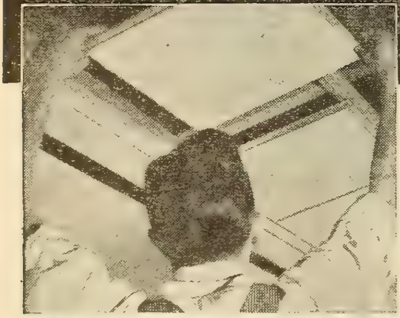

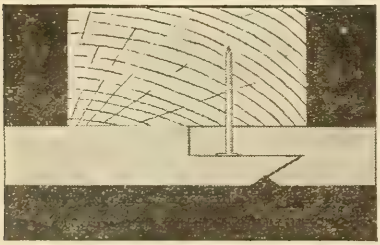

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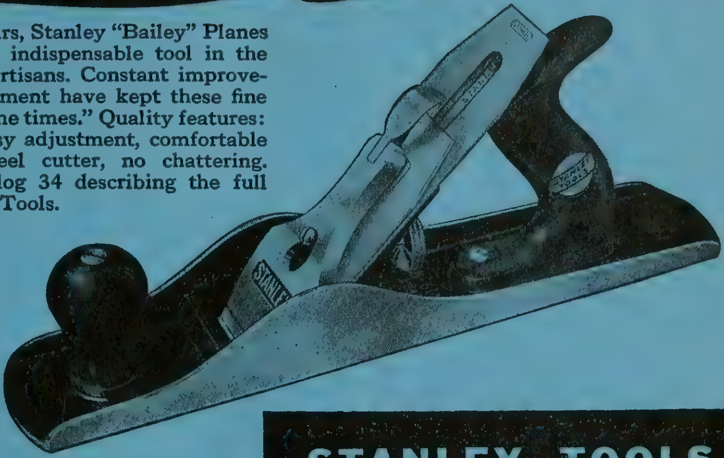

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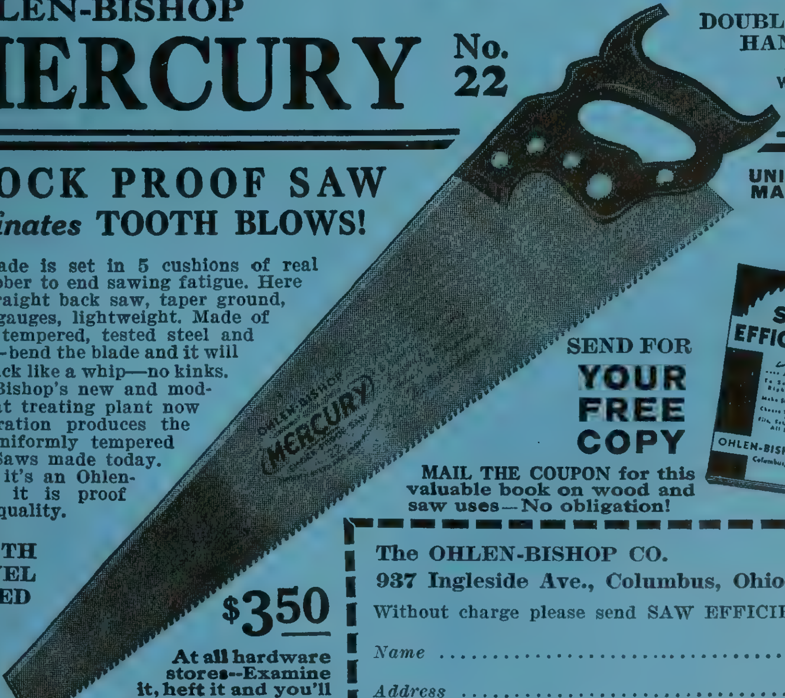

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May

1940

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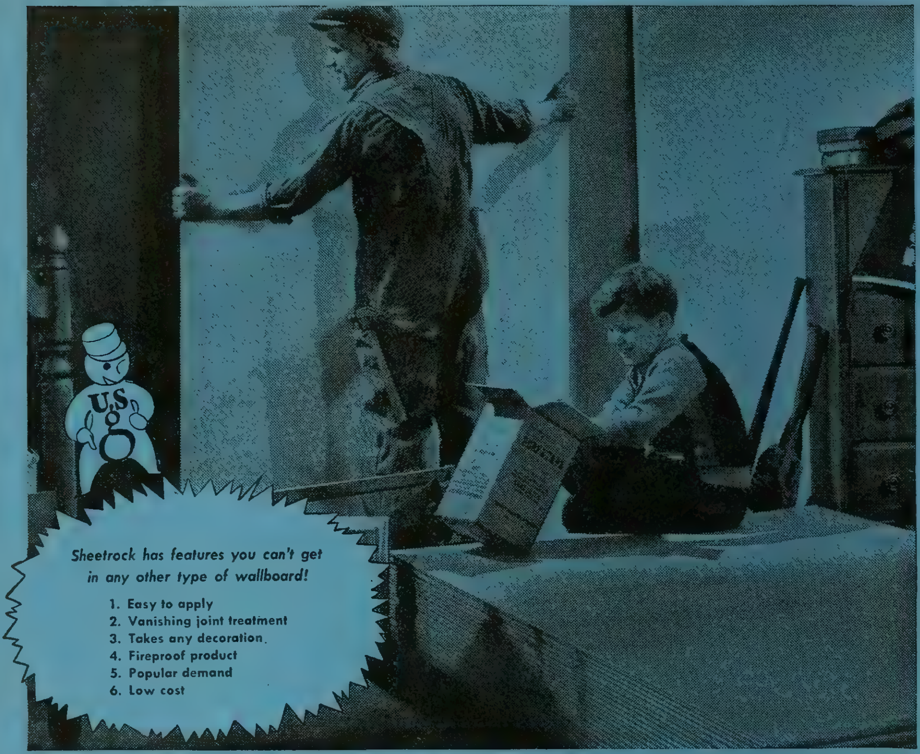

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What is Wrong?

Labor *analyzes* Management's immediate duty

By WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON
General President

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

AT the outset, I want to make plain that I am not here to discuss any of the ***controversial points*** between ***labor and management.*** There are many subjects which labor and management approach with naturally different views.

Tonight I intend to confine myself solely to that wide field where labor and management have a common interest. It is my purpose tonight to bring a charge against the executives of American industry. It is a charge that I make, dispassionately, and in a spirit of helpfulness. And it is a ***charge*** that is written large in the ***hearts of millions*** of ***workers,*** who stalk unemployed through the streets of the United States.

As a preface to this charge, I want you to cast your recollection back to the turn of the ***century.*** I want to trace with you the course which industry and labor alike have followed since ***1900.***

Long before that labor had been working and planning to improve the lot and the prospects of the average worker. Labor was striving for better conditions of employment, for a ***saving wage,*** for shorter hours, and for the general recognition of ***collective bargaining.***

Management, too, had a goal that it was seeking. It was thinking in terms of more efficient production through new tools that were being placed in its hands.

The ***electric motor*** was beginning to be used in industry, the ***automobile*** industry was starting—4,100 cars were produced that year—, the ***movies*** were in the making and ***aviation*** was waiting to be born. America was on the threshhold of its real industrial growth.

Through the combination of American invention, American executive genius, American management and American labor, the ***America of 1900*** was transformed into the ***America of 1920.*** During those twenty years ***management and labor, capital and investment,*** were left reasonably ***free*** to ***solve*** their ***own problems,*** to settle their own differences, to make their own mistakes, and to attain their own objectives.

Out of the experiences of those twenty years American management and American labor worked out a new and an inspiring theory of industrial economics. They asserted that the higher the wage that could be paid to American labor, the greater market there would be for American goods. The larger market thus created, they declared, would pave the way for the efficiencies of mass production. Mass production of American goods would permit the reduction of selling prices to the consumer. ***We called that theory the theory of high production, high wages and low prices.***

Through this system we were able to raise the average standard of living in the United States to the highest level that this or any other country had ever known. Through that system the average worker's family were able to secure a larger share of the fruits of industry. Through that system, the average American home had ***bathtubs, electric lights, pianos, phonographs, radios,*** and all the things that make for ***comfortable living.***

The point I am trying to stress is that while management and labor were left to their own devices, while they could exercise to the full the rights and responsibilities of free enterprise, without interference from bureaucrats, America went forward, and all classes of Americans prospered.

World War Introduces Alien Theories

As an aftermath of the great war, however, certain strange and alien theories began to creep into the relations between management, labor and government. So much achievement had not been won by labor and management in so many directions without abuses of power. ***Compared to the magnitude of America's accomplishments, those abuses were the exceptions and not the rule.*** Yet viewed solely as abuses some were real and important. They gave government an excuse for stepping actively into the industrial scene.

As always, ***government's hand*** was ***heavy.*** It pressed the innocent to attack the guilty. It began to make itself felt in the relations between management and labor, in the taxes it imposed on the operations of industry, and in control of the mechanism by which old enterprises are expanded and new enterprises are financed.

Labor is much more sensitive to changes in the industrial field than is either management or capital. Labor viewed this incursion of government into the field of free industrial enterprise with suspicion and distrust. Labor, has a greater stake than either capital or management in the progress and the expansion of industry. Capital can change from one field to another. Management can move freely from one part of the country to another. Labor, however, with specialized skill, with meager reserves and with limited alternatives, depends for its very bread and butter upon the solidity and permanence of its jobs. When trouble comes to industry, capital and management may lose money, but labor loses work.

Labor Warns Against Dangerous Trends

Labor apprehends, and opposes dangerous trends long before they are apparent or important to management.

So that, at a time when unemployment was relatively small, when the country was already in the upswing of post-war prosperity, labor issued a solemn warning to management and to the public.

In the 1923 Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Portland, Oregon, the following declaration was unanimously adopted. I quote in part:

> *"The largest freedom of action, the freest play for individual initiative and genius in industry can not be had under the shadow of constant incompetent political interference, meddlesomeness and restriction.*
>
> *"The threat of state invasion of industrial life is real. The continual clamor for extension of state regulatory powers under the guise of reform and deliverance from evil, can but lead into greater confusion and more hopeless entanglement.*
>
> *"The ambition to build must be saved; the abuses must be eradicated by means of organizations befitting the state of our development and the demands of our time. In no other way can industry continue that growth which is required to satisfy our ever-growing demand for commodities and avoid submersion in a wave of blighting political domination.*
>
> *"The organized functional elements in industry will find easy of solution those problems to which politicians now turn their attention in futility. Industry must organize to govern itself, to impose upon itself tasks and rules, and to bring order into its own house. Our people can not live and thrive under the regime of bureaucracy that threatens unless industry solves its own problems."*

Seventeen years ago labor issued that warning. Seventeen years ago labor prophecied the disasters that were latent in government interference with the processes of free industrial enterprise.

Again and again in its yearly conventions labor has repeated that warning. It has again and again boldly asserted that ***bureaucratic domination paralyzes industry.*** In season and out of season it has fought to ***keep the dead hand of government away from the wheels of industry.*** Even at the cost of temporary advantages it has steadfastly held true to its convictions and its traditions.

Labor's Unwritten Right Embodied In Law

In the past decade labor has seen some of its cherished dreams come true. It has seen its right to bargain collectively embodied in the law of the land. It has seen the establishment of reasonable standards for hours of work and for scales of wages. It has secured reasonable standards of hours and wages on government contracts. It has been courted and comforted by those in power. It has even been led up on a high mountain and promised the domination of industry if it would follow obediently wherever government led.

In spite of all this, ***labor has held fast to its independence.*** For it has known that what ***government gives, government can take away.*** And in spite of the gifts of government to labor, it knows there are still 10,000,000 idle workers walking the streets.

And today labor is openly challenging the theory that government can cure America's industrial ills. Labor today is surer than ever before that *only* through the ***stimulation of industry and business can employment become stabilized,*** and unemployment reduced.

At the meeting of Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held in Miami, Fla., January 31, 1940, the following declaration was issued:

> *"We urge that all government actions that tend unnecessarily to discourage business expansion cease, and that a positive effort be made to encourage greater industrial activity. We have learned a lesson that when opportunities of profit diminish, opportunities for jobs likewise disappear."*

I have dwelt on labor's fight for independence, and labor's struggle for free enterprise, as an introduction to the charges I would present tonight against management.

I charge that labor has been enduring the sweat and the toil of battle.

I charge that management has been doing nothing to resist government domination of business.

I charge that management has done nothing to protect the freedom of industry and labor.

I charge the leaders of American business with failure to be leaders in the fight against bureaucratic control of industry.

I charge them with lack of effective action, while the shackles were being laid on free enterprise.

I charge them with lack of effective organization to resist policies which they knew were disastrous to the public and to labor.

I charge them with spending hundreds of millions of dollars to extol the merits of their products, and practically nothing to tell the public the needs and the necessities of business.

I charge them with failure to drive home to the public and to the politician, that restrictions on business inevitably bring in their train contraction and unemployment.

I charge them with timidity in resisting the mounting taxes, which reduced the ability of business to expand payrolls.

I charge them with short-sightedness, when they failed to awaken the public to the results they knew would flow from the infiltration of government into competition with private enterprise.

Finally, I charge the executives of American business for mass cowardice in permitting key industries to be purloined and broken one by one with resulting unemployment to labor without rushing in unison to their defense.

Four months ago, in a Congress of American Industry, the National Association of Manufacturers formulated a declaration of principles in which they stated the objectives which they believed industry should set for itself.

I quote from that declaration:

> *"The contribution that American industry can make to the national welfare depends upon the preservation of free enterprise and individual initiative. Laws to protect society from abuses are necessary and desirable, but in the public interest it is essential that any law or any other process affecting industry shall not limit the authority of management as to render it unable to fulfill its responsibilities."*

Months have passed since that pronouncement was made. But what has management done to defend free enterprise? What has it done to drive home to government and to the public that national progress depends upon liberating management and labor from the clutches of bureaucracy?

Labor Demands that Industrial Leaders Act!

Pious words will get us nowhere. Assembled management can generalize forever, but it will never accomplish anything until it creates a public sentiment that will sweep away the *political grit* that is *clogging the machinery of employment.*

Labor has the right to demand that the leaders of industry should do more than talk. Not only should every *individual executive* do his part to protect the system of free enterprise, but in addition, and equally important, the executives of American industries should *practice what they preach.*

I should be the first to admit that there are many individual leaders who could successfully defend themselves against these blanket charges. There are exceptions to the general rule, men who have risked much to proclaim the crimes that were being perpetrated on American business.

I want to pay tribute, for instance, to the group of small business men who dared to stand up in Washington and tell the truth about the policies that were destroying them and their employees.

Management, able and efficient as it is in its own particular field, has *floundered* and *retreated in its defense* of the broad principles upon which the whole structure of America rests.

The appeal that I would make to you tonight, as a labor man, is that the *executives* of America's industries should *face realities, just as labor has faced them.*

> *It is not a theory but a fact, that 10,000,000 workers are unemployed.*
>
> *It is not a theory but a fact that the forward surge of American industry has been halted by government incompetence.*
>
> *It is not a theory but a fact that new enterprise has been stifled by the clumsy dictation of bureaucratic commissions and boards.*

> *It is not a theory but a fact that capital which once went into the development of old industries and the creation of new ones, has gone into hiding because of fear of what government may do.*
>
> *It is not a theory but a fact that as industry languishes employment declines.*
>
> *It is not a theory but a fact, apparent to anyone who has studied the course of industry and labor during the past decade, that the experiments of government upon industry have made a bad situation infinitely worse.*

Confiscatory Taxes and Debt Result of Experimentation!

Through those experiments we have seen saddled upon industry and labor a burden of government taxes and debt which must be reckoned with by present and future generations.

None of the things that have been accomplished by labor and management in the past has been simple or easy. The men who developed the industries in this country, who created our railroads, who gave us the automobile and the electric motor, had each their difficulties and their heartaches before they won through to achievement.

Where government has failed, labor and industry can succeed, today, just as they did in the past, in spite of every handicap that government may place in the way.

The first responsibility of labor and management is to remove the handicaps under which they are laboring. After all, the basis of the American government is that *government is the servant and not the master of the citizen.* It is for the executives of industry today to be as brave and determined as their fathers before them. They have the facilities and the knowledge to chart a path back to the industrial policies which have made this nation great. They have the power to tell the public and the politician that only through free labor and free management can national progress ever be resumed.

Labor has done and is doing its part to drive the lesson home. Management has an obligation to devote itself to the solution of the employment crisis which is stagnating progress and payrolls.

There is still time for industry to act. America has always shown recuperative powers that have amazed the world. After every depression America has come back to higher levels of employment and prosperity.

AMERICA CAN DO IT AGAIN IF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT, EACH IN ITS OWN FIELD, MEASURES UP TO THE DIGNITY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO THE NATION.

(Broadcast over National Broadcasting Company Network, April 23, 1940.)

CALIFORNIA'S State Council of Carpenters, in thirteenth annual convention at San Jose, February 23 to 25.

An American Plan For Recovery

WITH 10,000,000 Americans still unemployed, business is beginning to sag. Even conservative economists, like Colonel Ayres of Cleveland, are alarmed. The "war boom" has not materialized to the extent it was expected; stocks are piling up on merchants' shelves; men are being laid off. Unless buying power is stimulated on a broad scale, Ayres declares, we may be slipping into another recession.

Appreciating the danger, the American Federation of Labor in its March "Survey of Business," comes forward with a plan. It suggests a $10,000,000,000 increase in national income. In a statement as simple as A, B, C, it undertakes to show how it may be realized.

Largely because of the strong support given by the unions, workers' income in January of this year showed an increase of 5 per cent over the same month last year. In the opinion of the A. F. of L., that should be sufficient to take care of the merchants' existing surplus, but it warns that "workers' wages are not increasing enough to bring about industrial expansion. Many corporations are not giving the wage increase they can afford."

For example, in 1939, as compared to 1938, industrial production increased 22 per cent; workers' hours earnings increased 1 per cent, and the profits of 300 industrial corporations increased 59 per cent.

That's the sort of thing that chokes prosperity, the A. F. of L. points out, emphasizing that "it is important at this time for all business firms to grant the largest wage increase possible."

So much for the immediate situation. But how about the future?

Well, that's where the $10,000,000,000 increase in national income for 1940 comes in. The A. F. of L. points out that last year national income totaled $70,000,000,000, but "millions of employed workers, as well as unemployed workers, were living in poverty; our industries turned out barely 50 per cent of the goods and services they are capable of producing; business men and farmers suffered because these low-production levels curtailed their profits."

For the first time in our history, due to the report of the National Resources Committee, we have a pretty definite idea of the additional goods which would be consumed if our national income were put up to $80,000,000,000 and the lion's share of the increase distributed where it would do the most good—among the 93 per cent of American families and single persons whose incomes are less than $3,000 a year.

That looks like a selfish proposal, but it isn't because families getting less than $3,000 a year spend 99 per cent of their earnings and even now are buying 78 per cent of all consumer goods sold on the American market.

On the other hand, the 7 per cent who receive over $3,000 a year are able to save a part of their earnings and the group with incomes over $20,000 a year, largely business executives, spend only 49 per cent of what they get, and save 51 per cent.

There was a time when the country was desperately in need of savings.

The money was used to develop industry. Now the banks are bulging with surplus funds. The need is for buying power, not saving power.

The A. F. of L. illustrates this point in the following fashion: If the income of wage earners and others receiving less than $3,000 a year is increased by $1,000,000, then $990,000 will be spent for consumer goods and only $10,000 saved. If the $1,000,000 increase should all go to high income groups receiving over $20,000 a year, only $490,000 would be spent for consumer goods, and $510,000 would go into savings and investments.

If the bulk of the $10,000,000,000 increase went to those who get less than $3,000 a year, this would be the affect according to the report of the National Resources Committee:

"Producers of food (manufacturers and farmers) would increase their sales by $1,900,000,000, or 10 per cent; suppliers of housing, coal, gas, electricity and furniture would increase their sales by $2,400,000,000, or 12 per cent; clothing makers by $900,000,000, or 15 per cent; auto manufacturers by $930,000,000, or 20 per cent; producers of other consumer products and services by $1,400,000,000, or 20 per cent. The total would represent a 13 per cent increase in sales of all consumer goods and services."

How is this to be brought about? The A. F. of L. makes two suggestions. Keep down prices and increase wages all around an average of 6 per cent.

Approximately 2,700,000 new jobs would be created, says the A. F. of L. With the 6 per cent wage increase, these jobs would yield an average income of $1,382 a year, or a total increase in workers' income of $3,730,000,000. A 6 per cent increase to workers already employed would raise their total income by $2,570,000,000.

These two items together make a total increase of workers' income of $6,300,000,000.

Right there, the A. F. of L. points out this extremely vital fact: "Our economy does not operate in watertight compartments; all groups advance together as production increases."

It calls on official records to prove that from 1933 to 1937 "every $100 increase in workers' income was accompanied by an increase of $60 in other income."

So businessmen, farmers, landlords, as well as those who draw dividends, would benefit and, the A. F. of L. contends, "a $6,300,000,000 rise in workers' income would be accompanied by a $3,800,000,000 rise in all other income, making a total increase of slightly over $10,000,000,000 in our national income."

So this plan put forth by labor is not based on selfishness after all, but is designed, in a very real sense, to advance the general welfare.

No individual and no group can make the plan a reality. The A. F. of L. realizes that, and therefore it suggests the getting together of "persons authorized to represent workers, business executives and consumers in the industries concerned."

But, the A. F. of L. says, this point must never be overlooked: A mere increase of $10,000,000,000 in national income will not necessarily solve the problem of unemployment. The increase must be "brought about under conditions which will create a market for the goods produced." That means that the great bulk of the increase must go to the 93 per cent of Americans who are so lacking in buying power that they will have to spend the money if they get it.

This is an American plan. It is not based on any "ism" imported from abroad. It preserves private initiative; it safeguards democracy. WHO CAN OFFER A BETTER PLAN?

The Machine: Guilty Or Not Guilty?

WHY IS IT that, in a world of inexhaustible resources, inhabited by men who know more about the secrets of nature than all the generations which have preceded them, we still have not learned how to apply the wonders of technology to our national resources, to provide decent jobs for the millions of idle who are able and willing to work?"

With that indictment of the "Machine Age," Senator Joseph C. O'-Mahoney opened the Monopoly Committee's new series of hearings on technological inventions and discoveries, and their far-reaching results.

The much praised and blamed modern machine was haled before O'Mahoney's "court," and was sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," in response to questions which have often been asked but never before have been so fully answered.

Are you guilty or not guilty of causing unemployment, insecurity and depression? If guilty, how can we make you mend yours way and help instead of harm mankind?

Forty expert witnesses were called to testify for and against the "defendant." The first three were two economists and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. They were asked to state the general problem from their study and observation of the whole field of industry.

Then began three weeks of testimony by scientists, business men and labor leaders in particular industries—automobile, coal and steel, railroads, textiles and others, including agriculture.

Green, however, was called away from Washington on Federation business, and will testify later, probably after George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, has appeared as the main labor spokesman for the railroad industry.

So far, the witnesses have largely agreed that the machine has brought both problems and opportunities for better living than is possible without the machine.

T. J. Kreps, the committee's economic adviser, opened with a long statement which contained these highlights:

"Technology creates new products and does jobs that otherwise would not be done at all. Without technology we would not have great dams and bridges, nor the radio, the telephone, the automobile, the railroad train, plastics, rayon, nylon, and the like. These and other new industries employ millions of workers.

"Not all of these, of course, are additional jobs. Even the automobile industry supplanted a large number of little enterprises that used to make kagons, buggies, harness, and such equipment. Livery stables went out of business, and the farmer's market for oats and hay largely vanished."

Formerly, Kreps said, new industries provided enough jobs to take care of most of the workers displaced by machines and technological improvements, but recent studies show this is no longer so.

For example, an inquiry by Isador Lubin, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, proved that more than two-thirds of the displaced workers were unemployed "as much as a year before they found work," and many are permanently jobless.

As a result of improved machines and methods, Kreps pointed out, each railroad worker produced 44 per cent more in 1938 than he did in 1925, and production per worker in other industries increased 38 to 153 per cent. Meanwhile the amount of wages paid for each "unit of product" fell in all industries, in some being actually cut by half.

But consumers are not getting the benefits of this increased productivity and lower wage costs due to machines, Kreps declared, because since the World War industry has set up too many price-fixing systems and other "economic bottlenecks" which drain the benefits off in to increased profits for a few.

Finally Kreps said that our industry is already equipped to produce a national income of $100,000,000,000 a year, far larger than at the peak production of 1929, and what we need, more than new machines, is some way to increase the buying power of the 19,000,000 American families who are "fighting poverty" and "facing starvation" on incomes under $1,500 a year.

Optimistic testimony was given by the next two witnesses—Watson Davis, director of Science Service, and Charles F. Kettering, vice-president and research director of General Motors.

Davis said that science "has only scratched the surface" of discoveries which "will benefit all mankind." He described eight wide fields of physics, chemistry, and engineering which particularly promise to provide new products and jobs.

Kettering told the committee that Diesel engines are providing a big new industry, which may revolutionize the railroads; that the automobile industry is still growing, and that air-conditioning of houses and buildings is becoming one of the "tremendous" new industries we must have to increase employment.

Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, drew a bright picture of conditions in giant plants, saying that improved machines and methods have taken the "speed-up" strain off Ford workers and have provided more jobs and steadier employment.

R. J. Thomas, president of the Automobile Workers Union, disagreed with Ford on these subjects but both Edsel and Thomas agreed with O'Mahoney that the increased producing power of machinery must be matched by increased "massed purchasing power," or auto plants and other industries will never be able to supply full employment for the nation's workers.

Peaceful Picketing Is Fully Upheld By New York State's Highest Court

Organized labor won an important legal victory when the Court of Appeals, highest tribunal in New York State, handed down a unanimous ruling March 11 that only violent and unlawful picketing can be enjoined by the State courts

Peaceful picketing is permissible even though not one of the pickets is or was an employe of the picketed establishment, the court held.

Thomas J. Lyons, president of the State Federation of Labor, hailed the decision as a great victory for labor. He said:

"The principle enunciated by the court is of prime importance to the labor movement of New York State and it is to be hoped that none of the judges of inferior courts will fail to take note of this epochal decision."

By its ruling, the Court of Appeals modified a permanent injunction issued by the Special Term of the New York Supreme Court restraining the Retail Women's Apparel Sales People's Union, Local 1,125 from picketing May's Department Store in Brooklyn.

Big Business Taking Over Farming

THE migratory labor problem depicted in "The Grapes of Wrath" is not a passing incident, but the "natural consequence" of the increased use of machinery and the rapid development of large industrialized farming operations by corporations.

That warning is sounded by the Public Affairs Committee, a conservative research organization, in a pamphlet, "Adrift on the Land," written by Paul S. Taylor, professor of economics at the University of California.

It asserts that the farmer is going the way of the small shop and the artisan before the remorseless march of mechanized industry.

Taylor deals mainly with conditions in California and Arizona, because with them he is most familiar. But he insists that the terrific problem which has reached a crisis there is equally threatening in other regions.

The only desire of the hundreds of thousands of migrants in California and Arizona is for land to farm, Taylor says, and adds:

"Farming is all that many of them have ever known. But this great dream which has ever led land seekers Westward fades in the face of reality."

The most they may hope for, Taylor contends, is a few weeks' work at harvest time, at pitiably inadequate wages, and starvation for the rest of the year.

For farming, Taylor makes clear, is rapidly becoming Big Business, operated for profit and with no time wasted on sentiment. In face of the demand for dividends, human sufferings count for nothing, he asserts.

In 1935, it is pointed out, less than 7 per cent of all the farms in California, with acreage of 500 or over, controlled 42 per cent of all the crop land. More than one-third of all the nation's large-scale farms—those with an annual business of $30,000 or more—were in California.

"These corporations," Taylor declares, "believe they must have a cheap and abundant labor supply in order to operate profitably. Without the migrant they could not function efficiently, from the stockholders' standpoint.

"They look on any 'interference,' whether from 'agitators,' labor unions or government agencies, with hostility. The civil liberties of the individuals who appear to challenge this control are in peril, whether they be laborers themselves or outsiders."

Taylor views the situation with undisguised alarm—as worse than feudalism, when the peasant was tied to the land as a serf, but the land was required to support him.

Now the corporation feels no sense of responsibility for human beings, other than to have an abundant supply when crops are to be picked.

"On the lanscape," Taylor says, "are the marks of farms growing bigger and bigger—abandoned houses and rural depopulation, tenant farmers reduced to the status of wage laborers, thrown on relief, and scattered to other districts."

He holds Uncle Sam's farm policies are, in considerable measure, responsible for these conditions, saying:

"Landlords in Arkansas and the Texas Panhandle have forced tenants off the place, then used the increased cash income resulting from the Federal government's agricultural adjustment program to pay for tractors, so that more and more tenants 'can't get a farm.'"

Who Reaps AAA Benefits?

THE "farmer" who received the biggest single chunk of the New Deal's AAA farm benefit payments for the year 1937 was Wall Street's giant Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a report by the AAA to Congress reveals.

Eight insurance companies, two banks, and one huge corporate farmer were paid a total of $1,898,421 to be divided among themselves. In contrast, the average check received by 3,750,000 farmers participating in the AAA program was $75, the report shows.

The huge King Ranch, in Texas, was the only one of the first—beneficiaries directly engaged in farming.

The King Ranch is also the only concern of the eleven which obtained the land on which the payments were made by some other means than foreclosure. The eight insurance companies were paid a total of $1,538,217, while the Federal Land Bank of Omaha, the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul and the King Ranch were paid $360,204.

Payments after 1937 were limited to $10,000 by an amendment to the act passed by Congress. Payments for 1938 and 1939 are still being made and tabulated.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. was the largest beneficiary of the government's crop reduction program. It got $257,095. In order of payments the other 10 beneficiaries receiving more than $10,000 were:

Prudential Insurance, $231,158; Equitable Life, $206,962; Travelers Insurance, $211,521; Union Central Life, $166,280; Mutual Benefit Life, $161,110; Northwestern Mutual, $156,444; John Hancock, $147,647; Federal Land Bank of Omaha, $134,130; King ranch of Texas, $122,140, and Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, $103,925.

The report further disclosed that of the 3,750,000 farmers participating in the program, 272 farmers and corporations received more than $10,000 and 594 received more than $5,000. More than 20,000 received $1,000 or more, while 12 received between $50,000 and $100,000.

—And They Label Themselves Americans!

THE greatest obstacle to the solution of the migratory problem on the West Coast is the benighted attitude of the "Associated Farmers," according to the New York "Times."

That extremely conservative newspaper sent a staff representative to California to make a first-hand investigation of what is happening to thousands of "dust bowl" families which have flocked into the Golden state and report the facts as they were found. The truth, as presented by the "Times," turns out to be more startling than anything made public heretofore.

The organization, it is said, exists for two purposes—to keep an iron hand on labor, in factories as well as on farms, and to extend its brutal tactics throughout the nation.

Questioned by the reporter, officials of the "Associated Farmers" were quoted as saying:

"Our job is to see that labor is kept in its place and gives no trouble."

The organization, the "Times" emphasizes, was started with industrial money, the California Chamber of Commerce being midwife at its birth. It is declared to be closely allied with industrial interests— packers, utilities, railroads, bankers and employer associations.

A favorite device of the organization, the "Times" asserts, is to stigmatize all labor activities as "Red" and inflame the community against labor organizers.

The "Times" quotes a leader of the organization: "I am a Red-baiter and proud of it. When I had to break a strike, I went to the redlight districts of Stockton and Sacramento and rounded up 40 bums. We spread them over the ranch and told them to kick up a lot of dust. That broke the strike."

A director of the organization is said to have made this unblushing confession to the reporter:

"When a strike is threatened we notify the sheriff, who, of course, has only a handful of deputies. We are ready at all times to supply him with as many as are needed.

"In some counties the sheriff, the district attorney and the supervisors practically form the Associated Farmers. In one county we had to discourage growers from signing up, otherwise we would have been unable to get juries when we have agitator trials."

To "discourage" labor organization, picketing is banned, and strike leaders are arrested on vagrancy or other trumped-up charges, the "Times" reveals. When picket lines are formed, they are promptly broken up by thugs in the hire of the Associated Farmers, the reporter says.

"One large grower member of the organization," the "Times" emphasizes, "frankly told this correspondent there is only one kind of union which it would accept, even in theory, and that is the company union."

That there is no hope for the "Okies" and "Arkies" who are principally victims of these high-handed proceedings, is the opinion of the "Times" representative.

Two per cent of the farms in California, he says, account for more than a fourth of the cultivated land. The owners are big corporations which are backing the Associated Farmers, determined to have men when needed, to pay them as little as possible and turn them loose when crops are harvested. They want no interference with that program.

It was largely as a result of agitation by the Associated Farmers that a reactionary California legislature recently adopted a requirement that persons getting relief must be residents of the state for three years instead of one year as heretofore. This means misery for tens of thousands, the "Times" says.

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End of The "Rockefeller Plan"

ONE of the most dramatic chapters in the history of American labor struggles came to life again recently when the National Labor Relations Board outlawed the "grand-daddy" of company unions —the Employe Representation Plan at John D. Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The "Plan" grew out of the bloody mine strike that occurred in southern Colorado more than a quarter of a century ago. It started on a cold, gloomy, drizzling day in September, 1913. Rockefeller's properties were the principal target of the walkout, but other companies were affected, too.

Managements fought back with the "law of the jungle." They imported gunmen. They ran armored cars into the area, probably the first to be used in strikes. They got the governor of Colorado to send in the militia.

Most of the militiamen were youngsters, who served short terms and went home. Their places were steadily filled by trained gunmen, many of the Baldwin-Felts school, who unloosed a reign of terror against the strikers.

Unionists were driven from company-owned shacks and were forced to set up tent colonies. Most famous was the one at Ludlow.

There, in Mid-April, 1914, came the bloody "Ludlow massacre." Company thugs burned the camp and 45 men, women and children perished.

Revulsion against Rockefeller and the other mine owners was terrific. Southern Colorado was threatened with civil war.

All parties petitioned President Woodrow Wilson to send Federal troops. The soldiers marched in, disarmed the combatants and restored order.

The strike was the subject of two Federal investigations.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was forced to take the stand, and emerged greatly chastened.

The strike was called off early in 1915, but Rockefeller felt he had to do something to rehabilitate his prestige. So he called in a bright young Canadian, William Lyon Mackenzie King, who accompanied him on a tour of the Colorado coal camps.

King had been minister of labor under Laurier, one of Canada's most famous premiers, but he had been defeated for re-election to Parliament and was temporarily accepting private employment.

With Rockefeller, King worked out what came to be known as the "employe representation plan." It was launched amid a blare of publicity as the panacea for labor-employer conflicts, and was soon known from coast to coast as the "Rockefeller Plan." It has been in existence in Rockefeller's Colorado properties ever since.

When the Supreme Court, in 1937, upheld the Wagner Act, it was necessary to overhaul the plan, in the hope that it could be made legal. It was even rechristened the "employe representation organization."

However, to everyone who was not blind to the facts, it was still a "company union," and the National Labor Relations Board has so held in a case involving Rockefeller employes in a steel mill in Pueblo, Colo., and an iron mine in Sunrise, Wyo.

So the "granddady" of all "dummy" unions is on the road to its last resting place. In the meantime, the young Canadian who originated it has grown older and wiser and recently led the Liberals to a record-breaking victory, thus becoming premier for the fifth time.

It is interesting to note that although the coal strike of 1913-14 was officially lost, workers in Rockefeller steel plants and coal mines for a long time belonged to regular unions and ignored the "plan." Furthermore, they went to the polls and drove out of office public officials who owed allegiance to the Rockefeller crowd.

Then dissensions developed in the United Mine Workers, John Lawson and other leaders who had directed the big strike, were forced out of the union and their successors were unable to preserve the gains won with so much blood and suffering.

The result was that the 'plan" continued to operate like other "company unions" for years, but the Rockefellers never regained their political hold on Southern Colorado.

DELEGATES to the first annual convention of the Louisiana State Council of Carpenters take time out to have group picture made. (Summarized convention report will be found under "Official.")

The Carpenter and Small Homes

IT has been stated by authoritative sources that there is a need to build in the United States 500,000 to 1,000,000 family housing units annually for the next five years. In 1939 there were 263,000 dwelling units constructed, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, or but 52 per cent of the actual need, and its estimate for 1940 is but 300,000 units, or 60 per cent of the necessary number.

The 500,000 to 1,000,000 figure probably represents the social need, and not the economic demand for housing units. The economic demand, which has always been less than the social demand, will be realized on a broad scale only when prospective home owners become familiar enough with improvements in home financing and home production to take advantage of them, and when the building fraternity is able to definitely provide better houses at lower cost than are generally available today. The National Small Homes Demonstration program of the lumber industry and affiliated building groups is a step in this direction.

The country is more housing conscious than it has ever been. Congress, Federal agencies, labor, industrial, economic and social groups are housing conscious—conscious of the fact that the building of adequate homes for the lower income class is one of the Nation's most important problems and that something must be done by the building industry and interested organizations to stimulate renewed activity in this field.

The building of more homes obviously means an increase in the earning power of the carpenter. A figure in the middle ground of the estimated number of housing units needed, something like 750,000 units per year, would give carpenters a greater yearly income through creation of enough work to furnish them with more than seasonal employment. To do this by constructing homes that are adequate and economical enough for the two-thirds of the people needing to be housed, but who are only buying one-third of the home output today, is the objective of the National Small Homes Demonstration.

This program, initiated by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, has for the past three years invited the interest of all of the building industries in exploring, each in its own field and in its own way, the possible ways of getting material, equipment and installation costs down. The target has been the development of the small wood home.

More as a test than as a building program, this movement was started in 1936 when three small wood homes, designed by the Federal Housing Administration, were constructed near Washington, D. C. The cost of building these houses was found to be below $5,000 as claimed by the F. H. A. Believing further research into the small home building field would produce even greater reductions in cost, the N.L.M.A. established a small home research and promotion division and called it the National Small Homes Demonstration.

The lumbermen realized, however, that with the lumber accounting for but twenty-five per cent of the total cost of a house, other home furnishing and home equipment industries would have to cooperate to make the low-cost home a reality. In answer to an invitation to become part of this small home building program, 32 building equipment industries responded and offered their aid in making this program effective by developing special equipment suitable to small homes. Representatives of these organizations make up the Advisory Committee of the N.S.H.D.

In 1938 a laboratory community of eight wood homes, ranging in size from a one-bedroom, living room, kitchen and bath to a three-bedroom, living-dining room, kitchen, bath, and built-in garage was constructed. Several hundred similar homes were built throughout the country by enthusiastic lumber dealers, builders and contractors.

Actual work records kept by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association during the construction of these homes showed the cost of all labor to be, roughly, only 35 per cent of the total construction cost. Assuming a cost of $4500 for labor and materials for the average house, it is seen that $1,575 is the charge for all labor, the rest being for materials.

The success of the 1938 program and the laboratory community suggested that the next move was not the building of more demonstration homes, but rather one of additional cooperative research by technicians into cost factors.

To meet this problem a Technical Committee from cooperating building material manufacturers was set up to design two standard minimum houses within a cost budget not to exceed $2,000 for a one-story, two bedroom house, and $2,500 for a two-story, two bedroom house with attached garage. The houses were to conform to Federal Housing Administration requirements and cost figures included labor and materials for a complete house, with all required service lines carried to one foot beyond the foundation. Fifteen per cent was to be allowed for overhead and profit.

The Committee designed a two-story, five-room house with built-in garage containing two bedrooms, a living room, dining room, kitchen and bath. A one-story house with four rooms was likewise designed within the limitations set, similar in all respects to the two-story, but omitting the dining room and garage. Dealers, realtors and contractors built homes from these plans in 29 states during the year and, in most cases, were within the construction cost esimate of $2,500 for the two-story house and $2,000 for the one-story house.

For 1940 the Committee has prepared two well-engineered, basic floor plans, illustrative of the type of home which provides living accommodations at the lowest cubic-foot cost. One house is a story-and-one-half pattern which can be given thirteen different exterior treatments, the other a two-story home with an even dozen alternate exteriors. Each of the houses can be built for between $2,000 and $4,000 and bought by the owner, under the newly liberalized home finance method, with payments of $1.00 per day.

The story-and-one-half pattern can be varied to suit the individual family. The home may be a four-room, one-story, basement-less bungalow or it may be a six-room story-and-one-half house with four bedrooms, two baths, full basement, a porch and a garage.

The point of the plan is that it presents an efficient base in itself, or furnishes a starting point for more complete accommodations which are as relatively inexpensive all along the line as the original base.

The framing of this house requires nothing but standard length lumber which may be used with a minimum of waste. The fabrication of the framing parts has been studied at length in the field through actual construction and in the shop through models. All plumbing has been located for a minimum material expenditure.

Like the story-and-one-half basic plan, the two-story design has been engineered to employ nothing but stock length lumber and stock materials in the least expensive way. It offers a full measure of house for the money and is one on which it is difficult for builders to waste labor or materials.

These homes, as well as all others planned in previous years by the National Small Homes Demonstration, are in the "low cost" class. All of them can be purchased on monthly payments amounting to less than $1.00 per day and many of them will require only 50c to $1.00 per day for purchase over a 20-year period under the F.H.A. insured mortgage system.

The National Small Homes Demonstration is but one instance of private industry furnishing adequate homes for families earning less than $1,500 per year. If this group responds to the offer of livable homes at a cost of $1.00 per day or less, there is a strong probability that the number of dwelling units needed annually to house the lower income group will be constructed. If so, it will mean not only better incomes for the carpenter and other building trades labor, but also industrial recovery through furnishing the needed impetus for its stimulation.

U. S. To Strike At Oil Monopoly

THE biggest anti-trust suit in history—another one against the $13,000,000,000 Oil Trust, has been prepared by the Department of Justice and will be filed in the Federal District Court of New York City soon.

The stake in this new trust battle is enormous. In money alone, it is known in the independent oil ranks as a "half-billion-dollar-a-year fight." The government is going to try to force free and fair price competition at retail filling stations, and independent dealers have insisted that this will slash the retail price of gasoline from 2 to 3 cents a gallon.

That would mean a saving for consumers of from $15 to $20 a year, or a total annual saving for all consumers of a half a billion dollars a year.

In addition to the money loss, the trust is in danger because the government is going right to the heart of its real power—its ability to shift profits from one phase of the business and take losses in another in any war to kill off competition.

The oil and gasoline business of the country is dominated by 26 gigantic corporations. They control production, in which they had invested in 1936 more than $5,600,000,000; they control enough refiners to kill off competition, and with $3,070,000,000 invested in that business; they own and control usually profitable pipelines, in which they had invested $950,000,000, and they own and control a wholesale and retail business in which they had $3,000,000,000 invested.

Congressman John M. Coffee hailed news of this new suit by the government as a "great victory for the public."

"The government will be really striking at the power of the trust if it brings this suit," Coffee said. "The suit against the Ethyl group which the government won a few weeks ago in the Supreme Court was fine, because it broke up one of the methods the trust has used to crush independents. The criminal conspiracy case the government won at Madison a few years ago and which is now before the United States Supreme Court also was fine.

"But what should have been done a long time ago is just what the government now plans to do—to separate the various phases of the Oil Trust business."

What They *Say*

Frustrated ambition impelled John L. Lewis to break with President Roosevelt, Herbert Harris declares in an illustrated article in a recent issue of Look Magazine. Excerpts from the article follow:

"The reasons for John L. Lewis's break with the President can be found not in Machiavelli, but in Freud. They are not political but psychological.

"When, at Columbus, O., Lewis advised his miners against supporting a third term, he committed three unpardonable sins of American politics.

"He publicly told a potential candidate that he was sure to be licked.

"He laid himself open to charge of 'ingrate,' thus repelling any possible support from the Republicans.

"And he revealed, when the miners showed enthusiasm for Roosevelt, the weakness of his trading position—his inability to deliver the votes of those he has led for 20 years.

"Lewis must know this—he is no tyro in politics. His behavior, then, can be understood only when it is seen that there have been three Lewises: first, the early Lewis, harrased leader of the miners; next, the Lewis who rode high on the crest of the New Deal wave; and now—the Lewis who has tasted too much power and relinquished his trade unionist role for that of a prima donna.

"Lewis came to confuse labor's cause with his personal desires. In the name of labor he demanded power that Roosevelt refused to give. His break with the President dramatizes the clash of their wills.

"Lewis visited the White House three times before going to Columbus. He spurned the President's truce overtures, wanted to control Democratic policy, refused to compromise with the A. F. of L. Roosevelt balked, charged Lewis with responsibility for Labor's disunity. Lewis's subsequent peace offer to the A. F. of L. was propaganda. His anti-Roosevelt speech showed that today he considers himself a man of destiny first, a leader of labor second."

* * * * *

The Central Wisconsin Co-operative Burial Association is a three-year old organization with 917 members interested in "decent," but "inexpensive" burials.

Sales talk for a current drive for new members is last year's record: average—$185 (lowest $85, highest $225). The association has its own undertaker and funeral director.

* * * * *

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics believes that the 500-mile-an-hour substratosphere airplane is only two years distant.

The committee says that air developments are proceeding at an unprecedented rate under the spur of the European war. It reveals that top airplane speeds have jumped 100 miles an hour in the past year.

* * * * *

It is part of the technique of the world revolution to pretend that the Christian Churches are the allies of finance capitalism and as such oppressors of the poor and the enemies of human dignity. If we are not good Socialists, we are told, we must be evil-minded and acquisitive capitalists. The truth is, of course, that a good Christian, well grounded in Christian social doctrine, can be neither the one nor the other, any more than he can set up a god of his own called liberty, equality or peace, and worship it to the exclusion of man's first consideration, which is to serve God.

* * * * *

According to the Home Mission Council, there are still 10,000 villages in rural America without a church of any kind, and 30,000 villages without a pastor.

There are 13,400,000 children under twelve years of age who are receiving no religious instruction, while more than one-half of the population of the nation is not connected with any institution representing organized religion.

* * * * *

Scientists of the Academy of National Sciences meeting in Philadelphia announce the discovery of strange horned birds, heretofore unknown, in the jungles of Bolivia.

They call it the unicorn bird, from its suggestion of the fabulous unicorn, an animal with one horn. The bird weighs from 8 to 10 pounds and the horn, 3 inches in length, grows out of its forehead.

* * * * *

Expected proposals to raise the Federal debt limit, now fixed by law at 45 billions, is opposed by four-fifths of commenting newspapers; a minority believes it to be necessary. The situation, as the Wilmington (Del.) News, (Ind.) presents it, is that "the limit of the debt will have to be raised unless the country gets a Congress and an Administration sufficiently courageous to call a halt on spending." Yet the Columbus (O.) Dispatch (Ind.) is convinced that "the New Deal will not forego the luxury of its extravagant spending unless forced." In satirical comment, the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune (Rep.) states that "in Washington a deficit is regarded as a national blessing."

"At a time when we no longer enjoy the immense profits of newly-tapped natural resources, we indulge in every form of public extravagance," complains the Richmond (Va.) News Leader (Dem.), while the Troy (N. Y.) Record (Ind.) asserts that "as there apparently is no thought any more of balancing the budget, the pressure on Congress to raise the debt limit is almost certain to increase."

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The Sacramento Bee reports that one of the principal reasons for recent riots in San Quentin, California's big penitentiary, is the fact that not enough cooks are serving time in prison.

Hugo Ernst, general secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, in commenting upon the scarcity of cooks among convicts, expresses satisfaction upon this situation.

Secretary Ernst says that his nearby local unions can supply any number of competent cooks and respectfully suggests to the prison authorities that competent cooks are generally more satisfactory than crooked cooks.

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Despite aides' efforts to smooth things over, an open rift seems iminent between John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman, probably the CIO's second most powerful figure. Their mutual coolness at an official gathering in Washington last fortnight was significant.

Behind the trouble are these factors: (1) Hillman is intent on peace with the AFL; Lewis treats the idea with disdain. (2) Hillman strongly opposes the CIO's invasion of the construction field, for which Lewis is strong. (3) Hillman says he's peeved at Lewis' half-heartedness in efforts to rid the CIO of Communists and fellow travelers. (4) Hillman is sore at Lewis' habit of consulting his own "kitchen cabinet" instead of other top CIO leaders. (5) Lewis' anti-Roosevelt speech at Columbus infuriated Hillman, a staunch New Dealer.

Unless Lewis soon comes half way, Hillman's intimates insist he and his Amalgamated Clothing Workers will quit the CIO, perhaps inducing the Textile Workers and others to come along.—(Reprinted from March 18 issue of Newsweek Magazine).

* * * * *

Harassed by wage-hour suits filed by union red caps who have been forced to work practically without pay, the railroads have found a way out.

It's simple. The passenger will be required to pay a dime for each piece of luggage carried to the train, and the porter will be required to turn over the money to the company—which will give back 30 cents for an hour's work, the minimum set by the Wage and Hour Law.

The plan has already been put into effect at the Cincinnati Union Terminal and will be established at the Illinois Central station in Chicago, April 1.

Spokesmen for the United Transport Service Employes, formerly the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, said that the new plan meant victory in a 3-year fight for a regular wage system, but they deplored the levy upon passengers as both unfair and illegal.

* * * * *

Subversive groups are still active in this country, although they are working under false fronts, Representative Martin Dies warned in a Chicago address.

The chairman of the House Investigating Committee which has been investigating Reds and Nazis declared that at least eleven CIO unions are controlled or dominated by Communists. He also named the International Workers Order, the American League for Peace and Democracy and the International Labor Defense as organizations allied with the Communist Party.

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The dues-paying membership of American Federation of Labor unions in New York State increased from 940,000 to 1,150,000 during 1939, according to statistics made public by Thomas J. Lyons, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lyons declared that the A. F. of L. membership in New York State alone was greater than the paid-up membership of the CIO in the entire nation. The State Federation head said his statement was intended "to enable the public to realize that the CIO is not nearly so potent as it pretends to be and that actually the CIO, compared with the A. F. of L., is like a little Chihuahua beside a great big St. Bernard."

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The annual report of the publicly owned municipal railway in San Francisco, charging a five-cent fare, revealed an operating profit last year of $2,733,384. The privately owned Market Street Railways charging a seven-cent fare, lost money.

The City Board of Supervisors are considering plans for acquiring the Market Street Railways and operating both lines as a unified system with a five-cent fare.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

The Rights of Every Member Are Challenged!

In the April issue of The Carpenter on Page 2 is a memorandum by Judge Charles B. Davis of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri, sustaining the demurrer filed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America following an indictment obtained by the United States Attorney General's Office in the Government's attempt to prosecute William L. Hutcheson, General President of the Brotherhood and others of our organization under the Anti-trust Laws.

In sustaining the Brotherhood's demurrer, Judge Davis, inferentially at least, gave the draftsman of that indictment several lessons in the proper interpretation of the English language. The Judge did not attempt, nor did he say that the Sherman Anti-trust Act was merely a printed document for the admiration of the public. The ruling the Court did make was that under the indictment, as drawn, and under the propositions advanced in the indictment, that even proving everything alleged, the Brotherhood's officials still would not be guilty of violating the Sherman Act.

In plain language Judge Davis declared that the Brotherhood had every legal right to picket and urge a primary boycott during a jurisdictional dispute and that such activities could not even be made the subject of a civil suit.

"That which does not amount to a civil wrong can hardly be characterized as criminal," the Judge ruled. "Congress has never declared a dispute of this nature unlawful."

Only the highlights of Judge Davis' ruling are set forth here. Every member of our organization should read and digest the importance of Judge Davis' decision.

In the April issue last month, beginning on Page 18, also appeared two other indictments as obtained by the Justice Department against the Brotherhood; one in Chicago and the other in Pittsburgh, charging conspiracy to violate interstate commerce laws.

Labor's right to contest for its own faces a severe challenge in these two indictments; a right never questioned for twenty-six years.

It is the duty of every brother to read these indictments carefully and completely. The rights of every member of our Organization are challenged!

Captain Robert Bartlett, who piloted Perry to the North Pole, brings this one back from the far north:

"Eskimos ask me why the rest of the world sends teachers and missionaries up to Greenland to teach them love and peace, when back home the white men are dropping bombs on each other."

Is Prohibition Coming Back?

Under the heading "Union Foresight," Business Week pins a medal on the AFL Minneapolis Central Labor Union for calling on its members to insist on law enforcement to prevent a return of prohibition.

"The Minneapolis Central Labor Union representative of 125 Locals having about 50,000 members," says the organ of business, "has come out strongly against liquor and beer dealers who don't observe legal closing hours.

"Infractionists are cited as unfair to organized labor. The union fears that violations may bring another prohibition era, with consequent loss of employment to labor."

Prohibtion return?

Waiving to one side the argument that we have never had full repeal and that excessive taxes deny the poor man good beer and drinkable liquor at pre-Volstead prices, the fact remains that approximately one-half of the United States is legally dry today. The area is spreading under local option and according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the number of breweries and production is decreasing.

According to the Department of Internal Revenue, the number of breweries today is 583, lower by 10 from 1934, the first year of repeal, and by 112 from 1937, when the total was 695, while production for January has dropped from a total 3,072,289 in the peak year of 1938 to 2,929,774 this year.

Reports from various parts of the country of the seizure of big stills and indictments of sizeable distillers show that the bootlegger is still abroad in the land and under the umbrella of high taxes on legal goods is doing very well, thank you.

The increase in areas dry by local option is clearly due to abuses by dealers, poor local laws, and worse enforcement—in a word, the causes that made Volsteadism a possibility.

The conditions are, perhaps, as well illustrated by the scandal now beating about the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board in Washington and the suggestion by a high official that the much-denounced open bar was better than pretty little cocktail lounges and not-so-ornate beer parlors.

All that is grist for the dry's mill.

Their tactics are simple. At the moment they contemplate no drive for nation-wide prohibtion. They are content to make progress slowly in rural communities and small urban areas, leaving such "dens of iniquity" as New York, Chicago, and other large cities, to "stew in their own juice" pending one grand revival.

In the present situation it would not surprise some keen Washington observers to see an attempt made to bring prohibition and all its evils back to the National Capital.

So it would seem that the Minneapolis Central Labor Union is entitled to the medal pinned on it by Business Week.

On the record we are in an era of creeping prohibition.—(Bricklayer and Plasterer)

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This is your journal. It is one of the best in the Labor field. We ask You to Buy from those dealers who advertise in "THE CARPENTER." Their ads help defray the cost of Your Publication.

Roosevelt's Deportation Bill Veto

The public may have some difficulty sharing the complacency and nonchalance of President Roosevelt in his veto of a measure providing for the deportation of undesirable aliens. The veto was accompanied by the executive's explanation that he deemed the penalties of the Starnes bill for alien spies and saboteurs "superfluous." The punishment for narcotic addicts was considered too harsh. The measure approved by Congress would have made mandatory the deportation of alien spies, saboteurs, narcotic peddlers and addicts.

If the administration had shown more zeal in ridding the country of undesirable and sometimes dangerous aliens, Congress would not have been impelled to enact a measure which the President chooses to regard as unnecessarily severe. Under the present law deportation of aliens is discretionary with the secretary of the Labor Department. The public is well aware how Secretary Perkins has blocked attempts to get rid of subversive aliens.

One of the most notorious cases was that of Harry Bridges, the labor radical on the West coast. Bridges would have been shipped out of the country years ago if the labor secretary had not had the discretionary power with which the department head is vested. The government may cite a list of aliens who have been deported, but it has failed notably to act in cases where this country's hospitality has been grossly abused.

Conditions throughout the world demand closer surveillance of aliens in our country, with deportation the penalty for those engaged in activities threatening the general welfare. It is by no means essential that foreigners guilty of minor offenses should be eliminated. Communist and Fascist agents, labor radicals and similar un-American zealots are entitled to no consideration when engaged in schemes inimical to American interests. So long as the Labor Department, under Secretary Perkins, goes out of its way to succor undesirables the public will not share the President's belief that mandatory deportation laws are "superfluous."—(Indianapolis Star)

Twelve A. F. of L. Miners Wounded By Snipers

Twelve members of the Progressive Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L., were shot by snipers on the way to work in the Battle Creek Mine near South Pittsburg, Tenn.

George R. Cain, superintendent of the mine, told authorities that officials of the United Mine Workers of America, a CIO union which has several locals in nearby communities, were resentful of the fact that 80 per cent of the workers at the Battle Creek Mine had joined the A. F. of L. Union.

If incomes of all families in this country now getting less than $100 a month were raised to that level—a very modest family income, to be sure—it would increase yearly food expenditures $1,900,000,000, Senator LaFollette, Wisconsin, recently pointed out. This would go a long way towards solving the problems of the farmer.

Students of economics insist that the prosperity of the farmer is dependent, more than anything else, upon the size of the city worker's pay check. It is patent that if the two do not stick together, politically and economically, they are certain to be hanged separately.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils—

As the Twenty-Fourth general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held this year, your attention is called to the provisions of Paragraph D, Section 63 of our general laws, in order that you may comply therewith if you deem it necessary to amend our present laws.

That paragraph reads as follows:

> "All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our Official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Union Labor Legion Posts

To State Federations and Central Labor Unions:

Veterans of the World War who are members of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago have established American Legion Union Labor Post No. 745. Similar Union Labor Posts of the American Legion have been established in other cities. Such action has been made possible by the American Legion through official action which provides that Union Labor Posts may be organized and established in communities where the establishment of such Posts is desired.

It is the opinion of the members of Chicago Union Labor American Legion Post No. 745 that both the cause of the American Legion and of the American Federation of Labor can be advanced through the establishment of Union Labor Posts of the American Legion in different cities. There are many members of the American Federation of Labor who are eligible to membership in the American Legion. It is believed that if these eligible members avail themselves of the opportunity to become a part of the American Legion, the economic, social and patriotic interests of all can be advanced and preserved.

In view of that fact, I am responding to the request of the officers of Chicago Union Labor Post No. 745, and of other Union Labor Posts of the American Legion in other cities, to communicate with all State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies recommending that Union Labor Posts of the American Legion be formed in all cities and towns where it is possible to do so. Such action can be legally taken in conformity with the laws of the American Legion and such action will be supported by the officers of the American Legion.

In order to secure full information as to how to proceed in the formation of Union Labor American Legion Posts I suggest that you write to Mr. George C. Danfield, Chairman Labor Relations Committee, Chicago Union Labor Post No. 745 of the American Legion, 2248 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Brother Danfield will give you full information and advice as to how to proceed in the formation of a Union Labor American Legion Post. He will advise you as to the benefits to be secured and the value which will follow the establishment of such a Union Labor American Legion Post.

I hope and trust that all members of the American Federation of Labor who served in the World War and who are eligible to membership in the American Legion will follow out the recommendations I have herein made that Union Labor Posts of the American Legion be formed, and in this way promote and advance the common interests of both the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion.

Fraternally yours,
William Green
President, American Federation of Labor.

Report of the First Annual Convention Louisiana State Council of Carpenters

The first annual State Convention of the Louisiana State Council of Carpenters was held in Shreveport, Louisiana, March 30, and 31. Charter for this organization was installed August 5, 1939.

Brother S. D. Holt, President of Local Union 764, Shreveport, La., called the meeting to order and introduced the Honorable Sam S. Caldwell, Mayor of Shreveport, who delivered the welcoming address.

President Holt then introduced the Reverend Benjamin F. Rogers, of Manghum Memorial Methodist Church, who made a very inspiring talk and who delivered the invocation.

President Holt then turned the gavel over to Brother Z. D. Nichols, of Local Union 1846, of New Orleans, La. President of the Louisiana State Council of Carpenters.

Following a brief address by Brother Nichols, short talks were also made by E. H. Williams, President of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, E. J. Bourg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, H. H. Roland, Secretary-Treasurer of the Louisiana State Council of Carpenters, L. G. Fayard, of Local Union 1846, New Orleans and Frank Grisoli, of Local Union 1846, New Orleans.

Representative John Howat discussed the progress made by the carpenters in the State of Louisiana in the last few years.

Thirty-one delegates were present, only five unions failing to send delegates.

Many resolutions were adopted. Among those adopted was one requesting the use of the Union Label on all millwork. Another endorsed a state wide building and inspection law.

Several resolutions were referred to the State Federation of Labor, to be presented to the State Legislature at the next session and if they are adopted by that body, will be of great benefit to the carpenters of Louisiana.

The Shreveport carpenters acted as host at a banquet given at the Caddo Hotel on Saturday night, to the visiting delegates and their wives. Much of the credit for this delightful affair is due Brother R. E. Stripling, of Local Union 764, chairman of the entertainment committee.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

Mr. Herman A. Louvier, Local Union 953, Lake Charles, President.
Mr. R. E. Stripling, Local Union 764, Shreveport, First Vice-President.
Mr. Jay D. Weaver, Local Union 1098, Baton Rouge, Second Vice-President.
Mr. H. H. Roland, Local Union 764, Shreveport, Secretary-Treasurer.

The 1941 Annual Convention will be held in the city of Alexandria, La.

Washington State Council of Auxiliaries Holds Second Annual Convention

Editor, The Carpenter:

The second annual convention of the Washington State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries was held April 4, 5, and 6 in the Moose Hall in Hoquiam, Washington.

The first session was held jointly with the State Council of C. and J. of A., who were holding their annual convention at the same time and place.

Following an address by Brother Victor Gustofson, President of the Hoquiam Carpenters' Local, and a short program, the ladies retired for their regular order of business.

Sister Zewith, President of the Aberdeen auxiliary opened the meeting with a welcome to the assembly, and then turned the meeting over to the State President, Sister Olga Leek of Tacoma.

Those present at the convention were six state officers, two delegates each from the auxiliaries of Bremerton, Tacoma, Yakima, Olympia, Mt. Vernon, Bellingham, and Vancouver, and visitors from different localities of the State.

The business meetings were interesting and well attended. A delegate from each auxiliary represented, reported on activities in her local auxiliary, thereby giving an interchange of ideas so helpful in promoting our auxiliaries and for raising funds.

The Card and Label Chairman reported on the manufacturers of the state that were fair or unfair to organized labor.

An announcement was made that Ellensburg, Washington, had recently organized an auxiliary and had joined the State Council, and that Aberdeen wished to join the State Council.

Brothers Bert Sleeman of Portland, Oregon, international representative and Duncan Campbell of Longview, Washington, AFL representative, and Sid Hansen, state organizer of Seattle, Washington, spoke to us during our meetings.

New officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Rosa Writer, Olympia; Vice-President, Esther Blethen, Bremerton; Recording Secretary, Mabel

Lenz. Tacoma: Treasurer. May Abrahamson. Longview: Trustees. Lois Hunsaker, Mt. Vernon; Pearl Beair, Tacoma and Mabel Smith, Bellingham.

The Bremerton Auxiliary installed the new officers. Brother Sleeman acted as Installing Officer.

The Olympia Auxiliary gave an exemplification of their Initiation Ceremony.

Before the convention closed on Saturday an impromptu program of songs, dancing, and readings was given by ladies assembled.

The State Council of Auxiliaries is indeed grateful to the Hoquiam Carpenters' Local for the entertainment provided during the convention, and for the courtesy shown.

On Thursday, the first day of the convention, the sessions adjourned at 3:00 o'clock, and drove in groups to the ocean beach and watched commercial clam diggers dig clams. That evening we enjoyed a clam chowder supper.

Among the highlights of the convention was the banquet, Friday evening, at the Methodist Church. Immediately following the program all went to the Moose Hall where drill teams from Tacoma and Bremerton entertained with excellent floor work.

So ended the convention which will remain in our memories as one of the happiest "get-togethers" of this kind; and above all, the many benefits derived from this convention.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Mabel Lenz, Recording Secretary,
Washington State Council, Yakima, Wash.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Local 3 of Wheeling, W. Va., reports that it has plenty of men idle in that Local to take care of all work coming up in the locality through the summer. Reports to the contrary are erroneous.

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Local 657, Sheboygan, Wis., writes that work in its jurisdiction is very light with little hope of improvement in the near future.

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The Lowell, Mass., District Council reports that while it is expecting a change in the building industry in Lowell, Mass., soon it feels that it has sufficient members to take care of all work.

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While New Orleans has considerable work under way and conditions are considered as prosperous in our City, at this time we have a surplus of between 175 and 200 carpenters who are presently unemployed and are unable to secure work. We are, therefore, requesting that all traveling members of the United Brotherhood stay away from New Orleans when seeking work, as we are over-flooded with traveling members at this time. Should they come here, they will be unable to obtain employment.

C. H. Gravois, Recording Secretary, Local 1846.

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Local No. 251 of Kingston, N. Y., wishes to notify all traveling carpenters to stay away from all New York Water Board Projects in that vicinity, as it has more than enough men to take care of all work.

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Out of town carpenters seeking work are advised that jobs are scarce in the Camden, New Jersey, district. At the present time more than half of our men are unemployed. As we have a Federal housing project starting shortly in this district and an out of town contractor is the low bidder, no doubt there will be considerable publicity regarding the job, but there are more than ample carpenters in this district to do all the work anticipated in the near future.

Herman Dietrich, Recording Secretary, Local 393.

Oregon State Council of Carpenters Holds 15th Annual Convention

The Fifteenth Annual convention of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters was held in Klamath Falls, Oregon, at the Labor Temple, February 7 and 8.

Brother Earl Godding welcomed the delegates and visitors.

The following visitors were introduced: M .A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Bert Sleeman, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for the Northwest and Duncan Campbell, representing William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Twenty-three delegates and five fraternal delegates were present.

The two days' meeting was occupied with matters of interest to the organization in the northwest.

Brother M. A. Hutcheson installed the officers for the ensuing year. These included, President, C. D. Long; Executive Secretary, L. W. Crone; Vice-President, Carl M. Hanson; Executive Committee, first district, Herman Schmunck; second district, C. L. Williams; third district, L. O. Swanger; fourth district, Carl Hanson; fifth district, Earl Godding; sixth district, Joe L. Ross; seventh district, Thomas Hodgson.

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South Dakota State Council Condemns WPA as Detrimental To Building Mechanics

Editor, The Carpenter:

The South Dakota State Council of Carpenters met at Pierre, March 31. The meeting was called to order by the president, R. W. McDowell. Reports of the vice-presidents brought out the fact that work had been rather scarce during the winter in all districts except in Sioux Falls. Rapid City reported that they had signed agreements with practically all contractors.

A resolution was passed condemning the present set-up of the WPA as detrimental to the best interest of the skilled building mechanics and the building construction industry and the various communities. The resolution ordered the secretary to write our Congressmen urging them to adopt the prevailing wage clause in the WPA Appropriation Act. The resolution also asked the Congress to act favorably on any one of the various measures now before Congress to provide for the continuance of the Public Works Administration.

Lionel Gullick, Labor Coordinator of the State Highway Department, appeared before the meeting and explained the workings of his office.

A legislative committee of three was appointed to suggest new legislation and to contact candidates ascertaining their attitude toward our legislative program.

A large picture of the Rushmore Memorial, autographed by Governor Harlan Bushfield, was presented to the Council by Lionel Gullick.

The meeting adjourned to meet the first week in August at Sioux Falls.

Fraternally yours,

Nels Norem, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Massachusetts State Council Accuses WPA of Discriminating Against Crafts

Vigorous dissatisfaction with policies of the Work Projects Administration was voiced at the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The WPA was charged with hiring young unskilled workers in preference to skilled men.

President Bennett F. Gordon of the state council said the man of 50 who is skilled at his trade is being cast aside by the WPA and "young men—with no experience, but strong political connections—are getting the jobs."

He said he is not opposed to the WPA hiring inexperienced men in the construction of walls, walks and the like, but did object to the WPA undertaking building projects claiming that this not only proves costly but is bound to result in faulty construction.

After sharp discussion, the council adopted a resolution opposing WPA infringement of established union hours, wages and other conditions.

Another resolution favored establishment of the 6-hour day, 5-day week as a means for creating more jobs.

Green Ousts Chicago Racketeers

On orders of President William Green, the A. F. of L. has cleaned up two Federal labor unions in Chicago, in which racketeers were declared to have "muscled" into leadership.

Federal unions are directly chartered by the A. F. of L. and it has control over their activities. This contrasts with locals chartered by internationals affiliated with the A. F. of L. In the latter cases, the A. F. of L. has no power to intervene, the internationals alone having power to discipline subordinate units.

Green, upon hearing of complaints involving the Chicago unions, sent Frank Fenton, organizing director, by plane to the "Windy City" to do the housecleaning of the two locals—the Shipping and Receiving Clerks, and Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers.

Fenton conferred first with police and the state's attorney, obtained detailed evidence from them, and then deposed the officers of both unions, impounding their books and funds. The president of the Shipping Clerks' local was revealed to be a former Chicago policeman who had been fired in 1935 for taking a bribe.

Fenton announced that a third Federal labor local, the Wholesale Inside Grocery Workers, is under investigation and would be purged if the state's attorney's office confirms charges that George ("Bugs") Moran, a beer runner in prohibition days, has an influence over the leadership of the union.

Fenton announced that hereafter no Federal labor union will be permitted to have an officer who has not been working at the craft covered by such union. This will prevent outsiders, whether racketeers or not, from maneuvering into control, Fenton explained.

President Green added that the Chicago housecleaning is in line with such steps taken in the past whenever it was revealed unsavory elements had obtained domination over Federal labor locals.

"We will not tolerate any dishonest leadership in any union over which we have authority," he said.

Ladies Garment Workers Local Votes 4 to 1 for AFL

New York City Local No. 155 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union voted 4 to 1 in favor of a proposal that the union reaffiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The election was on the specific question of whether the union should return to the A. F. of L., and Local 155, the Knit Goods Workers Division, was the first to ballot.

The ILGWU joined the CIO in 1935, but later withdrew and has operated independently since then.

If a firm advertises in "The Carpenter," You owe it a debt of loyalty by patronizing its products.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother C. C. Mowel, Local 306, Newark, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 306, Newark, N. J., regrets to announce the death of Brother Christopher C. Mowel. Brother Mowel was born December 31, 1866 and died February 17, 1940. He was a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Kansas City, in 1888, and was initiated into Local 306, Newark, New Jersey on April 12, 1897.

Brother Mowel had held every office in Local 306. He was elected on several occasions, as delegate to attend conventions, and had been a member of the Essex County and Vicinity District Council of Carpenters and a Business Agent in this district for many years.

Brother Mowel helped to organize the State Council of Carpenters in New Jersey and was a charter member for the last thirty-five years in this organization.

The services he has rendered carpenters' organizations shall be a lasting memory.

Charles A. Christian, Recording Secretary.

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Brother Russell Priester, Local 2116, Oakland, Cal.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with sorrow that we inform members of the Brotherhood that Brother Russell Priester, a member of Local 2116, Oakland, Cal., for a long period of time passed away at his home on the evening of March 12.

Brother Preister, as always was in good standing with his Local Union, at the time of his passing. And in our struggles to be good union men the brother had at all times made every effort to promote the interest of the organized movement and that of his fellow members.

Fraternally yours,
Jack Cummings, Recording Secretary.

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BROTHER W. C. HEABERLIN, LOCAL 302, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Death saddened members of Local Union 302, Huntington, West Va., when Brother Walter C. Heaberlin was fatally burned in a gas explosion in his home on Easter morning, March 24 which resulted in his death on the same day.

Brother Heaberlin was 63 years old was a loyal and beloved member of the Brotherhood for a number of years. It is with the deepest regret that we note his passing from our midst, and our Local extends our deepest and most profound sympathy to the bereaved family.

J. R. Scott, Recording Secretary.

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BROTHER ARCH THOMPSON, LOCAL 2764, HUMBOLDT, TENN.

Brother Arch Thompson, charter member of Local 2764, Humboldt, Tenn., was struck by an automobile while going to work on Friday, March 22, 1940, and died Sunday, March 24.

Brother Thompson was a faithful member. He will be missed by all of the members of the Local, besides a host of friends. He was seventy years old.

Brother Peter Hammergren, Local 66, Jamestown, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

With sorrow and regret we report that our old friend and co-worker Brother Peter Hammergren, a charter member of Local 66, Jamestown, N. Y., died on March 14.

Brother Hammergren was one of the co-organizers of Local 66. He was initiated on February 20, 1897 and had been a continuous member in good standing from the time he became a member, better than 43 years.

He had been President, Vice-President, Financial Secretary and Business Agent and at the time of his death was chairman of the board of trustees.

Brother Hammergren was at various times elected delegate to the New York State Federation of Labor and as a delegate to the New York State Council of Carpenters.

Brother Hammergren at the time of his death was one of the oldest Union men in the city. Both the Carpenters and organized labor as a whole have lost a true and loyal friend.

He was a real fellow, one of the finest; quiet, kind, attentive to business and a true and good union man.

Oscar Peterson, John A. Peterson and Hjalmer Carlson.

LOCAL 531, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., LOSES TWO PIONEERS

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., were sorry to hear of the death of a long time loyal brother, Joseph B. Williams. "Joe" came to Pinellas county from Philadelphia, Pa., about 1911. Two years later, July 2, 1913, he became a member of Local 531. Brother Williams was a past master of his trade. He was a member of the old school, and one of the few expert stair builders in this part of the South. Many people knew him as the little man who rode a bicycle around St. Petersburg. Although "Joe" was 70 years old at his death, he visited both World's Fairs last year. We express our deepest sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, 600 Highland Avenue, North.

Another loyal brother, Nathan Hallowell, age 84 has laid aside his tools and departed.

He was a continuous member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for almost 38 years, joining Local 897, Norristown, Pa., September 17, 1902.

L. D. Boyer, Local 531.

BROTHER G. P. WEINNIG, LOCAL 1312, NEW ORLEANS

Brother George P. Weinnig, age 74, long time member of the Brotherhood and at the time of his death a member of Local 1312, New Orleans, died March 16. His membership record in the Brotherhood dates back to March, 1912, when the Amalgamated Woodworkers International affiliated with the United Brotherhood. Brother Weinnig joined the Amalgamated Woodworkers April 4, 1902, his record shows. On the pension roll at the time of his death, Brother Weinnig had been a member of the Brotherhood thirty-seven years and eleven months.

BROTHER N. G. CARBINEAU, LOCAL 40, BOSTON, MASS.

Brother Napoleon G. Carbineau, Local 40, Boston, Mass., a loyal and faithful member of the Brotherhood for 37 years, died March 12, after a lingering illness. He was born in Quebec, Canada August 14, 1855 and was initiated into Local 441, June 15, 1903, coming to Local 40 at the consolidation in 1919.

DEATH TAKES TWO MEMBERS OF LOCAL 822, FINDLAY, OHIO

Local Union 822, of Findlay, Ohio, lost two members by death in February, Brother E. C. Kohli, a charter member of the Local and Brother Lee Cowles.

Local 1767, Logan, Utah, Loses Two Brothers

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we advise of the sudden passing of O. T. Frank, President of Local 1767, Logan, Utah. Brother Frank died Sunday, March 17. We also report the death of Peter S. Olsen, Recording Secretary of Local 1767. Brother Olsen was killed by an auto October 15. Both these men were highly respected in our community. They were outstanding craftsmen.

Brother Frank and Brother Olsen were outstanding in the Local organization and crusaded for organized labor for many years.

Yours truly

Preston D. West, Acting Correspondent.

Brother C. A. Bassett, Local 1800, Shelton, Wash.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound sorrow that Local 1800, Shelton, Wash., announces the death of our former treasurer and business agent, Carl A. Bassett. Brother Bassett was a real union man, and commanded the utmost respect of all with whom he came in contact. His chair at our meetings was never vacant from the time he signed our charter until he was stricken, several months ago. He will long be remembered in this district as one who was fair and honest in all his dealings with his fellowmen.

K. V. Collins, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER JAMES A. WASHER, LOCAL 950, LYNBROOK, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we notify the members of the Brotherhood of the death of Brother James A. Washer, March 30.

Brother Washer was recording secretary of Local 950, Lynbrook, N. Y. We all will miss him.

Adam J. Shutz, Recording Secretary pro-tem.

BROTHER JOHN H. GREENE, LOCAL 412, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The South Shore District Council of Long Island, New York, paid tribute to the memory of Brother John H. Green, business agent, and member of Local 412, in a set of resolutions passed at its April 13 meeting.

The resolutions mourned the passing of a Brother respected highly, whose advice, counsel and leadership will be missed by members of the District Council.

H. C. Woodhull, Secretary.

BROTHER F. S. ROBINSON, LOCAL 432, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with sorrow that members of Local 432, Atlantic City, N. J., announce the death on Sunday, March 17, of Brother Frank S. Robinson who was born on April 5, 1866 and initiated into the United Brotherhood, September 18, 1905.

R. Edwin Trudel, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER A. H. CALLENDER, LOCAL 404, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

Brother A. H. Callender, of Painsville, a charter member of Local 404 of Lake County and Vicinity, Ohio, died at the age of 76. He would have been a member of the Brotherhood for forty years in May.

BROTHER WILLIAM A. FORESTER, member of Local 602, St. Louis, Mo. Initiated into Local 1874, Denver Col., April 25, 1910. Admitted into Local 602, St. Louis, by clearance card, December 26, 1919. Died, February 4.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Providence, R. I., Local 94 Observes its 55th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

The fifty-fifth anniversary of Local 94, Providence, R. I., was a great success. Dinner was served to approximately 650 in the Arcadia ballroom, in Providence.

The guest speakers for the occasion were Mayor John F. Collins, William F. Connelly, President of the Rhode Island branch of the American Federation of Labor; Harry V. Collins, President of the Rhode Island General Contractors of America; Freeman M. Saltus, editor of The Labor News, Worcester, Mass.; Thomas M. Guerin, of the General Executive Board of the international organization, who brought the compliments of General President William L. Hutcheson who was unable to attend due to the press of business, and Business Agent Cornelius J. Mulcahy, of our own Local who spoke on conditions as they were in the days of 1885 when the Local was organized.

The banquet committee included, Arthur Barwick, chairman; Fred Young, secretary and toastmaster; Chester Niles, treasurer, Jerome J. Kearney and Adolphe Malo.

I am sorry to report that the photograph taken at the banquet was a failure. (The editor is sorry, too as we would have liked to use it.)

Fraternally yours,

Fred Yound, recording secretary.

Local 201, Wichita, Kansas, Celebrates 41st Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

We celebrated the forty-first anniversary of Local 201, Wichita, Kansas, March 28.

Following our regular meeting all present retired to the club room and the pages of time were turned back as several of our older members reviewed the Local's history.

Our Local was organized in 1900. Wages were twenty cents an hour, ten hours per day and six days a week. Several of our officers are charter members. We have several members with thirty years or more membership. Here is a record we are all proud of. W. E. Youngmeyer, a charter member, has held continuous membership in Local 201. He never has had a clearance card out of this jurisdiction.

C. M. Scott, H. L. Hills, U. S. Hill, Carl Woltz and several others addressed the meeting after which the entertainment committee took charge. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Fraternally yours,

A. L. Manning, recording secretary.

DELEGATES who represented the United Brotherhood at the Southern Labor Conference held in Atlanta, Ga., March 2 and 3. The conference, called by the American Federation of Labor, to make plans for a widespread organizational campaign set labor history for the South. It marked the greatest gathering of labor leaders ever held in that region.

Golden Anniversary Celebrated by Local 564, Jersey City, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 564 of Jersey City, N. J., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary March 30 at Lincoln hall. The program included a turkey dinner, refreshments and dancing.

Among the guests present were George W. Way, first president of Local 564, now 82 years old; John Handorf, first organizer age 82, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blaier, district organizer, from international headquarters, Mr. and Mrs. J. Flynn, of New York City, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Burgess, delegate to the Building Trades Council, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Quinn, President of the Central Labor Union, Fred Fruend, President of the District Council, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McAndrews, Business Agent, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beck, Jr., Business Agent. Wives of members were also special guests.

Harry Way was chairman of the entertainment committee.

Officers of Local 654 are William Larsen, president; John Prahn, vice-president; William Thompson, recording secretary; Louis Gilbert, Financial secretary; Earnest Wehrenberg, treasurer; Edward Turley and Andrew Canessa, trustees.

Anthony W. Watson and Dr. Joseph Gilliar also were special guests.

Seventy-five in all attended.

Fraternally yours,

L. W. Gilbert, financial secretary.

38th Anniversary by Local 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Thirty-eight years of continuous organization were celebrated by Local 1330, of Grand Rapids, Mich., March 28 when members and brothers of other Locals of the United Brotherhood, and guests assembled in the new Grand Rapids Federation hall of the Labor Temple to enjoy a carefully arranged and highly entertaining program.

Julius Hansen, recording secretary of Local 1330, was master of ceremonies.

One of the many highlights of the evening was the personal appearance of Organizer George Orris. Brother Orris who has been in poor health and recently underwent an operation, was greeted enthusiastically.

Two other guests whose talks were received with ovations were Samuel Young of the Grand Rapids Store Equipment Company, and E. A. McCready of the same organization.

Other speakers on the program were A. F. of L. Organizer Louis Hart, Jack Reid, hustling secretary of the Michigan State Federation of Labor and C. L. Daniels, president of the Michigan Labor Press.

At the close of the program, members and guests gave the speakers a rising vote of thanks.

Refreshments and lunch followed.

The committee in charge of the celebration received praises throughout the evening for the fine program, a fitting observance of the Local's thirty-eighth anniversary.

Don't keep the fact a Secret that you saw it advertised in "The CARPENTER."

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY celebration of Local 564, Jersey City, N. J.

Local 112, Butte, Mont., Celebrates Fiftieth Year

With two of three remaining charter members as featured speakers, Butte, Montana, Local 112 commemorated its fiftieth anniversary, February 22. A formal program, followed by a buffet supper in Carpenters' hall, marked the occasion. An estimated crowd of 450 members and guests attended.

The remaining charter members who made talks were Sam R. White, and Hugh Carmichael. The third charter member, John D. Wilson, is a hospital patient. Brothers White and Carmichael recalled events leading up to the organization of the union and its subsequent progress. J. E. McNally also spoke.

Local 112 was chartered February 22, 1890. It had a membership of 45. Today it boasts a membership in excess of 300. On the occasion of the golden jubilee, numerous telegrams from state and national labor leaders as well as members absent from the city were read.

The business session before the celebration was very brief and Joseph Clevenhagen, president, turned the meeting over to H. A. Grabbenstein, who presided as master of ceremonies. Following a program of musical selections, boxing exhibitions and talks, a buffet supper and refreshments were served.

Contributing to the entertainment were Dennis Sullivan, Fritz Lenz, John Mattson, Johnnie Markovich, Robert Adams, Dick Tiddy, John Mitchell, James Murphy, Dr. J. B. Driscoll, Anthony Shields, Joe Clevenhagen and Jack Gaffney.

Members of the entertainment committee were Jack Mainard, Dick Tiddy, A. W. Heouette, Lew LaDuc, Archie McLean, Archie Kretcher, Fred Trueworthy, Bill McCracken, William Joyce, Chester Johnson, H. A. Grabbenstein, Dave Walsh, Joe Clevenhagen, William Walters, Joe Belanger sr. and Jack Gaffney.

Present officers of the union are Joe Clevenhagen, president; Lew LaDuc, vice president; A. G. Emmerton, financial secretary; Jack Gaffney, recording secretary; Dave Walsh, conductor, and A. W. Heouette, warden.

Burlington, Vt., Local 683 Marks Its 39th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 683, Burlington, Vt., observed its thirty-ninth anniversary with a turkey dinner, dancing and musical program March 2 in the Ivory room of the Van Ness House.

Mayor John J. Burns was guest of honor and featured speaker.

Other speakers were Senator Alfred Heininger, Eugene F. Morrissey, Jr., John Phelan, of the state unemployment service, Willsie Brisbin, president of the board of alderman, Albert V. Kieslich, Victor A. Bergeron, contractors and Brother George A. Armstrong.

Harry H. Carpenter, Local president, was toastmaster.

Charter members who sat at a special table were Louis H. Burbo, Frank L. Bergeron, Charles Bouskett, Edward Grey and George Armstrong.

Chairman of the committee in charge of the dinner was George LeBlanche. Other members were Leo Bartlow, who was master of ceremonies and Guy Carpenter and Charles W. Austin, who entertained with several solos.

Fraternally yours,

F. L. Bergeron, recording secretary.

Gala Time Marks 40th Birthday of Local 481, Barre, Vt.

On February 19, 1900—forty years ago— thirty-six men signed applications to join a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. On that date, Local 481, of Barre, Vt. was organized with Herbert N. Cheney as first president. Brothers Cheney and David Boyce were instrumental in forming the organization.

Of the thirty-six men present at that meeting, only three now retain membership in the Local, these being Mr. Boyce, Wesley Folsom and Cyrus Hall.

W. E. Fulsom, D. J. Boyce and C. R. Hall.

CHARTER MEMBERS of Local 481, Barre, Vt., take bows at fortieth anniversary celebration.

Monday evening, February 19, Local 481 celebrated its 40th anniversary, with about 150 persons in attendance, including members and their families and a few invited guests, all of whom sat down to an oyster supper. For dessert, there were five large birthday cakes. Ice cream was donated by the Allen Lumber Co.

After the supper, the gathering listened first to a fine talk by Robert Sinclair, secretary- treasurer of the Vermont State Federation of Labor.

Following Mr. Sinclair was Thomas Guerin, a member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, who said he visited the locals in Barre and Burlington about 30 years ago, and told of the many changes which had occurred since his last visit. He described the Carpenters' Home for aged members at Lakeland, Florida, as one of the most beautiful of its kind in the cuntry, and told of the benefits of being a member of the union.

After the speaking, the younger people enjoyed dancing to the music of an orchestra composed of sons of members of Local 481.

The committee in charge of the celebration was composed of David Boyce, Henry Holt and James Lord.

Irman Hill read the names of the members, and also introduced the speakers.

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Local 139 Honors Charter Member on His 77th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local 139, Jersey City, N. J., honored Brother A. E. Stewart, vice-president of the Local and a charter member at an informal gathering following the regular meeting March 14 in recognition of his seventy-seventh birthday. We all joined in wishing Brother Stewart, who is a charter member of our Local, many more birthdays.

Fraternally yours,

Andrew Baumel, recording secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS

Shown above are members of the South Dakota State Council of Carpenters. The photo was taken at Pierre, South Dakota, at a recent meeting. (See report under "Official" in this issue.)

In the photo, front, left to right: Nels Norem, secretary-treasurer; R. W. McDowell, president; Paul Schroeder, vice-president; John O'Kane, vice-president.

Second row: Lionell Gullick, Labor Coordinator; Arnold H. Lee, Raymond Prang, Albert Glaeske, L. I. Seim and Lafe Surface.

Local 926, Beloit, Wisconsin, Honors Oldest Member at 38th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 926, of Beloit, Wis., honored its oldest member, Brother Daniel Deloes Williams, at its thirty-eighth anniversary celebration.

Brother Williams, who was 85 years old January 31, joined Janesville Local 836, July 1, 1901. Shortly thereafter he transferred to Local 926 and helped install the officers when that Local was founded. He was born in Madison, Ohio, in 1853. Brother Williams seldom misses a meeting and is one of the officers of Local 926.

The evening was an enjoyable one. Refreshments were served and entertainment included a card tournament. The celebration was well attended with members of Local 836 and their wives and friends as guests. Many friends of Brother Williams' also were present.

Fraternally yours,

George L. Jacobs, Recording Secretary.

Local 538, Concord, N. H., Celebrates Its Fortieth Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 538 of Concord, N. H., celebrated its fortieth anniversary, Saturday, April 6 at the Central Labor Union Hall.

After our regular meeting we served refreshments. The speaking program followed.

The General Office was represented by Brother T. M. Guerin of the First District, who gave us a very interesting talk.

The next speaker was Lawrence Henderson of the Unemployment Compensation Division. He told of the workings of the department in connection with our organization.

Brother Forrest W. Jones, who acted as Financial Secretary for more than thirty-five years, gave us an interesting resume of the history of Local 538. We learned that there were times when we had a membership of only nine, and there were times when we had up to 150 members. At the present we have 56 members in good standing. Since our Charter was issued forty years ago, we have never been in arrears and the per capita tax has never reached the General Secretary late.

We are sorry to say that we have no charter members living.

We are, however, proud of three members who were initiated into the Local on November 2, 1902. They are Brother Forrest W. Jones, Brother Ernest Kunberger who was our treasurer for a long period of time, and Brother Joseph Breton. These three Brothers have been the backbone of Local 538 in the hard struggle to survive.

Brothers Stevens, C. Murray, and E. Hill were on the refreshment committee. Brothers W. Howland, J. F. McLaren, and C. E. Garland were on the program committee.

The present officers of Local 538 are: President, Edward L. Osborne; Vice-President, Charles Murray; Recording Secretary and Business Agent, J. F. McLaren; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Carroll E. Garland; Warden, Irving Milbury; Conductor, Howard Gilpatrick and Trustees, Edward R. McKeage, Wilfred B. Howland, George A. Sebra.

Carroll E. Garland, Financial Secretary.

Local 518, of Charleston, Ill., Observes 40th Year

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 518 of Charleston, Ill., observed its fortieth anniversary Saturday evening, March 16, with a supper and program given in the Union Hall, 510 Jackson Street.

Representatives of the lumber dealers, hardware dealers, and newspapers were present as well as out of town members from Paris, Oakland and Rantoul.

The committee supplied a well balanced menu which was enjoyed by all. The meal was concluded with an excellent brand of cigars. During the evening vocal and instrumental music was supplied by Don Stiff and William Giffin.

E. T. Chowning a charter member and past president of the Local was selected to take over the direction of the evening's program. Brother Chowning gave an interesting story of the organization of the Local in March, 1900. The officers' roll call of that first meeting was read and four of them were with us to answer present. Brother Chowning ably described the working conditions and compensation then and now.

The present officers are: E. A. Mock, president; Frank Kincade, vice-president; F. O. Huffman, financial secretary; Otis Level, recording secretary; E. T. Chowning, treasurer; Wm. O. Level, conductor; Maurice Muchmore, warden; W. R. Baker, Joe Hall and Elmer Goodman, trustees.

There are four charter members who still hold membership with the Local. The oldest members living are Asa Trenary 88, and Dan Downey 83. The youngest members are Russel Maxwell and William Level, each being 28.

The benefits of the organization, besides being able to secure good compensation and desirable working hours, is shown in the report that seven members are now on the pension list.

It is remarkable to note that in the forty years of its existence there has never been a strike called by the Local.

Local 518 takes the position that it is fair to all and asks that all be fair to it.

Otis Level, recording secretary.

Local 848, San Bruno, Cal., Marks Its 30th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 848, San Bruno, Cal., celebrated its thirtieth anniversary March 15 with a dinner for members and their wives at Venetian Villa at Hunters Point, San Francisco. We had a goodly attendance to partake of the fine food and enjoy the floor show and dancing.

Among our guests were Brother Joseph Cambiano, representing the general office; Brother Dave Ryan, secretary of the San Francisco District Council and California State Council and Brother U. S. Simonds, of Local 162 who is also our business agent and who acted as toastmaster for the evening.

During the festivities, Brother Simonds called upon Brother Mathias Drescher, who, with his brother Nicolas, are the only remaining charter members and presented "Mat" with one of our emblem rings for himself and brother, who is quite ill.

Brother Cambiano gave a short talk in which he congratulated the Local and a few of we oldtimers whom he has known for years, including President Pat Collins, Vice-President A. McDonnell, Secretary James Arney, Treasurer H. Magnuson and Brothers J. Dunlap, L. Traeger, J. E. McLeod, G. Magnuson, most of whom are charter members and others who took a bow.

Local 848 is reasonably proud of the place it occupies in the labor movement today as we lost nearly all our members during the depression and just managed to keep our charter.

The dinner was a grand success and all present said so.

Fraternally yours,

James Arney, Secretary.

Labor Supports its friends. Don't forget the advertisers in "THE CARPENTER."

Local 1268, Johnstown, N. Y., Observes its 38th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 1268, Johnstown, N. Y., celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary with a supper followed by a business meeting. After the meeting, a musical program was enjoyed. Six of our charter members were present and all enjoyed hearing them discuss the old days as they knew them and give us a history of our organization.

Fraternally yours,
Frank B. Mahl, Financial Secretary.

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A Brother Makes A Request For Your Opinion

Editor, The Carpenter:

This is addressed to the readers of The Carpenter.

I want to talk to you about a screen and storm door sash hanger. I have been carpentering for more than forty years during which time I have hung countless screen and storm sash using various kinds of hangers.

I must say that all the hangers I have used seemed very inadequate, hard and troublesome to put on, even on the first floor and above the second floor it is almost impossible to use them. In many instances they can't be used at all. Even when they can be reached, it requires considerable chiseling and fitting and then they look very unsightly, at the best.

For that reason I have given much thought and time to this subject and managed finally to perfect a hanger that overcomes all the above objections.

It can be used any place where there is a casing or mold edge where it can be fastened. This new hanger may be used from the inside as well or better than from the outside on the tenth or twentieth story as well as on the first. It is nailed on, no screws used and does not require measuring or fitting. It is a self-contained unit consisting of a bracket and a fitted hanger both working outward from the blind stop and thickness of material makes no difference. You can hang a thin screen and a ¼ inch storm sash on the same hanger and both fit against the blind stop. It works under projections even with the lower edge of the casting. When unhooking there is do danger of the top end swinging outward and getting away.

In view of the fact that this new hanger requires more material and is more difficult to make, it stands to reason that it will cost more to place it on the market, perhaps 30 to 35 cents a set. But, in my opinion, this new hanger will more than make up the difference in cost, time saved and convenience in putting on and the fact that it can be used practically anywhere.

Since it requires quite an outlay to get these hangers on the market I would like to have the opinion of the readers in regard to this idea and would be glad to have you tell me by letter or postcard your candid opinion. Would you buy this hanger at the difference in price? I would like a frank statement.

I have been a constant member of the Brotherhood for more than thirty-eight years.

Fraternally yours,
August C. Schnake,
633 W. Sixth St.
Centralia, Ill.

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Through the "Baby Budget Plan" of a Salt Lake City hospital, parents are not harassed with bills at the time of a child's arrival. Doctors furnish the names of prospective parents to the hospital, which sends them a letter describing a method of saving for the event. Those who take part receive a baby budget passbook in which is entered the date of each deposit and the total credit, so that the baby is paid for by regular advance installments over a period of time.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 265, of Longview, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary 265 of Longview, Texas sends a bit of yarn to the "Yarnin' Basket."

Saturday, February 24, we celebrated our fourth birthday at the Labor Temple with a chicken dinner, serving our families. Thirty-eight attended. Games rounded out a very enjoyable evening.

The serving committee included Mrs. George Dawden, Mrs. Dannie Brown, Mrs. A. A. Frick and Mrs. F. W. White. The committee for entertainment was Mrs. I. E. Jenkins and Mrs. J. H. Farnham.

Mrs. George Smith and Mrs. J. E. Jenkins received prizes for the evening.

If, at any time, any of our sisters are in our fair city they are welcome to visit at any time. We meet each Monday night at the Labor Temple.

Mrs. F. W. White, Secretary.

Auxiliary 152, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Auxiliary 152, of Minneapolis, Minn.

We are getting new members all the time and have several to initiate. We have a business meeting and social gathering each month.

Our fourteenth anniversary was celebrated in March with a dinner. Despite the stormy evening we had a good turnout.

We would appreciate letters from our sister auxiliaries and feel sure we would benefit from such contacts.

Mrs. Nellie Christianson, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 23 of St. Louis, Mo., Marks Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary 23 of St. Louis, Mo., celebrated its twenty-fourth birthday February 28, at Northwestern Hotel with luncheon and card party. There was a large gathering of auxiliary women. Two charter members were present, Mrs. Dora King, organizer, and Mrs. Jenny McQuitty, financial secretary.

Mrs. Mary E. Ryder, President of the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries as guest speaker gave a very inspiring talk. Mrs. R. E. McClanahan Secretary of the Auxiliaries Council, also a guest made a very complimentary talk. Other auxiliary visitors were Mrs. W. Ward of Milk Drivers' Auxiliary, and Mrs. C. Cain and Mrs. Moss of Laundry Workers. Congratulations from Women's Trade Union League were received.

Gifts of flowers from Mueller-Todt, florists, and from Mrs. Ryder and Mrs. McClanahan, and large birthday cake added much to the tables and party.

Vocal selections by Miss Carrie Deal Smith, accompanied by Mrs. Bonawitz, and recitations by Mrs. DeVault brought applause from the group who thoroughly enjoyed both.

Mrs. Ada Fritz, past president and chaplain, presented Mrs. King and Mrs. Fowler, president, with gifts from the auxiliary.

Mrs. Dan Raidt, entertainment chairman, and her committee are to be commended for their efforts to make pleasant an afternoon for the Carpenters' Auxiliary, as was February 28, voted the "Best Birthday Party of Them All."

Cards and bunco were played and many attendance prizes given out.

Mrs. A. J. Fowler.

Auxiliary 244, of San Jose, Cal.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The five officers of Auxiliary 244 of San Jose, Cal., formed the committee appointed to entertain the wives and delegates of the thirteenth annual convention of the District Council of Carpenters held in Civic Auditorium in February.

On the committee were Ellen Lauer, president; Thelma Jorgensen, treasurer; Laura Friesen, secretary and Gladys Garner, conductress.

They prepared a well-filled program for their guests which included luncheon, a reception and open house the first day, a bus trip to various points of interest and lunch Saturday with a dinner dance that evening.

The Auxiliary celebrated its tenth anniversary with a dinner dance March 15. We pieced and quilted a quilt and raffled it off to realize a nice sum.

A successful membership drive was held by dividing into two teams, the losing team entertaining the winners to luncheon and cards. Greetings to all.

Laura Friesen, Secretary.

Communists Routed in Garment Union, Dubinsky Declares

Declaring that Communists and "the disgruntled groups that trailed behind them" had been stripped of all influence in the affairs of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, David Dubinsky, president of the union, reported that only eight of the 1,147 posts filled through the votes of 100,000 I. L. G. W. U. members in this city had gone to Communists or their "camp followers."

Mr. Dubinsky characterized the defeat of the left wing forces as "a most impressive job of Spring house-cleaning."

Dismissal of 700,000 WPA Workers Planned by June 30

Approximately 700,000 persons will be dismissed from the WPA by June 30, Howard O. Hunter, deputy WPA commissioner, announced. The WPA rolls now total 2,321,000. The slash was scheduled to begin with 200,000 in April, Mr. Hunter said.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ____19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ____________________________________**Street**

City ________________________**State** ____________

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L. U. No.______, **City**______________ **State**______

It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 142

In our miscellaneous articles we have shown a variety of clamps for column forms, made either partly or altogether of wood. In showing these various methods of clamping column forms, we do not want to be understood as presenting them as methods approved by us. Our sole purpose is to present them for the consideration of the reader, and if he, as we have mentioned before, can improve them by modifications, that is his gain. But on the other hand, if he chooses to discard some or all of them, that is his unquestionable prerogative.

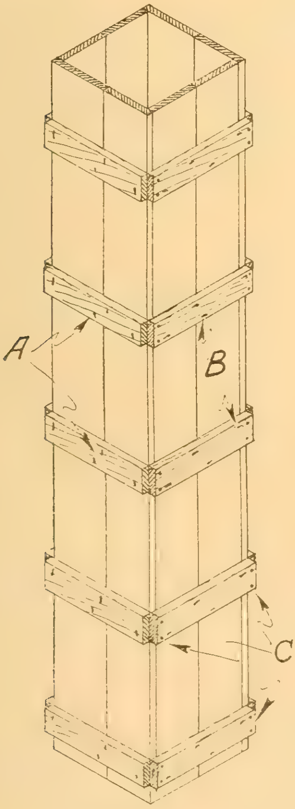

Fig. 1

The clamps and methods of clamping we are showing in this lesson are also intended for the consideration of the reader. The drawings are made from memory, and while they present good ideas of the actualities, they do not represent exact proportions. In other words, we are letting the form builder who uses these methods, adjust them to suit his individual needs. For example, a clamp that will hold a form for a short column, poured slowly, might not be strong enough to hold a column form, two or three or even four times as long, poured quickly. The form builder should never take things for granted; he should consider each individual case in connection with the circumstances surrounding it.

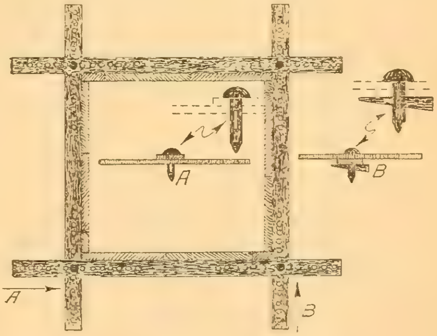

Fig. 2

The first illustration, Fig. 1, represents a short column form set up ready for the clamps. (In practice the clamps are seldom applied before the forms for the beams and joists are in place.) At A we are showing the nails clinched across the grain of the cleats, while at B they are clinched with the grain. At C the arrows point out the nails that hold the sections of the form together. The clinching and nailing referred to here, are mentioned to supplement what we had to say on these subjects in the last lesson.

Figure 2 shows a four-piece iron clamp especially suitable for holding forms for large columns, where the two-piece clamp would be too heavy to handle conveniently. The only adjustment this clamp provides is by the spacing of the holes. If the holes are spaced one-half inch, then the minimum adjustment will be one-half inch, but if the holes are spaced one inch, then the minimum adjustments will be one inch. Likewise the holes can be spaced two inches from center to center and in such a manner that they will hold forms for even number of inches, as 36 inches, 38 inches, 40 inches and so on up in order to meet almost any requirement for large columns. We are suggesting this because large columns are usually designed on the even numbers but not always. The detail at A shows a small scale and a larger scale section of the lock-pin, while at B two scales of the other section are shown with the key inserted. The detail at A shows the joint looking in the direction of the arrow at A, the main drawing, and the details at B shows it looking in the direction shown at B.

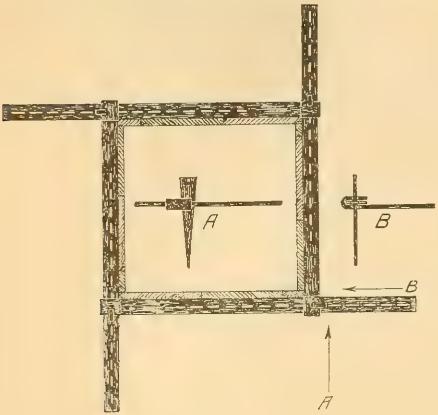

Fig. 3

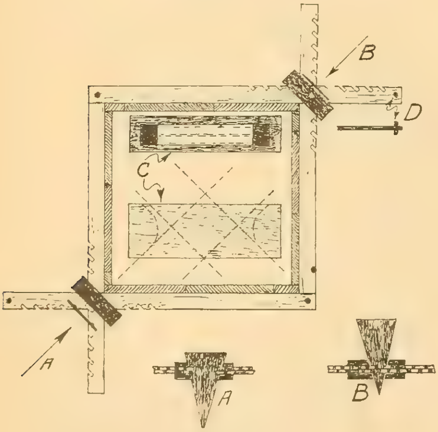

Fig. 4

Another four-piece clamp is shown by Fig. 3. Here, too, the detail at A shows the joint looking in the direction of the arrow shown at A, main drawing, and the detail at B shows it looking in the direction indicated at B. This clamp is easily adjusted, as a little study of the drawings will reveal. A key at each corner locks the clamp.

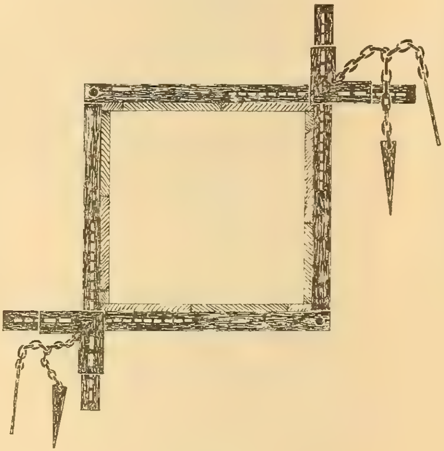

Fig. 5

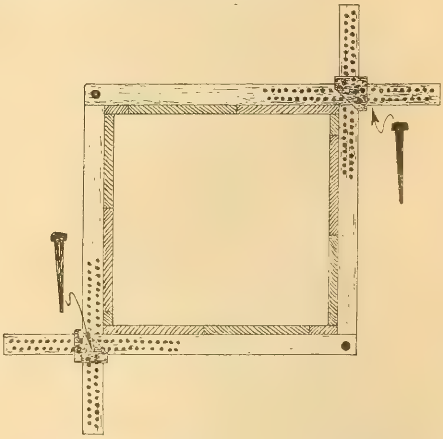

Fig. 6

Figure 4 shows an adjustable two-piece clamp. The detail marked A, shows the lock with the key inserted, looking in the direction of the arrow at A, main drawing, while the detail marked B, shows the lock looking in the direction indicated at B. At A and A the key is shown inserted to a three-fourth depth, while at B and B it is shown with a one-fourth insertion. Compare and study the two joints. At C we are showing two enlarged views of the lock. The upper is an elevation and the lower a plan. The dotted lines indicate the position of the arms of the clamp when in a locked position. At D the end pin is shown, which prevents the lock from slipping off when the clamps are handled.

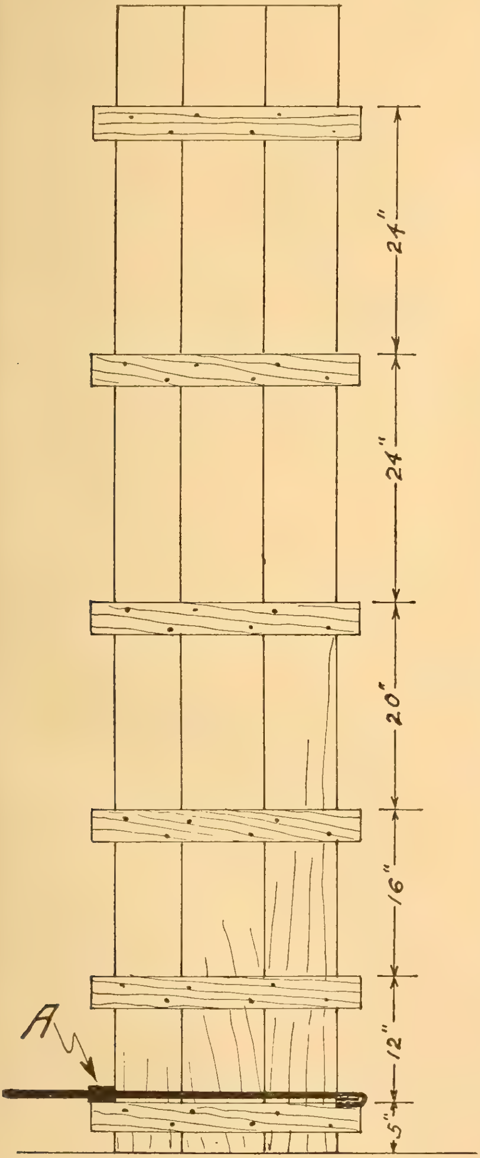

Fig. 7

Another two-piece clamp is shown by Fig. 5. Here the keys are secured to the locks by means of chains. A little study of the drawing will explain the workings of the clamp.

Figure 6 also shows a two-piece adjustable clamp. Here the joints are locked with a cut-nail key, which is shown on the drawing, somewhat enlarged. Each arm of the two pieces must be keyed with cut nails.

Figure 7 shows an elevation of a column with the cleats projecting about two and half inches. These projections provide supports for the clamps when they are put on, while the cleats themselves act as spacers. It will be noticed that the first clamp, which is pointed out in place at A, is about 5 inches above the base; the second, 12 inches above that; the third, 16 inches above the second, and so on, increasing 4 inches in every space until the 24-inch space is reached, which is the maximum distance for spacing clamps. This rule will hold good for columns up to a height of ten or twelve feet. If the columns are higher than that, then the rule should be applied to the upper ten or twelve feet; below that, if the concrete is to be poured quickly, a 12-inch spacing will be about right.

In the next lesson we will deal with forms for beams.

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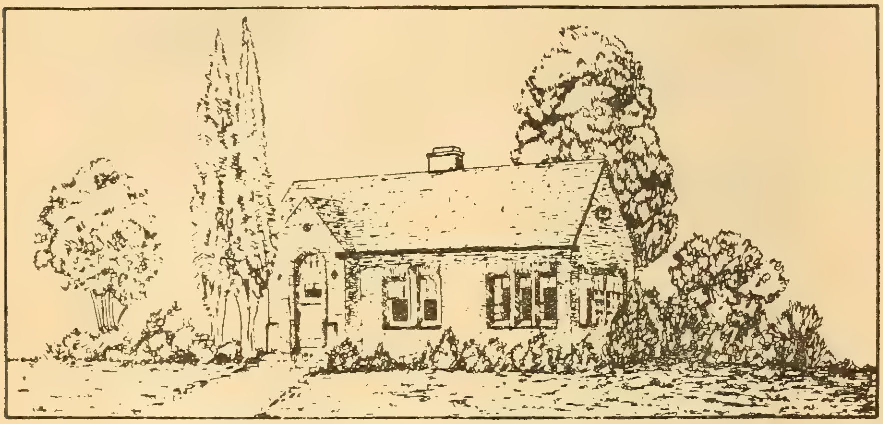
Introduction To Estimating

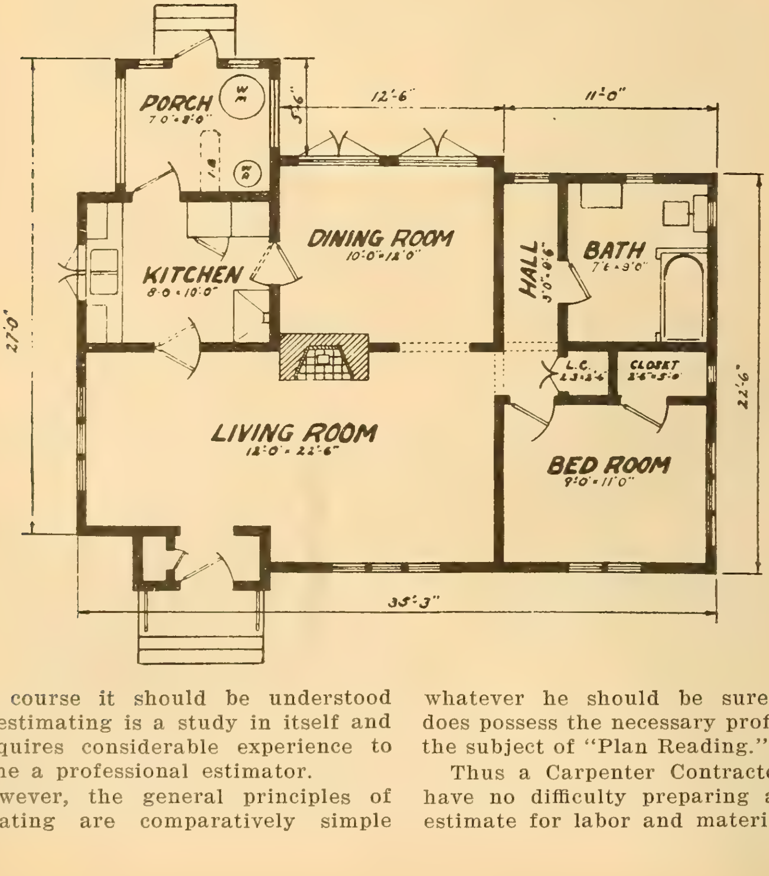
By L. Perth

The great Chinese philosopher, Confucius, once said: "If you are building a mountain and neglected to place the last shovelful of dirt on top of it, you have accomplished nothing." This illustrates thoroughness. Any undertaking if not completed amounts to little or nothing no matter how much time and effort was expended.

The students who have been earnestly studying the lessons on "Blue Print Reading" which have been running in the columns of The Carpenter for the last three years would feel that the job has not been completed unless they did acquire a working knowledge of estimating.

Estimating is one of the most important parts in the architect's or contractor's business, and upon the degree of correctness of the estimate depends whether the job will result in a profit or loss.




PORCH
7'0"×8'0"
W.H.
5'6"
12'-6"
11'-0"
DINING ROOM
10'0"×12'0"
HALL
3'0"×6'6"
BATH
7'6"×9'0"
KITCHEN
8'0×10'0"
L.C.
2'3×2'4
CLOSET
2'6×5'0
LIVING ROOM
12'0"×22'6"
BED ROOM
9'0"×11'0"
27'0"
22'6"
35'3"

Of course it should be understood that estimating is a study in itself and it requires considerable experience to become a professional estimator.

However, the general principles of estimating are comparatively simple and no special knowledge or training are required in order to be able to prepare an accurate estimate for a certain branch of the work. It goes without saying, however, that before one attempts to do any sort of estimating whatever he should be sure that he does possess the necessary proficiency in the subject of "Plan Reading."

Thus a Carpenter Contractor should have no difficulty preparing a reliable estimate for labor and materials entering into his branch of the work. By studying the plans and specifications he should be able to take off a list of lumber, rough, finish sash and doors, millwork, cabinet work, roofing, hardwood floors and trim. He should be equal to the task of arriving at a reliable figure as to the cost of labor required to perform the job. He also must know what the various incidentals will amount to, such as the purchase or rental of equipment, temporary water and power, Workmen's Compensation Insurance, Unemployment Reserve, Social Security Tax, Permits, Recording of instruments and various other items peculiar to a given locality.

The responsibilties confronting the General Contractor are still greater for it is his job to prepare a separate estimate for each trade—Excavation and Grading, Masonry, Carpentry, Roofing, Plastering, Electric wiring, Heating, Painting and Decorating and all other items which enter into the erection of the structure.

However, there is not anything under the sun too difficult for one who approaches his task with the noble spirit of determination and thoroughness.

The accompanying drawing represents a four room residence. Construction, frame and siding. Interior, plastered walls and ceilings. Roof, redwood shingles. Foundation, Concrete walls and piers. No basement. Fire place, common brick. Subfloor, common pine laid diagonally. Finish floors, oak except kitchen and bath, which have linoleum floors.

Since this drawing is an architectural sketch, i.e. containing the general plan with the principal dimensions and also a perspective of the house, it should not be difficult to develop the additional information necessary to prepare the desirable estimate.

"Carpentry—Materials and Labor" is the purpose of this lesson. The student should proceed with the foundation which is a concrete wall 6″ thick on the top and 10″ above the grade. The height of the finished floor from grade equals 2 feet 2 inches. The lot is level. Foundation bolts are spaced 6′0″ center to center. The mudsills are 2″ x 6″ Oregon pine. Pier caps 2″ x 6″ Redwood—foundation grade. Girders should be 4″ x 6″ Oregon pine spaced not over 7′0″ c.c. Floor joists 2″ x 6″ O.P. spaced 16″ C.C. Substructure must be properly braced wherever necessary. Suitable material must be used at the discretion of the student. The underpinning should be designed according to the practice of the particular locality. Subflooring—1″ x 6″ No. 2 Common O.P. laid diagonally.

All dimension lumber should be estimated in number of pieces, giving the proper length. Girders should be of such lengths which would permit the joists over the foundation piers without unnecessary cutting and waste. All floor joists should be doubled under bearing partitions.

Subflooring should be calculated in square feet adding about one-fifth of the total area for possible waste. This should be 1″ x 6″ No. 2 Common O.P.

Count the number of piers and this will give you the number of 2″ x 6″ redwood pier caps each 6 inches long.

Mudsills are estimated by the number of lineal feet. Care should be taken to call for the proper lengths to avoid unnecessary waste.

The substructure should be listed separately, since in many localities the Building Ordinances require the use of treated lumber as a measure for termite protection.

After all the material for the substructure has been taken off proceed with the superstructure.

Plates are 2″ x 4″ No. 1 Common O.P. Obtain the total length of all walls and partitions and multiply this by 3. Single plates for the bottom and double plates for the top.

Studs are 2″ x 4″ No. 2 Common O.P. spaced 16″ c.c. These should be ordered in specified lengths, all depending upon the height of the ceiling. The most economical length is 8′0″ which permits an 8′4″ ceiling, approximately. It must be remembered that all corners have 3 studs, and some are doubled at all openings.

Diagonal bracing and fire stops are of 2″ x 4″ O.P. Brace all corners at 45 degrees and every 25 feet of wall. Double headers over all openings 3′0″ and over. Ceiling joists 2″ x 4″ No. 1 Common O.P. 16″ c.c.

Roof framing lumber represents the next step. Roof pitch 5″ in 12″. Rafter 2″ x 4″ No. 1 Common o.p. Spaced 24″

c.c. Shingle lath 1″ x 4″ spaced according to weather exposure of shingles.

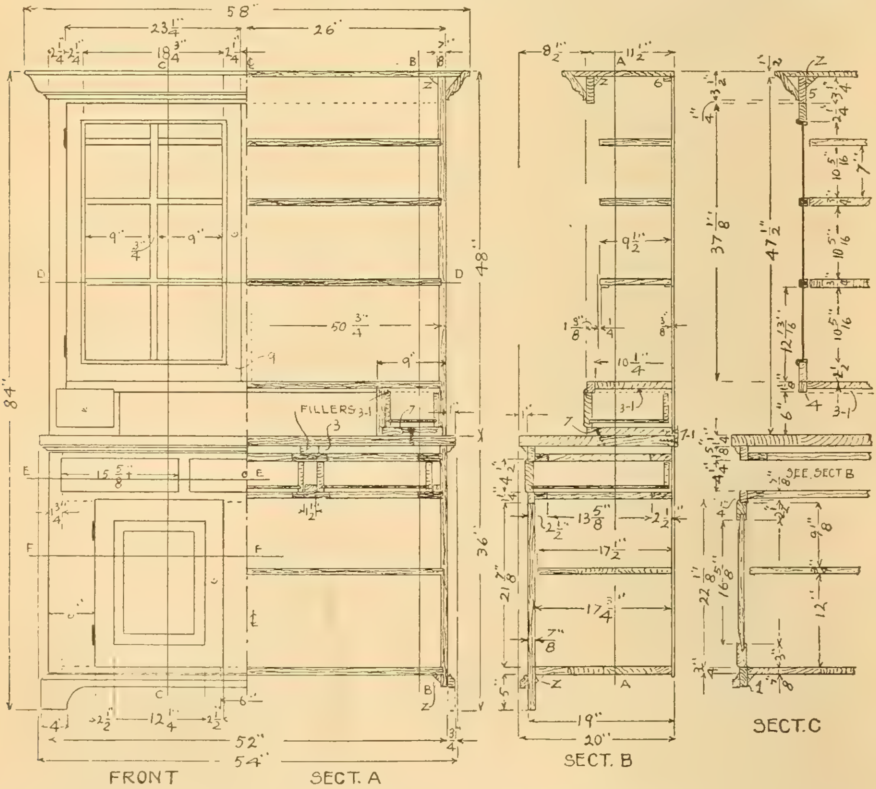
Prepare a list of Door and Windows. These are also at the discretion of the estimator. Double hung or Casements, number of lights and thickness. After the rough figures have been made these should be carefully checked with the drawings and the final lists prepared ready to go to the lumber yard.

◆

Dutch Cupboard Takes Place of Cabinet

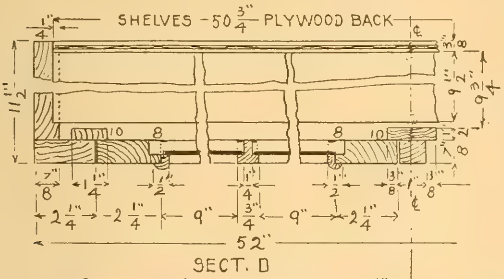
By Charles A. King

This cupboard, made of white pine, combines carpentry and cabinet making. It is intended in a measure to take the place of an enamelled modern cabinet which is an incongruous adjunct to a kitchen designed and made to suggest either the Early American or the Early Colonial motive. This cupboard was planned with due consideration to methods of construction and craftsmanship common in the late seventeenth and early eighteeneth centuries which are in a measure adapted to materials and methods of today.



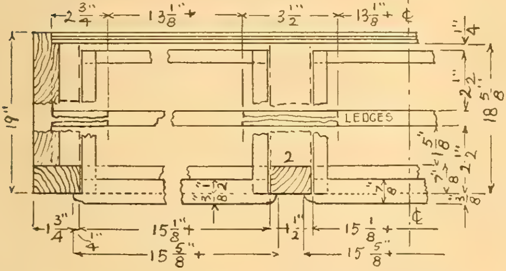
The cupboard should be built of thoroughly kiln dried white pine. While many old timers were particular in the selection of their material, others were content to use such boards as were available and would not discard a board simply because it had several knots. This easy going habit gives some excuse for the modern designer and craftsman who finds it convenient to be equally careless, and the craftsman who attempts to build this cupboard may suit himself in the selection of material for he may accept this authority to use either perfect or knotty boards as preferred. Also he may alter the over-all dimensions if he desires for details may be easily changed. If 13/16″ stock instead of ⅞″ stock is to be used, allowance may be easily be made.

We will get out the larger pieces first. The wide shelf, the top of the lower case, 1¼″ x 20– x 54″, should be of quarter sawn lumber if possible to reduce excessive warping. Glue and make dowel joints if one wide board cannot be found. Make the two ends ⅞″ x 18″ x 18⅛″ x 34¼″; cut ¼″ grooves to take the bottom shelf and the drawer frames. Design the shape of the feet to be made of the base and cut the bottom ends of the ends to conform to them but set back perhaps ⅛″ from the base profile. The two top case ends, ⅞″ x 10⅝″ x 47½″, should be rabbeted ¼″ x ⅜″ on the back inside corner to take the ⅜″ plywood back. Also groove or rabbet ¼″ deep for the shelves and the bottom board of the two small side drawers. For the true to type case the two lower shelves should coincide with the middle rails of the door; if adjustable shelves are preferred the grooves of these case shelves may be omitted and the holes bored 1″ between centers to receive stout screw eyes or shelf supporters. These holes must coincide in height measuring from the bottom.



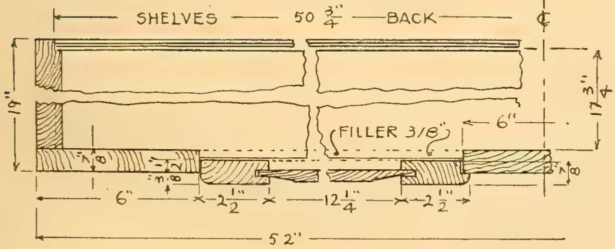
SHELVES – 50¾ – PLYWOOD BACK
¼″
11½″
3⅜
9½
9¾
½
⅞
10
8
8
10
⅞″
1¼″
½″
1¼″
½″
13⅛″
13″
2¼″
2¼″
9″
3¾″
9″
2¼″
52″

SECT. D



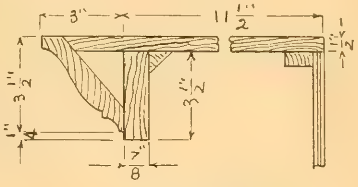
2¾″
13⅛″
3½
13⅛″
¼
19″
2½
18⅝
LEDGES
5⅛
2½
⅞
2
1¾″
¼″
15⅝″
½″
15⅝″
15⅝″
15⅝″

SECT. E DRAWER FRAMES



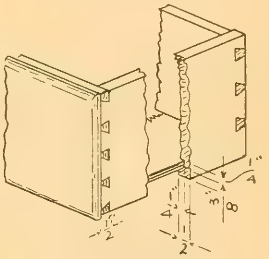
SHELVES 50¾″ BACK
19″
17¾″
FILLER 3/8″
6″
⅞
6″
2½″
12¼″
2½″
52″

SECT. F DOORS



3″
11½″
3½″
3½″
¼″
⅞″
½

DETAIL OF CORNICE

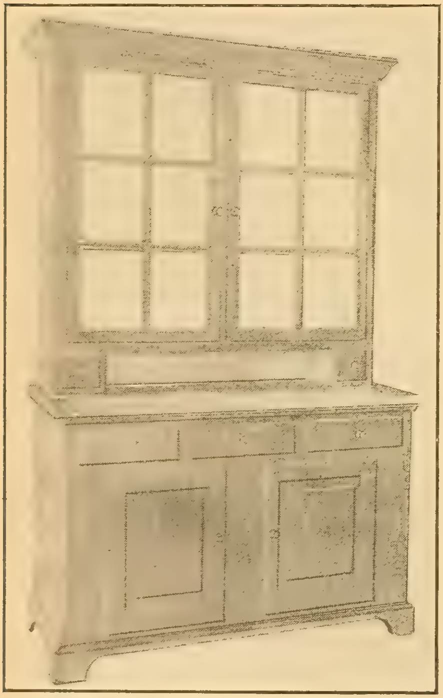


DETAIL OF DRAWERS

The bottom shelf of the lower case ⅞″ x 17¾″ x 50″ should be 18⅝″ wide to allow for the back by gluing a ⅞″ x 2½″ x 44″ facing on the front edge to be fitted between the side facings as at 1. Do not fasten until the facings are in place. Make the middle shelf ¾″ x 17½″ x 50¾″. The two back drawer frame rails should be ⅞″ x 2½″ x 50¾″, the front rails ⅞″ x 1⅝″ x 50¾″ to the faces of which should be glued facings ⅞″ x 1¼″ and 1⅝″ wide respectively to make frames 18⅝″ wide. Get out four ledges ⅞″ x 2¾″ and four middle ledges ⅞″ x 3½″ and all 15⅝″ long. Dowel and glue the frames together and make them square and straight across. Assemble the ends, shelf and drawer frames; place glue block at Z and be sure the case is square before doing this. From

⅜″ plywood make the back 30¼″ x 50¾″, or rather, verify dimensions by the assembled case. Nail the back in place. Make two end casings ⅞″ x 6″ x 34¾″; shape the bottom ends to conform to the foot of the base and get out the middle facing 6″ x 21⅞″. (Verify) Assemble the latter with dowels placed into the facings of the bottom of the lower drawer frame. Fit and assemble the facings 2, ⅞″ x 1½″ x 4¼″ by boring dowels or by driving nails or screws. Place 2″ furrings as at 3.

Work the top to size, nail it to the lower case ends where the top will cover the nails and drive 2¼″ screws through the top drawer frame into the top along the front and the end into the top. Get out the base ¾″ x5″; mold the top edge, fit to the shape of the feet, smooth face of case and miter and glue the base in place; fasten with screws driven from the back.



We have discussed the ends of the upper case so we will get out three shelves ¾″ x 9½″ x 50¾″, one case bottom ¾″ x 10¼″ x 50¾″ with a face edge ⅞″ x 1⅛″ as at 4. Next two small drawer case bottoms ⅞″ x 11⅛″ x 7¾″ and two sides ⅞″ x 11⅛″ x 6⅜″. These last and the bottom of the case will be rabbeted to take the small drawer case bottom; the tope of these sides will be nailed through the bottom of the upper case. Assemble the upper case. Make the back of ⅜″ plywood 50¾″ x 47½″ high, after verifying dimensions. The two front casings should be ⅞″ x 2¼″ x 47½″ with enough width allowance for safe working, say ⅛″ or less. Fit to the drawer opening at shelf 4 and to coincide with the thickness of the ends at the small drawer case. Place fillers 3-1 to guide the tops of the small drawers. Be sure the case is square and nail the back in place. Dowel the facia 5⅞″ x 3¼″ x 47½″ between the side casings and glue to the face of the ends as one piece, drawing the face joints together with clamps. Fit, glue and dowel ⅞″ x 37⅛″ piece and door-stop between doors. Smooth face and ends of case, fit cornice as suggested, place back nailing strip ½″ x 1″ as at 6, fit and nail ½″ top about 14″ x 57″ verify. Nail and place glue blocks Z. Set upper case in place as shown in Sect. D. These doors will be fitted flush with the upper case or rather set back 1 1/16″ or less. Dowel the joints of the door as at 9 and fit beads around the glass opening as shown before fitting the middle rails and muntins into it as at 8. Halve these rails and muntins where they join and fit them carefully against the glass bead. The doors of the lower case are shown in Sect. F. They will be dowel jointed before grooving for panels. These doors will project ⅜″ beyond the face of the case against which the front edge and top only will be fitted by a ¼″ x ⅝″ rabbet as shown. The round should be set back from the face of the door enough to show a very small fillet. The ½″ panels 13¼″ x 17⅝″ should be raised on about 1½″ to fit ¼″ grooves. In fitting the case door be sure the rabbet fits the face of the case closely. Stop the upper doors with ½″ x 1¼″ and 1¾″ strips which are so placed that the door will set a little back of the face of the case.

The drawer fronts will have a quarter round and a rabbeted lip like that of the doors. The bottom edge will have no rabbet. Dovetail all drawers. Get out the drawer fronts, sides, backs and ¼″ plywood bottoms as indicated in

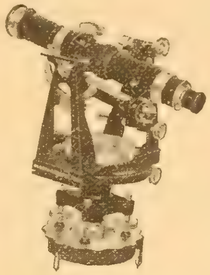
Detail of Drawers and in sections A and B. Be sure the fronts are of straight stock and that the dovetails are accurately laid out and made. Hang the doors with well designed 2½" or smaller hinges; fit locks or cupboard catches on the doors and simple brass or glass knobs on the drawers. Be sparing of adding embellishments for the most striking feature of furniture of this type is its simplicity.

Before finishing remove all finger marks and other blemishes and all trimmings. The interior may be painted a light blue, cream, green or gray as preferred. The outside, unless it is to be painted a dark brown or green or perhaps blue which the old timers occasionally used, should receive an oil finish rather than a gum finish like shellac or varnish which were seldom or never used earlier than the late eighteenth century. Boiled oil and ⅓ turpentine with a desert spoon full of japan to a pint of the mixture toned to a rich warm brown by mixing dry burnt umber, will excellently imitate the aging of white pine for a couple of centuries and is as nearly as possible the method of finish most favored by the old timers. It may be made of any desired tone by controlling the amount of color used or if a darker tone is desired Vandyke Brown may be added. Apply with a cloth, rub well into the wood and wipe dry with light pressure; work into corners with a skew shaped, chisel pointed piece of soft wood. Repeat this in three or four days and again the next week. If treated the same once or twice a year we shall have a piece with about the same finish seen upon old, well cherished heirlooms. Fasten to the lower case with screws and ⅛" iron straps as at 7 and 7-1. Replace trimmings, make glass beads and finish the same, and set glass with small brads.

New Level and Transit By Warren-Knight Co.

A new type of combination Level and Transit has recently been developed by the Warren-Knight Co. of Philadelphia. This instrument is known as the Transit-Level because it can be used like a transit for giving lines and grades, and for measuring angles, and like a level for leveling and adjusting.

This instrument is new and different. Some of the features have been patented, making them exclusive with this instrument.



Probably the most important fact of this model is the fact that the standards are of the ball bearing type, consisting of the usual V-shaped bearing, in which the cylindrical pivots of the telescope axle normally rest, and a larger Y bearing formed in the top of the standards to receive the telescope collars when the telescope is placed in the standards for making the telescope adjustments.

The general specifications of the Transit-Level are such as to make it an outstanding instrument in the low priced field. They include such features as a 22 power, 10" telescope with an unusually flat field and close focus, permitting a sharp reading as close as four feet; 120 degrees vertical arc; jewel mounted compass; horizontal circle with vernier reading to single minutes (this results in considerably greater accuracy than is possible in any other make of instrument of this type the manufacturers declare). The instrument is furnished with United States Standard Thread as recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Standards making it interchangeable with all standard thread tripods.

The Transit-Level is being used by engineers, contractors, carpenters, and builders in general building and construction work, but it is also being extensively used in municipalities, highway departments, etc. where accurate grades, lines and levels are essential. It is of particularly sturdy construction and its maintenance and repair costs are very much lower than those of a Transit.

A new descriptive circular pertaining to this model instrument has just been issued by the manufacturers and it is offered free to any of our readers.

The instrument is available in four models, both with and without compass and with and without vertical arc. The instrument weighs about 9½ pounds and is available with either solid leg tripod or extension leg tripod.

The manufacturers offer a liberal ten day free trial of this instrument to any reputable carpenter or organization without expense or obligation to purchase.

New Type "Stair Square"

Secretary Wensley of the Albany, N. Y. District Council of Carpenters sent us a clipping from the Times-Union of Albany, New York dated September 22nd, 1939 containing an account of a new type "stair square" designed and developed by Brother Angelo Sano, a member of Carpenters Local Union No. 117 of Albany, N. Y., and a neighbor of his, Mr. Edward Monfred, a civil engineer. We herewith publish the statement referred to:

A new type of "stair square," designed along the lines of "slideless slide rule" to assist carpenters in building stairways, has been developed by Angelo Sano, Albany contractor, and Edward Monfred, civil engineer.

After years of experimentation the new type of square was evolved by joint study and calculating by both men. They will soon apply for a patent.

Purpose of the new square, Mr. Monfred said yesterday, is to eliminate lengthy calculation and experimentation in marking stair winders at the "wells," or corners, where triangular-cut treads are required.

The short side of the square is marked off in inches, and the long side is marked off in fractions based on trignometry calculations and actual experiments on stair building.

Mr. Monfred said the square can be used to mark the proper cut on the winders in any stair well, irrespective of size or dimensions.

"Through our own practical use of the instrument," he added, "we have found it possible to cut and install the winders in one-third the time usually required, eliminate guess work on dimensions, avoid waste of building material, and obtain an accurate, perfect job."

The square is used in a manner similar to the regular carpenter's square. The long side, however, is marked off to conform to the dimension of the "well" and thereby enables the carpenter to cut the winder on the proper angle to secure accurate fittings.

No Such "Animal"

This letter brings up a roof-framing question:

"I have built a roof like the pencil drawing, and know how to get the 2-foot radius curve for the common rafters all right, but I can't figure out the radius for the hip rafter. I got the curve for the hip by putting the hip rafter in place and scribing it with a straight-edge held to the upper edges of the common rafters and slipping it from one end of the rafters to the other.

"Could you give a solution to this problem in the next issue of The Carpenter? I have several more roofs like this one to build and would like to have the problem solved before I start them. Besides that, your article might help some other carpenter or apprentice.

"I read all of your write-ups in The Carpenter and get a lot of good from them."

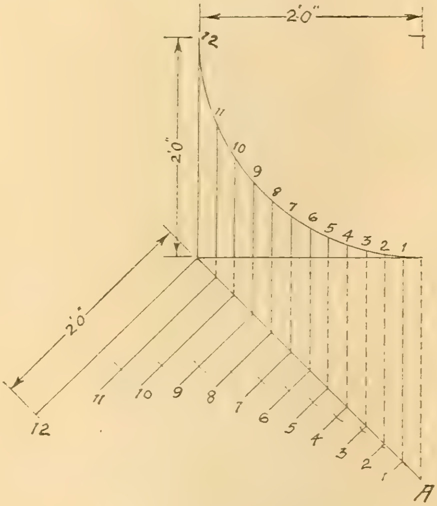


Fig. 1

Here is the solution:

The upper part of Fig. 1 is a diagram of the common rafter, the run of which we have divided into 12 equal parts. (Any number of equal parts can be used, the more the truer.) These points we have raised perpendicular to the base line, until they intersected with the common-rafter curve. At the bottom of the diagram we are showing the development of the hip curvature. First, we draw the base line of the hip on a 45-degree angle and drop the division points of the common rafter until they strike this line, as indicated by the dotted lines. At each of these intersecting points we draw a line perpendicular to the base of the hip, as shown on the diagram. Then, with a compass, we transfer the distance between the base line and curved line of each perpendicular line of the common rafter, to the respective perpendicular lines of the hip. In other words, we mark the perpendicular lines of the hip as long as the respective perpendicular lines of the common rafter.

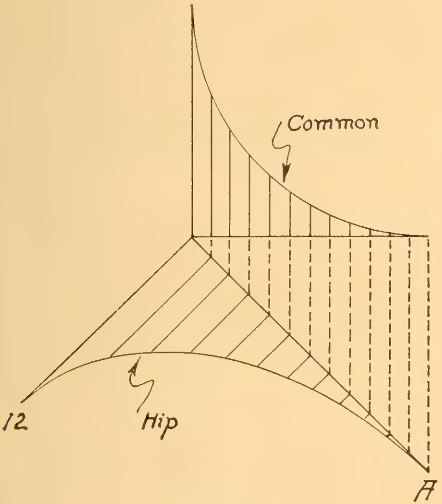


Fig. 2

Now draw a line from point A, crossing these marks, and stop at 12. The curvature between A and 12, is the curvature of the hip rafter.

Figure 2 shows the same diagram with the hip rafter fully developed. You will notice that the curvatures of the hip is not a true circle-curve, and therefore can not be obtained with a radius . . . Now read the title again.—H. H. Siegele.

New All-Purpose Hand Ax

The Util-Ax is the result of a serious attempt to meet the demand of professional craftsmen, home workers, farmers and devotees of the out of doors for a really fine and dependable light general purpose ax that will stand rough usage.

This ax has greater usefulness than any of similar size and weight, and far greater strength and ability to take punishment than any with a wooden handle. The claws at the grip form an excellent light pinch bar that has many uses besides drawing nails. The beak staple puller at the rear of the nailing face is a great convenience in drawing staples, in light wrecking, in opening boxes and similar work and in building and repairing wire fencing.

In manipulating clinch nails and staples the claw and beak have greater efficiency than the claw hammer; the entire tool being forged from one piece of tool steel. There is no danger of the handle breaking or becoming loose in the eye. Each part of the ax is tempered especially for its purpose and a stout leather sheath insures safety and ease in carrying.

The ax balances perfectly and the leather grip is just the right size and shape that gives the tool the "feel" demanded by the skilled worker. The manufacturer guarantees all parts of the ax. It is made by the Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.

Gypsum Announces New Asbestos Shingle Finish

The United States Gysum Company recently announced the release of "Glatex", a revolutionary new process finish for asbestos cement siding shingles. This is reported to be the greatest improvement in the asbestos cement industry in recent years. The finish is a permanent mineral glaze baked on and into the shingles at high temperature. Oil, grease, soot and other stains can be removed from this surface with soap and water; acids do not affect it. In use, the shingle will be practically self-cleaning like a fine china dish, but will not have the china's high gloss which would be objectionable in a sidewall material, according to the manufacturer.

The U. S. Gypsum Company has felt that in many industrial localities the asbestos cement shingles available to date soiled too quickly and offered no practical, permanent solution to the cleaning problem. For three years it worked to develop a lasting cleanable finish. This finish which it developed and named "Glatex" was first released in a limited commercial way in May of 1939. The acceptance was so overwhelming that it was necessary to greatly enlarge the plant before the product could be released generally.

The value of asbestos as a fireproofing agent is widely known and accepted. However, many architects and builders have agreed with the U. S. Gypsum Company that asbestos cement siding, even though it is fireproof, should have a permanently cleanable surface. Since the surface of "Glatex" is glazed and baked, it is cleanable and permanent. The initial cost of this product compares favorably with other sidewall materials, and the fact that "Glatex" will stay cleaner through the years, elminating the need for paint, makes it most attractive to the owner buying on a monthly basis, the company says.

"Glatex" is available in two designs—wavy edge and clapboard. The wavy edge is available in white, cascade green and silver brown, the clapboard in white alone. The wavy edge design is textured to resemble fine wood graining and the clapboard has a smooth surface.

Wants Information

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Can you give me any information or tell me where I can get directions for making a disappearing stairs?"

In 1925 we made a pencil sketch for a disappearing stairs and filed it away to be prepared later for The Carpepnter. When this request came we went through our files and it came to our rescue.

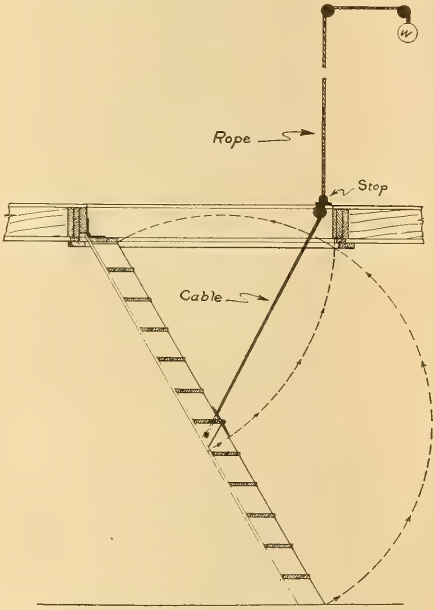


Fig. 1

Figure 1 shows a longitudinal section of a disappearing stairs that was built about 15 years ago. The flight is in two sections, joined by a pair of hinges and fastened to the header above by another pair of hinges, as we are showing on the drawing.

The arrows in the dotted lines show how the flight folds up and is lifted out of sight. The stairs are supported at the center joint by means of two cables, with stops, as indicated, fastened to them so that when the stairs are lowered, they will stop at the proper place. Above the stop there is a rope which runs through two pulleys and is fastened to a weight, which is marked, W. The cable shown in Fig. 1, is to the right of the stairs, going up.

Figure 2 shows the stairs folded up and in concealed position. The cable, rope and pulleys shown here are to the left of the stairs, going up. The stop on this cable is to adjusted that it will balance with the stop of the other cable. The suspending rope is used for lifting the stairs out of sight and for lowering. The weight of the other rope should be heavy enough to carry half the load. Provision must be made for fastening the rope, after the stairs are out of sight, so that it will hold it in place until it is to be lowered again. The arrows in the curved dotted lines show how the stairs unfold. —H. H. Siegele.

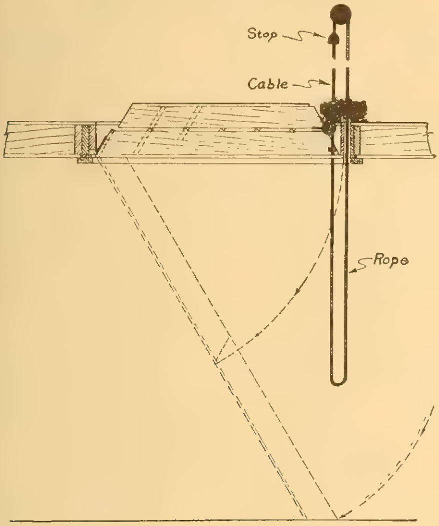


Fig. 2

Price Cut on Empire Adjustable Level

The Empire Level Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, announces a price reduction on their ever popular No. 151-E aluminum adjustable level. The Empire adjustable level is recognized for its high quality and extreme accurary, by carpenters in all parts of the world. It features the famous patented adjustable vial cases, which afford easy and quick repair of broken level glasses, right on the job, thus saving time and expense of sending level to the factory. Each vial case can be set to a plumb, level or 45 degree position, according to the preference of the owner. The No. 151-E level is made of strong aluminum alloy, die cast in a steel mould, and precision machined to an accuracy of 011”, thus, making a perfect straight edge. It is carefully designed for greatest strength with least weight, and has highly polished edges.

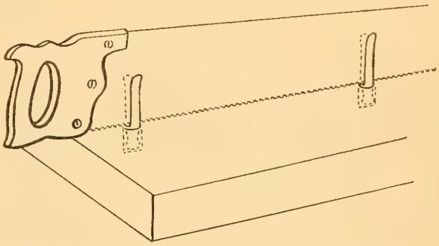
The adjustable level is a symbol of the high quality and fine workmanship found in the entire line of Empire Levels. The No. 151-E meets the approval of the most particular mechanics who demand the highest degree of leveling accuracy.

The new lower prices will make it easier for many Carpenters to buy one of these prized possessions for his toolkit.

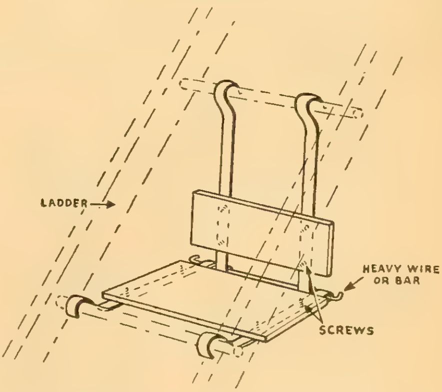
Two Ideas Submitted By Detroit Brother:

Editor, The Carpenter:

A handy saw holder (as illustrated) can be quickly and easily made with a couple of clothespins set head first in holes drilled in the work bench.



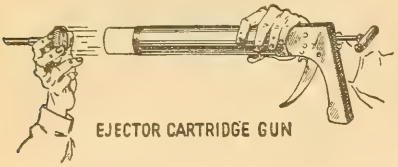
Another handy gadget is a platform that hooks onto a ladder to hold tools and stock while doing repair work.



Fraternally yours,
Stephen Kramerick, Detroit, Mich.

New Caulking Gun Has Automatic Ejector

No longer need caulking tubes stick in the barrel of your caulking gun, for this trouble has been overcome by The Kenmar Manufacturing Co., Albert & Martha Streets, Phila., manufacturers of caulking guns, in announcing their latest improvement, a caulking gun with an automatic cartridge ejector, which throws out the empty tubes as soon as the cap is removed to reload.



This not only speeds up the operation, but is as great a labor saver as the tube itself over bulk caulk.

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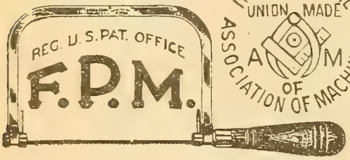
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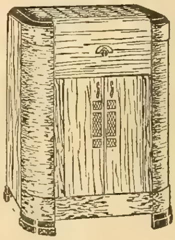

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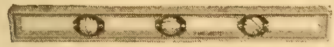

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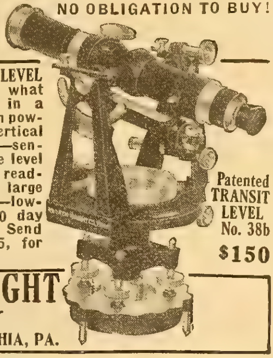

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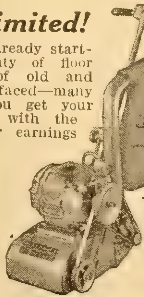

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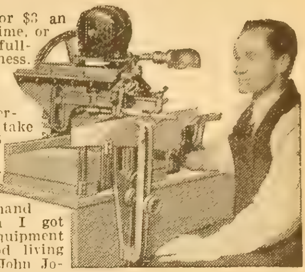

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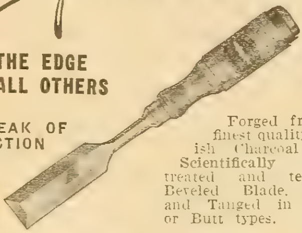

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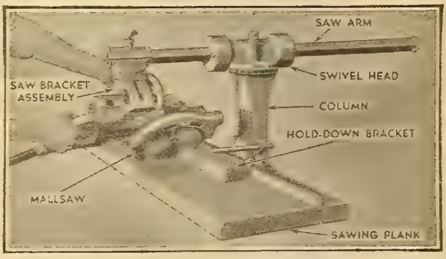

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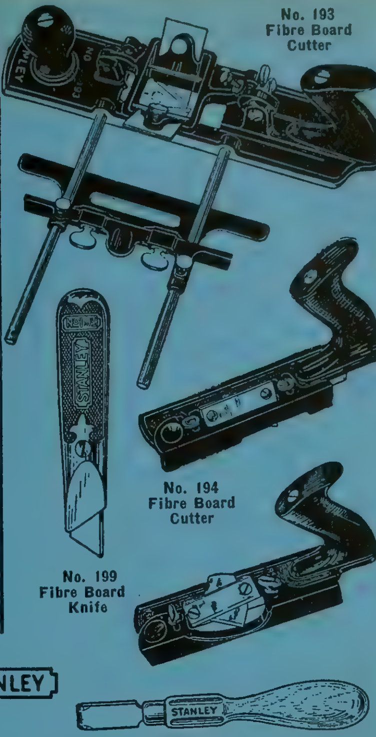

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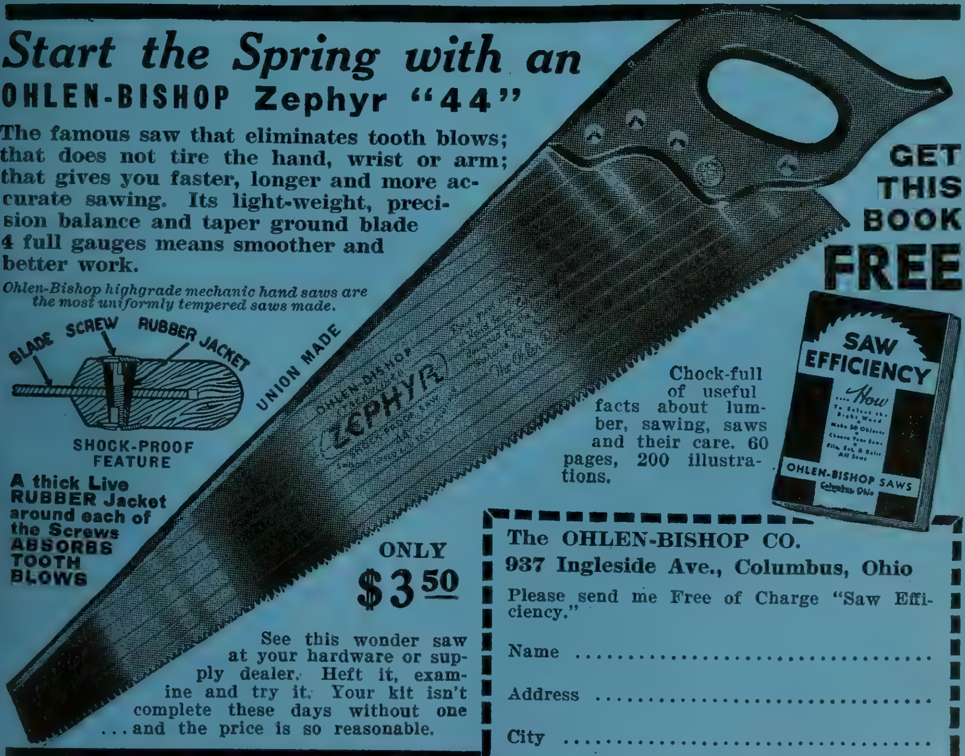

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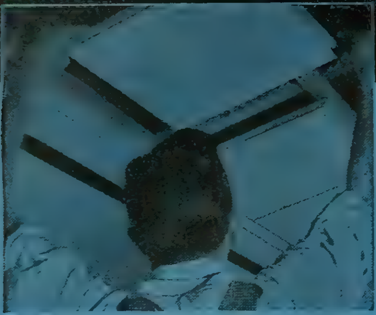

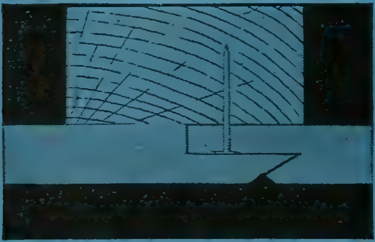

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The CARPENTER

A Hymn for Our Day

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war,
Out of the hate's increase,
Out of the lusts Thy saints
abhor,—
Lead us, O Prince of Peace!

Out of the scorn of race for race,
Out of the pride of clan,
Out of all limitings of grace,—
Lead us, O Son of Man!

Out of the grasping and the
greed,
Out of the selfish strife,
Out to the help our brothers
need,—
Lead us, O Bread of Life!

Out of the ways the brute may
know,
Out of the yoke and rod,
Out to the roads where God
would go,—
Lead us, O Son of God!

D. P. McGeachy
(Federal Council Bulletin)

June
1940

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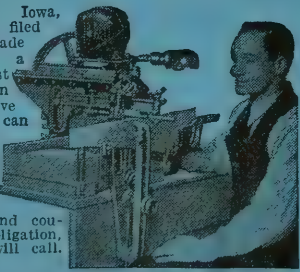

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"Stay Out of War"

THE American labor movement refuses to yield to the storm of war hysteria which is sweeping through the columns of the daily press. On May 15, before one of the largest press conferences he has ever faced in Washington, President William Green presented the position of the American Federation of Labor.

His statement, carefully prepared, reads as follows:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor expresses the feelings of all American workers when it condemns unreservedly the invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg by Nazi Germany.

"Our sympathy goes out to the innocent, peace-loving peoples of those nations who have been victimized by the superior force of Hitler's war machine.

"These latest explosions in Europe were not unexpected. We predicted last February that if Soviet Russia's invasion of Finland were successful the next victims of the Nazi-Soviet alliance would be Belgium, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries. We saw then, and it has become obvious now, that the purpose of the dictators of Germany and Russia is to seize every democratic nation and subjugate every free people in Europe.

"We in America are a peace-loving people. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor does not see how the entry of the United States into the European war would serve the cause of peace. On the contrary, we feel that if we steadfastly maintain our neutrality we will be in a better position to aid in the reconstruction of Europe when the war is over.

"On behalf of the workers of this country, we make the flat declaration that the United States should remain out of the war.

"We in America are devoted to the cause of freedom and democracy. We are shocked by what is going on in Europe. But we do not see how the cause of democracy could be furthered by our involvement in a foreign war.

"The opposite is true. Democracy and freedom on this earth would be jeopardized if the United States were to go to war.

"Our function as a nation should be and must be to safeguard and maintain peace and democracy in the Western Continent by maintaining strict neutrality regardless of our sympathies and feelings toward the victims of totalitarian aggression in Europe.

"Therefore, we recommend the following program:

"This country must quickly modernize and strengthen its defenses, taking advantage of the lessons in new military techniques which the present European war affords.

"We must not let emotion unbalance our clear thinking nor contribute to the development of war psychology. Rash and hysterical statements should especially be avoided by those in a position to influence public opinion.

"We must redouble our vigilance against treachery and the creation of "Trojan horse" organizations by Soviet and Nazi adherents in this country."

* * * * *

What is in store for the American people if this country should become involved in Europe's war is dramatically portrayed in an exhaustive report from the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, reviewing testimony taken during the past half dozen years on defense questions.

"If we allow ourselves to become engaged in the war in Europe as we did in the last war, one thing is certain, the liberties of the people will disappear," the report declared.

Legislation to set up a single authority to rule the nation—the so-called "M Plan," has already been drafted, the committee said, and added:

"If the proposed bills are enacted, they would take away the individual rights of every American citizen and convert this country, within a few days, into a totalitarian dictatorship.

"Why should we go to war to defend freedom if we must begin by destroying it with our own hands?"

Drive On To Destroy Labor Safeguards

UNDER cover of the war situation, reactionary employers have started a drive to break down Federal labor laws. They are getting the help of "brass hats" in the army and navy.

The campaign was brought into the open recently by David Lawrence, frequently termed a propagandist for anti-union business. In his newpaper column, Lawrence proposed wholesale wrecking of the labor safeguards.

The Wage-Hour Act, he said, would "have to be scrapped"; administration of the Wagner Act must be "summarily ended," and other social legislation, he urged, should be put in cold storage. He called for junking of limitations on the work-week despite the fact that 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 idle are still walking the streets.

The ink on Lawrence's column was hardly dry before a group of the nation's biggest shipbuilders trooped before the House Military Affairs Committee and demanded a program much like that outlined by Lawrence. They, too, asked that all labor reforms be put on ice.

In the face of evidence by A. F. of L. unions that plenty of jobless craftsmen are looking for work, the shipyard owners made the preposterous claim that they can't get enough skilled men and should be permitted to work their present forces unlimited hours without paying overtime rates.

Organized labor promptly scotched the agitation for such destruction of labor standards. President William Green of the A. F. of L. declared labor "will solidly oppose relaxing of the protective laws."

"There is no justification whatever for weakening of wage-hour standards, or any other safeguards that we have won after long struggles," he said. "We'll fight all attacks on these laws."

Spokesmen for the Department of Labor also made it clear they would resist the wrecking moves.

Reports are current that the steel companies, which recently lost a court fight against minimum wage scales fixed under the Walsh-Healey Act, are now trying to get an exemption under the guise of an "emergency."

The steel magnates are reported to be urging the navy admirals to go to bat for them, but officials of the Labor Department indicated they would oppose any attempt of the corporations to escape living up to the act.

Anti-Union Trio Under Fire Again

JAMES H. RAND, Jr., Henry Ford and Tom Girdler—three of America's most notorious labor baiters—are targets of new attacks by the National Labor Relations Board for their defiance of the Wagner Act.

The board went into action against the Remington-Rand corporation, headed by Rand, for failure to comply in full with a previous order, upheld by the Supreme Court, which commanded him to re-employ 4,000 members of the International Association of Machinists and other A. F. of L. unions.

They had been fired during a bitter strike at the corporation's plants which Rand tried to smash with his notorious "Mohawk Valley Formula," that included use of labor spies, professional thugs and strikebreakers, tear gas and clubbing, "back-to-work" movements and many other vicious assaults.

Rand failed to put all the 4,000 strikers back on the job, the unions charged, and the board assigned investigators to complete a checkup of the company's evasions following which contempt proceedings will then be launched against the management, it was indicated.

Meanwhile, A. F. of L. unions were engaged in a militant new struggle to force Rand to obey the Wagner Labor Act and deal with the regular unions. At Rand's factory in Tonawanda, N. Y., an A. F. of L. Federal Labor union re-established "airtight" picket lines after they had been broken up by police tear gas attacks. The strike was called after the management started discharging union officials.

At the Rand branch in Middletown, Conn., where A. F. of L. unions also have a powerful organization, the management made public threats to close the plant and move elsewhere.

A. F. of L. leaders charged this was an attempt to frighten workers out of the unions, but they predicted the employes would hold firm. Management attempts to set up new company unions, to replace a flock of "dummies" previously junked by Rand will also be vigorously fought, the union chiefs said.

They warned that if the corporation continues such tactics, new charges of violating the Wagner law will be filed with the Labor Board.

In the order against the Ford Motor Company, the motor magnate was directed to stop a campaign waged at his assembly plant in St. Louis, Mo., to crush the United Automobile Workers' Union. Reinstatement of 94 unionists with back pay from the time of their discharge three years ago was also decreed.

In addition, Ford was ordered to halt distribution among the employes of vicious anti-union pamphlets; break off all dealings with the "Liberty Legion of America," a company union, and bargain collectively with the bona fide union.

This new order follows a sensational report issued by a board trial examiner which told of sweeping terrorism practiced against union men by strong-arm gangs at Ford's factory in Dallas, Texas.

Girdler, who his fight before the Supreme Court against a board order requiring reinstatement of 5,000 union men at his Republic Steel plants, was put on the griddle for fighting unions at his "captive mines" in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

A board examiner, on completion of long hearings into anti-unionism at the mines, recommended that the company be compelled to dissolve its contract with a "dummy" known as the "Workmen's Brotherhood" and to repay to employes all dues checked off for the fake union since the Wagner Act went into effect over four years ago.

Meanwhile, the board set up machinery to collect back pay for the thousands of victims of Girdler's policies. It opened offices in four Ohio steel towns to receive claims for pay and reinstatement.

N. Y. Employer Fraud Exposed

A SAMPLE of the "ethics" which some business men practice in dealing with their government comes to light in a report to Governor H. H. Lehman, of New York, showing that employers had defrauded the state's compensation insurance fund by the simple process of juggling their books.

Bernard Botein, general attorney of the state insurance fund, declared that in two years, 475 of 687 employers whose records were "intensively" investigated had cheated the state out of $1,637,227 in premiums. It was in the most hazardous industries, where rates are highest, that the frauds occurred, Botein revealed.

"The manner of cheating, usually by a double set of books," he said, "was so transparent that it should have been immediately detected by honest and competent auditors."

Unfortunately, Botein added, some auditors were neither competent nor honest. On the contrary, they were bribed right and left by crooked employers, Botein said.

As explained by Botein, a small percentage of "unprincipled employers" cheated on premiums, and more scrupulous competitors were compelled to follow suit to stay in business.

"Some individuals," he said, "will cheat and defraud by any means which they feel reasonably sure will escape detection.

"The experience of the investigation indicates that this vicious minority runs a cycle which, in addition to payroll jugglng, includes tax evasion and the like.

"What was originally something illegal, from which one shrank, became less and less abhorrent and eventually an accepted business practice. True and accurate payroll returns became one of those conventional corners which unethical business men cut when it best suited their purpose.

"The brazenness with which corrupt bargains were consummated and the crude, haphazard methods used to cover up their tracks, bear testimony to the demoralization of business ethics."

Honest employers were victims of this skullduggery, Botein asserted, being compelled to pay higher insurance premiums than would be necessary if all employers played honest with the state's fund.

Botein disclosed that 211 employers have been prosecuted, of whom 189 have been convicted, two acquitted and 15 await trial. Twenty employes of the state fund have been convicted of accepting bribes, and 22 others have been dismissed or disciplined.

Technology and The Railroads

RAILROAD men and machines had their say before Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney's Monopoly Committee, as it continued the most important series of hearings it has held in more than a year of probing America's economic problems.

Is "technological progress"—improvement of productive machinery and methods—a cause or cure of unemployment, the deadliest danger today? If machines do destroy more jobs than they create, what can be done to change this situation?

For rail labor, the main spokesman was George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and former chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association. The rail management representatives were led by John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads.

The labor and management chieftains agreed on most points, but peppered the hearings with some lively tilts. They were enjoyed by a large audience, including the presidents and other officials of almost all the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations.

Thoroughly prepared for his job, Harrison began with a factual description of the amazing array of inventions and improvements which have put the railroads in the vanguard of technological progress since 1920—while the number of their employes fell from over 2,000,000 to less than 1,000,000.

"Tremendous increases and improvements" in the design and power of locomotives, electric and Diesel engines, "more miles between repairs," more freight per train in longer trains, higher speeds between terminals, track improvements, centralized traffic control, substitution of telephones for telegraph, hump yards and retarding devices, terminal consolidations, new shop machinery such as multiple planers, "pooled" passenger trains and mergers, steel cars eliminating maintenance, treatment of boiler water, 130-pound rail and treated ties, ditching and tamping machines, vast displacement of clerical workers by centralized and mechanized offices.

Those are only samples of the impressive array marshalled by Harrison to show how progress on the railroads has wiped out jobs. Even the watchmen, whose jobs would seem among those least likely to be threatened by modern developments, were fired by scores when grade crossings were done away with.

Then Harrison presented 19 "exhibits" of charts and tables of figures. The first showed that the total of railroad stocks and bonds has stayed almost the same since 1921, at a level of about $18,000,000,000. In other words, practically no new capital has been invested in the railroads.

But, according to the second exhibit, the railroads from 1921 through 1938 spent $9,649,385,414 on "additions and betterments." They "plowed back" that huge sum out of their earnings into their track and equipment. Much of that nearly ten billion dollars was spent to substitute machines for men.

As a result, rail owners gained, while rail labor lost. But the owners never mention that $9,649,385,414 when talking about their profits!

The next eight exhibits gave detailed facts and figures about the improved machines and methods which Harrison had generally described. Then came a table of the number of railroad employes and their pay, from 1920 through 1939.

From this table, Harrison and J. H. Parmelee, statistician for the A.A.R., drew sharply different conclusions.

The table, compiled from Interstate Commerce Commission records, showed that the number of Class I railroad employes was more than cut in half from 1920 to 1939, falling from 2,022,832 to 987,943. The total rail pay in 1939 was $1,863,503.

Dividing that total pay by 987,943, Parmelee "proved" that the "average pay" of railroad employes in 1939 was $1,886. That is the hoary hoax he has perpetrated so often before, and which has been exposed repeatedly.

Harrison politely but firmly pointed out that the I. C. C. got the 987,943 figure by taking the number of employes who worked for the railroads on one particular day in the middle of each of the 12 months in 1939, then adding these 12 figures and dividing the total by 12, to get the average.

Of course, other employes worked for the railroads on the other 353 days of 1939, and Harrison proved from the I. C. C. records that more than 1,325,000 rail employes, instead of 987,943, shared in the total $1,863,503,000 payroll that year.

Parmelee simply "forgot" about 339,000 of the rail workers, and thus reached his fictitious figure of "average railroad pay." He also forgot to mention that the truth of that "average wage" figure is denied by the I. C. C. itself.

Harrison then pointed out that the Railroad Retirement Board, which has the only complete record of railroad pay envelopes, found that the average pay of rail employes is only a little more than $1,300 a year, and that in a whole year 130,000 of them were paid an average of only $50.

Next, he showed that railroad operating revenues fell from an "index" level of 100 in 1920 to 64.7 in 1939, but the total pay of the carriers' employes fell still more, from 100 to 50.6. That proves, Harrison explained, that "railroad labor is constantly getting a smaller share of each rail revenue dollar."

Another exhibit revealed that, for each $1 paid to railroad employes, the carriers took in $1.68 revenues in 1920 and $2.14 in 1939. In the latter year, therefore, the employes produced 15 per cent more revenue for each $1 of wages.

Other tables and charts gave similar pictures of increased production and showed there might be more railroad jobs if the carriers had made some improvements needed to meet competition from other forms of transport.

Particularly, he declared, the railroads should have gone in for "smaller, lighter, more frequent trains," which would provide more jobs and give shippers and the public the kind of service they want. "We are losing by sticking to long, heavy, infrequent trains," which drive traffic to trucks, he said.

This is one of the subjects on which rail labor and management disagree, Harrison told the committee.

Harrison warned that railroad unemployment is only part of the job per wage dollar, and the production "per railroad employe" was shown to be up 54 per cent since 1921.

Finally, Harrison came to what he called "the crux of my testimony—the decrease in employment opportunities on the Class I railroads during the years from 1921 to 1939." This was a group of exhibits which led to the conclusion that "there would be 63 per cent more railroad jobs than there are today," if 622,000 rail jobs had not been destroyed by "technological improvements and efficiency."

Nevertheless, Harrison said, railroad labor is not trying to stand in the way of progress, and believes there is an answer to this problem which the country must solve or face serious trouble.

"I do not want to be an alarmist waving a red flag," he said. "I try to keep my feet on the ground, and I think I have done so. But we must put more of the income of industry into the hands of the mass of the people, or we will dry up the sources of our capitalist system.

"For, after all, as Lincoln said, capital is only the product of yesterday's labor."

Among definite suggestions made by Harrison were these:

"Working hours on the railroads should be reduced from 56 and 48 a week to something like the 40-hour week required in other industries by the Wage-Hour Law.

"Congress should stop the government subsidization of competing carriers, such as trucks, buses, and inland waterways."

Blacksmiths Celebrate 50th Year

October, 1890, was an important date for the blacksmiths of the United States. During that month a number of blacksmiths local unions organized in railroad shops around the country, mostly in the southeast, met at Atlanta and united under the name of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in 1897. In 1901 the union admitted helpers and in 1919 took over the Brotherhood of Drop Forgers, the combined union taking the name International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

This year the Brotherhood is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, which President Roy Horn announced will be observed at meetings of the organization's local lodges throughout the United States and Canada. Incidentally President Horn and Secretary-Treasurer William F. Kramer were recently re-elected without opposition by a membership referendum. Mr. Horn has completed 14 years as president and Kramer 31 years as secretary-treasurer.

President Horn, who has been with the union for 40 out of 50 years, in reviewing some of the highlights of the Brotherhood's history, pointed out that as early as 1859 a "Grand Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths" was organized but passed from existence in 1877. In 1889 a local of blacksmiths was formed in Atlanta which survived and joined with other locals in forming the international organization in 1890.

"The road we've traveled hasn't been an easy one and we have had many severe struggles, but have survived them all," Horn declared. "Today we have contracts with all the railroads in Canada and nearly all in the United States.

"We also have agreements in many fields of manufacturing, on construction projects, in forge plants, hardware factories, transit lines, navy yards, mines, quarries, car-building shops and other industries. Of course, we're not resting on our laurels. We're starting on our second half-century with the intention of bringing the banner of unionism to all of our craft in the United States and Canada."

Five Million Farmers Say "Stay Out!"

By JACOB H. TAYLOR
Farm Secretary, National Council for Prevention of War

RURAL AMERICA holds fast to one abiding principle—the United States must keep out of wars in foreign countries.

National and state conventions of organized farm groups in their recent fall and winter sessions expressed in resolutions the deliberative intent of the farmers and showed not only that the farmers insist on keeping free from war involvement abroad but further insist upon putting up every possible barrier to this end.

The National Grange with more than a million members in 36 states, not only reaffirmed its long-time aggressive peace policy but recommended new protective measures in its Seventy-third Annual Convention held at Peoria, Illinois, last November.

The Grange, while supporting sound and efficient national defense, believes in peace between nations and opposes armed participation in Europe's troubles; believes participation in the present war will endanger democracy; believes we can and must stay out of this war and is convinced that only a blunder on the part of the Administration, Congress or the people can now involve America.

On this thesis, the Grange supports the principle of a popular referendum on war except in case of invasion; insists war profits be eliminated; condemns the Industrial Mobilization Plan, stating that:

"This Plan contemplates complete regimentation, and it is the Constitutional right of the people to know in advance the regulations and restrictions which will be imposed under the provisions of this plan.

"Therefore be it resolved, That the National Grange recommends:

"A full discussion in Congress of all the provisions of the Industrial Mobilization Plan which directly or indirectly call for the control and regulation of the civilian population during an emergency due to the imminence of war or in time of war;

"That full representation be accorded to agriculture on the boards, bureaus and commissions set up under the Industrial Mobilization Plan, which affect American farms and farmers;

"That the provisions of the Industrial Mobilization Plan which would apply to agriculture in the event of war be made immediately available to the farmers of the country for study."

Endorsement by the Convention of National Master Louis J. Taber's address indicates firm determination of the farmers behind the leadership of Mr. Taber, whose position leaves no room for compromise on the issue of keeping America out of war. He said in his address to the Convention:

"With the exception of the sessions of 1917 and 1918 during the World War, we face the greatest responsibility in the history of organized agriculture. America must keep free from entanglements.

"It is time for America . . . to proclaim in thunderous tones our determination not to be entangled in foreign affairs. America must remain neutral in this conflict whether it is confined to the present nations involved, or should unhappily engulf other neutral powers.

"This is a solemn hour, not only for agriculture and America, but for all mankind. By utterance, by resolution, and by the power of our government, every influence that is possible should bet set in motion to help promote world peace.

"Speaking for the American farmer, it can be stated that although his prices are low and he needs increased income, he wants no added dollars if they come to him stained with human blood. It is time to proclaim that only a blunder on the part of our statesmen and diplomats can entangle this nation in the present conflict across the seas."

When the national Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America met in their Annual Convention at Omaha, Nebraska, November 20, 1939, they spoke in no uncertain terms on questions of war and peace. They urge the government to be neutral in action and spirit and oppose government or private credit to nations engaged in war or corporations engaged in war trade. They want government monopoly of armament and munitions plants; pledge unwavering support of the Bill of Rights; oppose entrance of this country in any war on foreign soil; urge their officers to cooperate with other organizations to mobilize peace sentiment; want the President to join with other neutrals in calling belligerents to the council table and warn against our being engulfed in war by propaganda. ?

The American Farm Bureau Federation in its annual national convention, December 7, 1939, adopted a strong resolution that shows its membership's recognition of the evils of our steadily mounting war economy.

"Serious as our domestic problems are" they declared, "still today the greatest problem of all is the maintenance of peace with the other nations of the world. Consistent with the responsibilities of a great Christian nation our country must maintain peace. Military and naval armaments must be limited to a size which will meet the reasonable requirements of national defense. In these days of national turmoil reason must not be dissipated in expenditures for unnecessary implements of war. On the contrary, our national assets must be conserved for creative and reproductive purposes."

Farmers have a way of showing that they mean what they say. A good illustration is the case of the South Dakota farmers whose attitude on holding the arms embargo was properly represented by all but one of their delegation in Congress during the special session. This exception was put on the carpet in a resolution by District No. 1 of the South Dakota Farmers Union which demanded "an explanation from Senator Gurney as to why he changed his mind in regard to the repeal of the neutrality law."

The Montana Farmers Union declares: "We wish to reaffirm our stand for peace with the world and urge that every means possible be used to maintain the neutrality of the United States in this European crisis; to preserve our democracy and use our strength when this war ends to lend a hand to those countries destroyed and exhausted when this war terminates."

California Farmers want, first, no foreign war without a referendum to and approval by the people, and second, should the calamity occur, stop profiteering in war materials with the government taking over immediately the manufacturing of such materials.

These expressions are samples of nation-wide farmer attitude. As the official action of over five million farmers represented in their organization groups, and coming as they do after the fight against repeal of the arms embargo, they leave no doubt in the minds of the members of Congress and the Administration as to the determined peace attitude of the farmers of America.

Facing *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

LABOR knows all too well that a "fifth column" already has been established in this country by the enemies of the United States, the enemies of freedom and the enemies of democracy.

This penetration of our national loyalty—the first line of defense of any country—is not the work of the Nazis but of their co-partners in international crime, the Communists.

Their "Trojan Horse" tactics have enabled the Communists to capture control of the CIO and to dominate its policies.

There are still about a million working men and women who have retained their membership in the CIO. The large majority of these workers are loyal Americans. But their leaders for the most part are not. And these leaders are now doing their utmost to undermine the loyalty of American workers.

Lest this indictment appear to sweeping to those unwilling to face the facts squarely, we are prepared to present abundant and indisputable evidence to support our charges.

First, the Communist Party in the United States fully supports, commends and approves the program and policies of the CIO and its leader, John L. Lewis. Every issue of the Daily Workers and other Communist publications attests to this truth.

Secondly, the policy and the program of the CIO now practically coincides with the policy and program of the Communist Party in the United States.

Thirdly, the CIO maintains friendly and cooperative relations with the Communist-dominated labor movements in Mexico and Cuba which openly denounce the United States as "imperialistic" and praise the "peace policies" of Soviet Russia.

Fourthly, despite any number of shrill denials, the fact remains that the CIO is honeycombed with Communists who hate everything that the United States stands for and whose first allegiance is to Soviet Russia.

Fifthly, you can search the records and fail to find a single instance of any statement by John L. Lewis denouncing Soviet Russia or Nazi Germany in the past two years, but you will find numerous statements and speeches denouncing President Roosevelt and deriding many other outstanding leaders of our country.

If we were to go on with this enumeration we would run out of numbers. There is a wealth of evidence that may appear merely coincidental to the uninitiated but which is deeply significant.

For instance, the moment the Communist Party turns its propaganda guns on J. Edgar Hoover for investigating Red activities, we find John L. Lewis and his CIO underlings screaming to high heaven against the chief of the "G" men for fancied invasions of "civil liberties."

For instance, when President Roosevelt forthrightly spoke out in public against the brutal, inhuman policies of Soviet Russia, the Communist Party undertook a campaign of villification against the President. So did John L. Lewis and every Red-infested CIO union.

For instance, the Communists started clamoring for the establishment of a labor party in this country to embrace all the malcontents and to further this end formed front organizations among misguided youths, radical Negroes, share-croppers, pensioners and such like. Presto, John L. Lewis does the same thing.

We could go on citing such instances indefinitely. But what we want to emphasize is not the evidence but the fact that with the aid of the CIO the Communist Party has succeeded in mobilizing a "fifth column" in this country of greater proportions and of more potential danger than the traitorous groups which in Czecho-Slovakia, Austria and Norway betrayed their homeland to the Nazis.

We are not trying to exaggerate the danger. Why did Mayor La Guardia make concessions to the CIO Transport Workers Union in New York City in violation of his own publicly stated understanding of the Civil Service laws? Because of the fear of sabotage in the subways by Communist agents in this union.

Read the testimony before the Dies Committee as to the dangers to the national defense from the activities of Communist agents in the CIO National Maritime Union and in the CIO Communications Union which includes radio operators aboard American ships.

To be alert to these dangers, to take measures to safeguard our country from Communist penetration, to keep all activities of Communist agents here under the closest scrutiny—this is not Red-baiting but sheer common-sense precaution for our national defense.

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New York Building Trades Consider Wage Scale For Small Homes

A uniform wage scale on small home construction jobs was considered at a conference of union officials at the Building and Construction Trades Council of New York.

The plan was submitted by Michael J. Colleran, president of the Operative Plasterers International Association of the United States and Canada.

After the conference, Thomas A. Murray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council, said:

"The meeting had as its outstanding purpose the stimulation of a wider purchase by the average man of one and two-family houses, with which government, builders, organized labor, and, indeed, every section of the population is in accord.

"The representatives of the building trades unions look forward to a meeting in the near future with builders of one and two family homes to discuss the plan conceived by organized labor."

Officials of the Building and Construction Trades Department who attended the conference made it clear the proposed new scale would not apply to large building construction but only to the home construction field which is mostly unorganized now.

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Every Worker Is Entitled To Pension

THE new Social Security Act which became effective January 1 extended old age and survivors pensions to a large number of persons who were excluded from the coverage of the original law and liberalized pension payments. But there still remain hundreds of thousands of workers, equal in rights to those entitled to pensions, who are barred by Congress from the benefits prescribed by the law.

There are no classes in the United States, but when Congress enacts legislation barring certain groups from the Federal old age pension system, it would seem that Congress itself, by legislative fiat, establishes at least two classes of workers. In the first class are those who are given security in old age by a Federal pension. In the second class are those who are barred from security in their old age by denying them a Federal pension.

The legislative program of the American Federation of Labor to remedy this gross injustice in the Social Security Act was definitely set forth by the 1939 convention of the Federation in a declaration demanding the extension of old age pensions to agricultural workers, domestics, and employes of religious, charitable and educational institutions.

On the specific subject of old age insurance coverage, the convention said:

"The Advisory Council on Social Security, a committee composed of representatives of labor, employers and the public, after careful study, recommended that the employes of private non-profit religious, charitable, and educational institutions excluded from old age insurance should be brought under coverage immediately; that maritime employment be included; that farm and domestic employes should be covered if administratively possible by January 1, 1940; and that the old age insurance program should be extended as soon as feasible to include other groups not now covered, studies being made of the problems involved including self-employed persons and governmental employes.

"In the current amendments to the Social Security Act, the officers and members of crews on American vessels except those whose contracts are entered into abroad and who never touch at an American port in the course of their employment, are included in the provisions for old age benefits. However, all persons engaged in the fishing industry are exempt from this provision, except persons in salmon and halibut fishing and officers and members of crews of fishing vessels of more than ten tons. Inclusion of all fishermen will be easier when the program is expanded to cover self-employed persons or independent contractors.

"The extension of coverage is important because the old age insurance system is compulsory for workers who are included and no provision is made for refunding payments made by workers who are covered for a few years but not long enough to become fully insured individuals.

"The present law requires earnings of at least $50 in each of half the quarters elapsing after 1936 or after the quarter in which the insured person became 21 years of age, whichever is later, up to the quarter in which he became 65 or died. If more than 80 quarters have elapsed he must have at least 40 quarters of covered employment.

"Over a period of years an unfair hardship will be created for workers who shift from covered to non-covered employment. Thus, if a man works half the year in agricultural employment he must have industrial work in both the other quarters of the year regularly for twenty years, whereas if all his work had been in industrial employment, ten years of labor would have made him a fully insured individual.

"If a man worked steadily for 15 years, from age 21 to 36, half the time in industrial and half in agricultural employment, and received industrial wages of $100 a month for 6 months of each year, his industrial wages of $600 a year would amount to $9000. From this he would have paid in old-age insurance taxes from 1 per cent to 3 per cent per year or an amount between $90 and $270. Yet if he became incapacitated for further industrial work at the age of 36 or became a farmer full time and had no more covered employment, he would have only 30 quarters of coverage and would not be eligible for the insurance benefits at 65.

"Another man starting work at the same time at age 21, earning only $200 a year for total employment for 10 years, if it were so spaced that he earned $50 in each quarter, would have total earnings of $2000 in the 40 quarters on which he would have paid $20 to $60 taxes. At the age of 65 he would be eligible for insurance benefits, even though he never worked again after age 31.

"Such inequities will affect all workers who move from covered to non-covered employment. The only fair solution is to bring all kinds of employment into coverage so that the worker will not lose his equity in the insurance system when he changes his type of work.

"The Social Security Board in its proposals for changes to the act stated its belief that it was administratively feasible to extend the coverage of old-age insurance widely. The Board recommended that the exclusion which the original law had of 'agricultural labor' be modified by defining agricultural labor so that it would clearly cover only the services of a farm hand employed by a small farmer to do the ordinary work connected with a farm.

"The Board anticipated that even this exclusion could be eliminated eventually, though perhaps only when the administrative problems of including all farmers and self-employed persons are worked out. In the meantime, however, the Board believed that excluding farm labor on large-scale farms, semi-industrial in character, increased rather than diminished the administrative difficulties.

"In spite of this clear statement from the Board and from the Advisory Council which had studied the problem, the industrial farms and employers' groups which mask under the name of farm organizations were successful in having the term 'agricultural labor' defined so broadly as to exclude from coverage many industrial laborers, carpenters, bookkeepers, truckers, etc., whose work is only very incidentally related to bona fide farm labor. The American Federation of Labor must continue to fight this injustice and to secure the extension of coverage to all agricultural workers.

"The same problems are involved in the exclusion of domestic labor in which field there is a considerable amount of shifting from covered to non-covered employment. The Social Security Board as well as the Advisory Council recommended the inclusion of domestic service. The American Federation of Labor believes this extension of coverage should be made immmediately.

"Similar reasons impel us to declare for the extension of coverage to employes of religious, educational and charitable organizations. The argument that these organizations care for their own employes usually applies only to a few persons in the organizations, such as ministers or teachers. The office workers, janitors, and other employes are seldom protected. There is no justification for this limitation of the security program.

"The system of old-age insurance will fall short of serving the purpose for which it was designed until all types of work are included. The American Federation of Labor believes all workers, not just favored groups, should have security in their old age. We are pledged to work toward that goal.

"The inclusion of employes of certain government instrumentalities, and maritime employes in this year's amendments is a step in the right direction.

The next step should be to include agricultural workers, domestic service and employes of non-profit organizations. The inclusion of all self-employed workers up to the first $3000 of earnings a year should come as soon as feasible to make the system complete."

Unionism Sound, C. of C. Told

MORE than 400 Philadelphia industrialists and members of the Chamber of Commerce who attended a recent monthly meeting of the Industrial Relations Association to hear an advertised speech on how to maintain satisfactory industrial relations, heard what should be good for their souls.

The speaker, William L. Batt, president of the SKF Industries, Inc., an outstanding industrialist and chairman of the board of the American Management Association, put the peace formula in four words: "Deal with a union," and added:

"The idea of organized labor is sound. Collective bargaining as a guarantee to labor is here to stay.

"The Wagner Act may be modified in some respects, but its main features will be retained. I don't get nearly as worried about the act as many people, for in the long run the right will come out."

Batt said that, under no circumstances, could he be induced to go back to the old methods of dealing with individual employes, adding:

"We're much better off dealing with labor organized under sound leadership, meeting management similarly organized.

"When labor is organized to the point where it doesn't have to spend all its time organizing, then we inevitably approach a basis for sound collective bargaining.

"But when we spend our time, as we have done, knocking unions down as soon as they're set up, then, naturally, unions have to spend all their time organizing."

Business men who are "trying to turn back the clock" were told they are "blind to their own best interests."

"I wonder if it is wise for business to sit tight and wait for a change of government that may not occur— when it would be wiser for business to begin at home and clean its own house?

"Many believe the competitive system of private capital is doomed. On the other hand, there are those who close their eyes to recent developments, both here and abroad. If the system is to continue, some of our methods must change.

"The legislative pendulum will swing still further in the direction of security for average people."

500 New Members Initiated In Washington, D. C., At Mass Ritual

In one of the largest mass initiations of its kind 500 newly unionized carpenters received their membership cards from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at ceremonies in Carpenters Hall, Washington, D. C.

Before receiving his blue journeyman's card each new member had to take part in a ritual which included the phrase: "The Brotherhood does not recognize the Communist Party as a political organization."

Oaths were administered en masse by William J. Kelly, of Pittsburgh, who is a member of the general executive board in charge of the District chapter of the Brotherhood.

Six hundred more new members who could not be accommodated at the first ritual were to be initiated in June, Kelly declared. The new membership, announced for the first time since a special union drive began among unorganized home industry carpenters three months ago, will swell the Brotherhood's total to some 4,000 members in Washington, D. C.

Child Labor Law Snares Sugar Industry

FOUR years ago the late Senator Edward P. Costigan of Colorado and Congressman Marvin Jones of Texas wrote and secured enactment of legislation designed to improve conditions in the sugar industry.

Included are very reasonable labor regulations. One is that children under 14 years of age may not be employed in the fields, and that children between 14 and 16 may not be employed for more than eight hours daily.

The act provides that violators of the labor provisions shall be deprived of substantial crop control benefits.

That the authors of the bill did an excellent job is revealed by a Department of Agriculture statement that a number of Louisiana cane sugar planters are in danger of losing several hundred thousand dollars in benefits because they employed under-age children. The check of one large planter who has been drawing down about $225,000 a year has been held up since last summer, and there is every likelihood that he will lose the money unless Congres comes to his rescue, officials declared and one added:

"The Department of Agriculture has no option in the matter. The law conditions benefits upon compliance with all its provisions. When an employer violates the labor section, he disqualifies himself for government subsidies."

Legislation has been introduced which throws out a lifeline to planters who are tripped up by the labor regulations. It provides that employers shall not be penalized for employing under-age children unless it is demonstrated they did so "knowingly and willfully."

When it is proven that the law has been deliberately violated, the Ellender-Cummings bill levies a fine of $5 for every day a child is illegally employed. The bill is made retroactive to cover all crops since 1937. That would save the frightened Louisiana planters.

Department of Agriculture officials said these proposals pull the teeth of the Jones-Costigan Act and make its labor safeguards a dead letter. To prove that the law has been "knowingly and willfully" violated, they contended, would be an impossibility.

The Louisiana planter who stands to lose $225,000 on last year's crop is charged with having employed a colored girl under 14 years. Department officials feel that the penalty is too severe for the offense. They are inclined to favor a specific fine, but much larger than is proposed by the Ellender-Cummings measure.

They also insist that the burden of proving "willful" violations should be eliminated, contending it would make the beet and cane sugar fields a happy hunting ground for exploiters of child labor.

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Defining World's "isms":

Socialism: You have two cows; you give one to your neighbor.

Communism: You have two cows; you give both to the government and the government gives you what milk it thinks necessary.

Fascism: You keep the cows, give the milk to the government, and the government sells it back to you.

Naziism: The government takes you and takes the cows.

New Dealism: The government shoots one of the cows, milks the other one, and pours the milk down the sewer.

Capitalism: You sell one cow and buy a bull.

Echo of Teapot Dome

THRICE within the last 20 years the Standard Oil Company of California almost had within its clutches "the most valuable square mile of territory in the world"—the immensely rich Elk Hills oil lands in California.

But its prolonged fight to gain and retain that property ended in failure recently when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that it belongs to the Federal government and, in addition, cleared the way for Uncle Sam to collect the tidy sum of $6,214,102 for oil illegally taken by the company.

Back of the prosy legal proceedings thus terminated is a highly dramatic story of a battle between a little band of government clerks and minor officials and the giant corporation.

It begins shortly after the Civil War, when Congress turned over to California two sections of every township of public land, to help the state establish a public school system.

The grant specifically stipulated that "mineral bearing" land could not be claimed by the state.

At that time nobody suspected that under California soil were immense deposits of oil, and the Elk Hills property was among other parcels of land transferred.

Fortunately for the government but unfortunately for Standard Oil, an unknown government surveyor believed the land contained mineral, and so wrote on his map. He proved to be a good guesser.

Standard Oil leased the land from the state and in 1919 began to pump oil. The corporation was under the impression that it had removed all doubt over its right to exploit the property when it obtained an "O. K." from Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior in the Harding cabinet, who became notorious for his part in the Teapot Dome scandal and later served a term in jail on bribery charges.

But along came the devastating exposure of oil scandals by former Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana. He questioned Standard Oil's title to Elk Hills.

Just before President Roosevelt took office Charles C. Moore, then commissioner of public lands, prepared a ruling sustaining Standard Oil's claims. Before this action could be made final, President Roosevelt called back into Federal service Louis R. Glavis, who had distinguished himself previously as an investigator in the famous Ballinger-Pinchot controversy and had taken a leading role in keeping a bunch of crooks from getting possession of $200,000,000 of government coal lands in Alaska.

Glavis became investigator for the Department of the Interior and immediately gave his attention to the Elk Hills case. He persuaded Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to cancel Moore's decision. Standard Oil rushed into court and four years of bitter legal fighting followed.

Lower courts ruled that Standard Oil was a trespasser and liable to the government for damages for oil illegally extracted. The final chapter was written recently when the highest tribunal in the land refused to review that verdict.

So Standard Oil must pick up its belongings and write a substantial check in favor of Uncle Sam.

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It never occurs to a boy of eighteen that someday he will be as dumb as his father.

Workers All Unionists In Sweden

"IN OUR country the unionization of workers is accepted as a self-evident necessity, so much so there is no talk about it."

Anders Headberg, of Sweden, one of the leading figures of the co-operative movement in Europe and secretary of the Wholesale Co-Operatives in his country, smiled as he thus answered Senator George W. Norris when he appeared recently before the Senate Committee on Agriculture to discuss Norris' bill which would permit the Farm Credit Administration to lend through its co-op banks to "farm co-operatives" of which as much as 49 per cent of industrial workers were members.

The co-op banks will lend to "farm co-operatives" only if the entire membership is composed of active farmers.

"Our workers are all unionized," Hedberg said, as he referred to the Swedish co-ops which now operate flour mills, oil crushing plants, boot and shoe factories, a plant which manufacturers electric bulbs and retail establishments. "We pay a wage scale higher than paid by our competitors, both because we want to be model employers and because we want the best workers."

Hedberg told how the co-operative movement developed when farmers first united to market their milk and to buy necessities, how the banks would not give them credit, how they saved pennies, how their retail and wholesale business developed and how they then attacked monopolies, particularly that in the electric bulb field.

In Europe, electric bulbs were manufactured by an international syndicate which owned plants in various countries and which had its head office in Geneva.

"We knew the price they were charging was too high and we only asked a reasonable price, because we desire to go into business only when we can be of service to the community," he said. "We are glad to patronize business as long as it is reasonable and fair.

"But I went to Geneva and they laughed at me and when I said we would build our own plant, they laughed again and said they would dump bulbs in Sweden and crush us.

"I told them that would be fine if they would give us the bulbs, but when they would not consider making a fair price, I went back home and we built our own small plant.

"Then the trust cut the price of its bulbs from 37 to 27 cents and when we got our bulbs on the market at a fair price of 22 cents, they dropped their price to compete with us. They are still in business and still selling, just as we are, but at a fair price."

Hedberg said they realized they had to find and employ a manager, "with high technical skill and one who cared to do things for such a vague thing as 'the welfare of society.'" They found him and succeeded despite very costly patent suits.

The Sewdish co-ops now have sufficient cash reserves to not need the banks, they operate their own savings departments, they do not even need anti-trust laws because they control monopolies by competition.

They have just bought a small factory, Hedberg said, to manufacture plows and threshing machines.

He said they did not suffer as the Americans did from the panic of 1929, neither did they have tremendous price increases, and they skipped entirely the depression of 1937 and 1938.

Randolph and the Negro Congress

(In the following article A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL), gives his reasons for refusing to stand for re-election as president of the National Negro Congress and for severing all relations with that organization:)

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

I AM convinced that until the stigma of the Communist Front is wiped from the National Negro Congress it will never rally the masses of the Negro people.

The procedure, conduct and policies of the Negro Congress, as set up in this third national meeting, will make its influence in the affairs of the American Negroes, short lived. The American Negroes will not long follow any organization which accepts dictation and control from the Communist Party. The American Negro will not long follow any organization which accepts dictation and control from any white organization.

In the last national Executive Committee meeting in New York City, Brother John P. Davis was authorized to go out and borrow $1000 to help put the Third Congress over. He informed me that he had borrowed it and mentioned the name of a man. I was given no specific identity of the man. What was the source of this money? The delegates to the Congress should know. Because whatever is the source of the money with which the Congress is run, will also be the source of its ideas, policies and control.

It is a well known fact that most of the contributions to this Congress, expressed by the Secretary, Mr. Davis, are from CIO unions. Is this the reason why the Congress is taking the CIO line?

In an Executive Committee meeting in New York City, Mr. Davis informed it that the Communist Party contributed $100 a month to the Congress. Is this the reason why the Congress refuses to attempt to make plain to the American people that it is not a Communist Front? These questions should be definitely and unequivocally answered.

When I was asked in a Committee meeting in New York to visit some unions, or sign a letter to be sent to certain unions for funds, I refused, because I am unalterably opposed to having a Negro organization, which is supposed to be fighting the battles of the race, depending for its main income upon a source outside of the Negro people themselves.

I am opposed to the National Negro Congress depending upon the Communist or CIO for its financial maintenance, because I am opposed to the Congress being dominated by either the Communists or the CIO. The Congress should be uncontrolled and responsible to no one but the Negro people. But it will not be uncontroled and responsible to no one but the Negro people unless the Negro people supply the money for its maintenance.

Now, there is nothing against the Congress receiving contributions from unions, but it is dangerous business where there is a split in the labor movement, for it to receive practically the major funds, upon which its existence depends, from unions on one side of the fence. It is bound to make the Congress biased toward one side, and thereby, destroy the united front and mass character of the Congress, because it will no longer be able to rally the Negro workers in the A. F. of L.

When the National Negro Congress loses its independence, it loses its soul, and has no further reason for being. It also forfeits and betrays the faith and confidence of the Negro masses. It will shatter the hopes and aspirations of the Negro people who yearn and pray for the Negro Congress not to sell out either to labor or capital, Communists or Republicans or Democrats.

Since the trend of the National Negro Congress is obviously toward domination by the Communists and the CIO, I would not stand for reelection for President.

I quit the Congress because I was opposed to linking it up with Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political mouthpiece of the CIO, since this was a departure from the original minimum program upon which there could be general agreement and a sound basis for rallying the Negro masses.

I quit the Congress because I was opposed to it, or its officials, expressing sympathy for the Soviet Union, which is the death prison where democracy and liberty have walked their "last mile" and where shocking "blood purges" wipe out any and all persons who express any dissenting opinions from Dictator Stalin.

The Negro people must beware of all subtle forms of Communist propaganda poison to save themselves from destruction. It seems to be beyond the realm of debate that the Negro people cannot afford to add to the handicap of being black, the handicap of being red.

August Run-Off Election Policy Changed By National Labor Relations Board

Under pressure of public opinion, the National Labor Relations Board suddenly reversed its regulations for run-off elections and acceded to AFL demands for a fair system.

From now on, the Board ruled, when two unions contest an election and neither succeeds in polling a majority, they will both go on the ballot in the run-off election.

Heretofore the practice has been to drop the union receiving the smaller number of votes from the ballot and to leave the workers no choice between the other union and no union.

This practice was condemned bitterly by many AFL organizations and public protests against it were repeatedly made.

An example of how unjust the former regulation was in its application is found in the Consumers Power case, which is still in the courts. In that election the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers polled close to a thousand votes, the CIO union got just a few more but neither union achieved a majority because several hundred workers voted for no union. In arranging for the run-off election, the NLRB decided the workers must choose between the CIO union and no union, dropping the I. B. E. W. from the ballot. The I. B. E. W. refused to abide by this unfair condition and carried the issue to the courts.

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From San Francisco comes this surprising bit of news:

California gold production in 1939, according to the State Bureau of Mines, was $49,213,500, the largest since the bonanza days of 1862.

For Protection of Housewives

WIVES who must make a wage earner's pay envelope stretch as far as possible have a particular interest in a bill on which a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee has just completed hearings.

The bill would authorize Uncle Sam's Bureau of Standards to test products and set up "U. S. Consumer Standards of quality and performance." Manufacturers whose products meet three standards could say so on their labels.

Then a housewife or other consumer could look at the label on sheets, hosiery, shoes, kitchen utensils and other products, and tell whether they are "Grade A" or "B" or "C" as determined by the government's scientists and testing experts. For example, a label on an automobile tire would show it is of a construction and quality that will wear a definite minimum number of miles.

Moreover, as all products of the same "standard" would have the same quality, the consumer could simply compare the prices of various manufacturers and stores, and thus make sure of getting the most for his or her money.

There is no way to make such reliable comparisons now, because consumers have to depend on exaggerated and deceptive claims of advertisers and salesmen. Uncle Sam stopped depending on such claims long ago, and for many years the government has guided its buying by Bureau of Standards tests. The bill would make this guide available to the public.

An example of what this would mean to both consumers and manufacturers was recently revealed to Senator O'Mahoney's Monopoly Committee by a tooth paste manufacturer.

He testified that, before he went into this business, he spent several years studying dentifrices and obtaining information about them from dentists, medical scientists, and the Bureau of Standards. He was determined to produce the best possible tooth paste, one that would benefit instead of injure teeth.

Finally he got a "formula" approved by all the authorities, and went into production, but his real troubles began when he tried to sell his tooth paste.

He said he found that a half-dozen big manufacturers had got a practical monopoly of the tooth paste market by spending millions of dollars on advertising. By the sheer power of money, they forced dealers and consumers to buy their product, regardless of its quality or the truth of their advertising claims.

This small manufacturer did not have the money to compete with that expensive advertising, but he said he could have sold his tooth paste if he had some way to convince the public of its superior quality and safety.

If there had been "U. S. Consumer Standards," backed by the government as proposed in the Boren bill, the manufacturer declared, people could have looked at the label on his product, seen just what they were getting, and got it at a lower price than the inferior but more expensive advertised tooth pastes.

Testimony urging passage of the Boren bill was given at the House committee's hearings by Lyman J. Briggs, director of the National Bureau of Standards, by the Consumers' Union, the League of Women Shoppers and other groups.

Masks Removed From Anti-Labor Groups

THE day of reckoning for anti-labor terrorist organizations masking as patriotic or citizens' groups but in reality only fronts for labor-hating employers on the Pacific coast, is near.

After extensive investigations into the activities of armed vigilantes and other mob and strong-arm tactics to crush labor organizations, governmental agencies have served notice that such practices must stop. At the same various unions launched a counter-attack in several states.

The National Labor Relations Board has gone into action against a group of them in California. It issued a complaint naming five employers' puppet organizations as being in league to break down bona fide unionism.

Those accused were Southern Californians, Inc.; Neutral Thousands, Inc.; the Employes' Advisory Service, the California Canvas Jobbers' Club and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles.

Southern Californians masqueraded as societies devoted to "promoting harmony" between employers and workers, the complaint pointed out, while the Employes' Advisory Service operated ostensibly as a job-placement agency.

Actually these three outfits, together with the other two listed in the complaint, were declared by the board to be engaged in a conspiracy to break unions by every possible means.

Among methods they used, according to the complaint, were planting of labor spies in unions, intimidation of employers to resist unions, formation of secret societies to break strikes, and mobilization of "back-to-work" movements.

They also operated strikebreaking agencies and organized "company unions," with which employers signed closed shop pacts to freeze out legitimate unions, the complaint asserted.

All of these tactics, the board said, were used by the five organizations to help four southern California awning, tent and garden furniture companies destroy the A. F. of L. Upholsterers' Union and the CIO Textile Workers' Union, both of which had made headway among the firms' employes. Board hearings to bring all these facts to light are to start in Los Angeles soon.

Meanwhile, on other fronts, the self-styled "Associated Farmers," one of the most notorious anti-labor aggregations in the United States, was under widespread attack.

Investigators for the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee started an exhaustive probe of its activities and to trace the sources of its funds, which are known to come from banking and industrial interests.

Committee investigators will also look into the shockingly brutal methods used by California's big agricultural corporations to smash unions of migratory farm workers seeking to raise pitifully low wage scales. Tie-ups between the Sunshine State's anti-union bosses and labor-hating employers elsewhere will likewise be scrutinized.

In Oakland, the Alameda County Labor Council, A. F. of L. central body, opened fire on the Associated Farmers by applying for a court injunction to restrain the organization from intimidating dairy farms into blacklisting unionists.

The A. F. of L. council charged that the Associated Farmers threatened milk companies with loss of their markets if they dealt with unions.

Another labor onslaught on the Associated Farmers was initiated in Arizona, when the State Federation of Labor pledged its full resources to any union that becomes a victim of the phoney farm organization's raids.

The Federation also asked the La Follette committee to extend its inquiry into Arizona, and at the same time denounced Governor R. T. Jones for retaining a leader of the Associated Farmers as a member of the State Highway Commission.

In Seattle, the Washington State Federation of Labor, jointly with the Teamsters' Union, announced a drive would be launched throughout the nation to help save the apple crops of Northwest farmers, who are threatened with ruin because European markets for their fruit were shut off by the war.

Organized Labor Makes Good Progress In Securing Beneficial Legislation

Records of the State legislatures which have held sessions in 1940 indicate that organized labor has made considerable progress both in securing labor legislation and defeating anti-labor bills.

In Kentucky the State Federation of Labor secured the enactment of a number of important measures with the cooperation of Governor Keen Johnson, who was elected with the support of the American Federation of Labor.

The labor bills passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor included a declaration declaring it to be the State policy that workers shall have the right to organize, strike and picket without interference from employers.

In addition, wage "kick-backs" were made illegal, workmen's compensation benefits substantially increased, a safety council established to outlaw dangerous machinery and enforce safety standards, payment of prevailing wages made mandatory for all public works projects, machinery for mediation of labor disputes created, an apprenticeship council formed to fix standards for training of apprentices and provision for improving aid for the needy blind, dependent children and old age assistance.

In New Jersey and Virginia laws were enacted instituting boards to conciliate labor disputes.

In the seven legislatures which have held or are holding sessions there has been no repetition of the extreme anti-labor measure enacted in Oregon last year.

Labor Board Can Compel Written Contract

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Judicial Circuit in a decision handed down in Cincinnati held that the National Labor Relations Board could compel a written contract between employer and employe in collective bargaining.

The ruling affirmed an order of the board instructing H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., to cease alleged domination of a so-called independent organization and to desist from refusal to bargain with the American Federation of Labor Canning and Pickle Workers Union.

The court held the Heinz company violated the National Labor Relations Act by "not embodying the understandings reached in a signed agreement."

Middleman The Economic Villain?

HAS our system of distribution grown into a monster that is devouring the substance of the people? Is it not at least a partial explanation of the depression that in 1929, when the breakdown started, it cost a third more to get goods from the producer to the consumer than it cost to produce them?

These queries are raised in an extremely important publication issued by the Public Affairs Committee, a research organization, apparently impartial, which, as its name implies, studies important questions and gives the facts as they are developed.

In endeavoring to learn where the consumer's dollar is going, the committee drew heavily upon a recent report by the Twentieth Century Foundation, a research organization established by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant.

It is possible to touch only briefly on a few of the outstanding revelations of the report, but they are sufficient to demonstrate that something is radically wrong somewhere.

Between 1870 and 1930, it is shown, population increased three times, volume of goods produced increased nine times and number of workers engaged in distribution increased to the same extent.

However, workers who brought about this nine-fold increase in production increased only three times—a disclosure that has a significant bearing on the unemployment problem.

The fact that 60 cents of the consumer's dollar goes to distribution and only 40 cents to production is attributed in part to the consumer's demand for varied services. But that is only part—and the smaller part—of the story. The real villain is the middleman!

The spread between the cost of production and the selling price is particularly noticeable with food products, the report emphasizes. It costs three or four times as much to bring vegetables and fruit from the farm to the dinner table as it does to grow them.

A few examples are cited that may be the explanation of the farmer's complaint that he gets too little and the consumer's lament that he pays too much.

The report declares that the housewife in 1935 had to pay 4 cents for a pound of cabbage for which the farmer got seven-tenths of a cent. She paid 5 cents for a bunch of carrots for which the farmer received 1 cent. The oranges she bought at an average of 31.8 cents a dozen brought the grower 8.7 cents.

The situation regarding manufactured goods is scarcely better. Men's shoes costing $2.08 to manufacture retailed at $4 a pair. A quart of rye whisky that cost 30 cents to make retailed at $2.40 a quart, including $1 in Federal tax.

The New York motorist paid 17½ cents for a gallon of gasoline that cost 5½ cents at a Gulf port where it had been refined. Taxes accounted for 5 cents of the retail price, transportation added another cent. Of the remainder, the retailer's margin of 4 cents and the jobber's of 2 cents nearly equal the total cost of producing the gasoline, shipping it to New York and delivering it in tank cars to the jobber.

A cotton dress costing $1.25 to manufacture sold for $2.95, a silk or wool dress selling for $19.75 cost $7.17 to make, while a dress selling for $39.50 cost $12.50 to manufacture.

The remedy? The committee has none to offer.

Better Jobless Standards Sought

IN a letter to all State Federations of Labor, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor calls for a concerted campaign to raise the standards of unemployment compensation as administered by the States.

Mr. Green also urges the State Federations to prevail upon their Senators and Representatives to support legislation for the establishment of a representative advisory committee by Congress to study improved benefit standards.

Until higher standards are made effective, Mr. Green declared, the American Federation of Labor will oppose social security tax reductions. Mr. Green's letter follows:

When Congress convenes we shall be faced with a drive to reduce the federal tax on employers of eight or more employes.

The justification which persons advocating such reduction will offer is that there are now large idle reserves in the unemployment compensation accounts of many States. The total funds available for benefits throughout the nation as of October 31, 1939, were $1,479,890,000. This is an increase of $856,274,000 over the funds available as of October 31, 1938. On that date the amount was $623,616,000.

This increase occurred in spite of the fact that since July of last year every State has been paying benefits. The amount of benefits, however, has been small compared with the collections. For the current year an average of only 54 cents has been paid out for each dollar collected. Only one State has paid more more in benefits than it collected in taxes this year, and only eight have paid more than 75 cents for each dollar collected.

There is considerable variation among the States in the size of the reserve fund in comparison with the amount of benefits paid within the past year, but 1939 has seen a definite trend toward increasing the unused reserves in practically every part of the country.

The large reserves do not, however, indicate an excessive tax rate. Rather they should emphasize the need to improve benefit standards in every State.

When the Social Security Act was being considered originally, I emphasized the importance of better benefit standards than those adopted and warned that the money received from taxes might not be fully used.

The States were concerned that they should not set benefits too high for the expected funds to pay. The result was that standards are too low to provide decent security in any State and have permitted such meager benefit payments that excess reserves have been accumulated in nearly every State.

However, Congress was persuaded that it was unnecessary to write Federal standards into the law and that pressure in each State would insure full use of the funds.

We have seen the pressure for tax reductions through the expensive and cumbersome "merit" and "experience" rating plans. When Congress reassembles there will be a vigorous demand from employers of many States to have the Federal tax rate cut. The American Federation of Labor believes that no tax reductions should be made until we have had experience under materially better benefit standards. Some improvements were made at the last sessions of State legislatures. I am enclosing a memorandum summarizing the trends. Much more remains to be done.

The American Federation of Labor believes that the waiting period should not exceed one week, that benefits should be paid to all eligible unemployed workers for twenty weeks in the year, that the weekly benefit check should be no less than half the worker's full-time weekly wage within limits of $5.00 and $20.00, and that disqualifications should be no more severe than an increase in the waiting period of not more than five weeks. Until these standards are effective, we will oppose tax reductions.

At the last session of Congress, the American Federation of Labor supported a bill to establish a representative advisory committee to study unemployment compensation. The Advisory Council on Social Security made a notable contribution to the old age insurance sections of the law.

We need a similar careful study for unemployment compensation. I urge that each State Federation use its influence with the senators and representatives from its State to secure their support for a bill for such an advisory committee and their votes against any reduction in the Federal tax for unemployment compensation until the committee can have made a thorough study of the unemployment compensation system and brought in its recommendations for amendments to the Federal law.

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East Also Has Its "Oakies"

BETWEEN 10,000 and 20,000 migrant families in the East exist in poverty, squalor and disease comparable to the conditions described by John Steinbeck in Grapes of Wrath, the Farm Security Administration declares.

The Security Administration released a report on these men, women and children engaged in "rush period" farm labor from Florida to New Jersey.

The Eastern seaboard prototypes of Steinbeck's Joad family travel in old trucks and cars, in freight cars and live in squalid camps totally lacking in sanitary facilities, the administration reported. They work 12 to 18 hours a day in Florida bean fields, Georgia cotton plantations, Carolina tobacco fields and New Jersey cranberry bogs.

Highlights of the report were:

Typical housing—Two to 10 people living in each room of a 14-room shelter in Florida, each room renting for $1.50 a week.

Disease—More than 50 per cent of the migrants are syphilitics and "nothing less than a miracle" has prevented epidemics of cantagious diseases.

Education—Few children attend school. In Florida "education is in competition with beans."

Food—Cooking facilities non-existent.

Most of the migratory workers, after harvesting the Florida winter vegetable crops, start North. They chop cotton and pick peaches in Georgia, work the strawberry, tobacco and vegetable areas of the Carolinas, thin apples in the Shenandoah Valley, work on truck farms on the Maryland and Delaware shores and pick cranberries in New Jersey and finally return to Florida for the winter.

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During 1940, 1,000,000 pounds of steel will be used to manufacture golf clubs in the United States.

House Group Seeks Jobless Answer

THE Unemployment Conference of the House reports headway in its search for a solution of the nation's No. 1 problem—getting idle men back into jobs.

The conference in headed by Congressman Jerry Voorhis, and is composed of more than a score of Democratic and Republican House members. Committees have been formed to study various phases of the question, and they are burning midnight oil in a painstaking hunt for facts.

Three of the committee have made preliminary reports.

Pensions for all persons 60 years or over were unanimously advocated by the Committee on Social Security. The committee suggested that revenus for this program be obtained from a "broad general tax," preferably on gross incomes, and also by taxing excess income which now goes into savings.

The Agricultural Income and Unemployment Committee showed that approximately 500,000 persons leave the farms each year to seek jobs in cities, and warned that there can "be no permanent solution of unemployment until the agricultural problem is solved."

Congress Stephen Pace, chairman of the committee, said he was "reluctantly reaching the conclusion" that the problem of agriculture would not be solved until farm prices are guaranteed by government action.

Congressman Joseph R. Bryson, chairman of the committee on Technological Change and Unemployment, announced that a report would be ready soon, but said that sufficient facts had been accumulated to warrant the statement that industry does not pass on to consumers enough of the "savings" from machine production, and that consumer buying power was thus injured and unemployment resulted.

The report on old age pensions provoked so much discussion that the conference decided to debate the issue as the first order of business at its next meeting.

Congressman Frank N. Keefe, chairman of the committee, said the report was approved by all members of the committee.

After stating that persons over 60 years could not find employment, and being interrupted by shouts that "it should be 50 years instead of 60," Keefe said the committee members were agreed "that 60 years was probably too high, but it was a maximum age limit about which there could be no contention."

The report reviewed the conditions which brought on the panic of 1929 and said the problem was one of insufficient consumer buying power.

From 1922 to 1929, buying power was strengthened "by from nine to eleven billion dollars of installment purchases," Keefe reported, and he added "that installment debt" did much to bring on the disaster of 1929.

At this time, he added, from 15 to 20 per cent of all current income is hoarded and does not go into buying power, and thus deprives workers of the opportunity to produce goods of that value.

From those idle savings, the committee recommended much of the tax revenue for the old age pension system should be taken. The savings are made almost entirely by persons who have the largest incomes.

The committee urged that the pensions should be paid by the Federal government and that they should be uniform in all states.

Pace, from the Committee on Agricultural Income, said that the unemployment problem in the cities was made more serious each year because 500,000 workers from farms were added to the job-seeking population.

"You are not going to find any permanent solution of the unemployment problem until the agriculutral problem is solved," Pace said.

"The moment times get better in cities, the farm boys go to town to look for work. We must seek for a method of improving farm conditions so that they will be induced to remain on the farm."

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Anti-Labor Industry Uses Baseball As Smokescreen Against Unionism

(Reprinted from Shirley Povich's sports column in the Washington Post)

A mill executive volunteered this information to us today: "We men who run the mills value baseball highly. If we can get our folks interested in ball games, they are less interested in communism and radicalism and strikes. The mills that have the best ball teams have the least labor troubles. There is rarely unrest where there is a good baseball team. Maintenance of a ball team is part of our legitimate expense. It's a guarantee against labor agitators gaining a foothold among our workers. Without baseball, we'd have our troubles."

The mill teams, in fact, pay better wages to their ball players than the organized leagues in the State. Two years ago the Charlotte club of the Piedmont League bought an outfielder named Dan Amaral from Winston-Salem. Three days later, Charlotte wondered why he hadn't reported. Later it developed that Amaral had signed with the Kannapolis Mills, maker of Cannon towels. En route to Charlotte he had been intercepted by the mill team manager and given a salary of $300 a month, twice as much as he would have received at Charlotte.

That's the way these mill teams work it. They are unhampered by the salary limits of organized ball. In the Class B Piedmont League, the average player receives $150 a month. The mill towns in a Class D league are supposed to have a $1,200 a month salary limit for all of their club, but they are apt to pay a player $100 a month for playing ball and $200 a month for taking a soft job as timekeeper at the mills.

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NLRB Denies Free Speech To Greyhound Bus Lines

Further justification for the "free speech" amendment to the National Labor Relations Act was forthcoming in the Labor Board's latest decision affecting the Greyhound Bus Lines.

The Board found that Greyhound officials had indicated a preference for the AFL Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America over the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. This finding was based on a statement by counsel for the company at a meeting with employes that the Brotherhood had "sought legislation favorable to railroads and detrimental to motorbus transportation."

Claiming this mere statement was an interference with employe rights to self-organization, the Board issued an order requiring the Ohio Greyhound Lines, Chicago, Ill., and the Central Greyhound Lines, Cleveland, Ohio, to cease discriminating against the Brotherhood.

◆

Doctors and lawyers just practice but Union Label buyers mean business!

Television Battle On

A BATTLE of Titans is being fought before Senator Burton K. Wheeler's Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the Federal Communications Commission, and behind the scenes at the White House. The rich prize at stake is television, an infant industry that is growing out of its swaddling clothes to become a giant business which will make immense fortunes for somebody.

What must be done to prevent monopoly and preserve competition and progress in this new industry? That was the question before Wheeler's committee and the F. C. C., at their simultaneous but separate hearings. The question is important and interesting to the public, which is eager to see as well as hear radio programs, at a price it can afford to pay.

The battle was preceded by these skirmishes:

For 10 years various interests have been spending millions of dollars experimenting with television, and accumulating patents to control it. One is the powerful Radio Corporation of America (R. C. A.), allied with the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation. Another is Philco, the largest radio set manufacturer. Another is the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., the main rival and opponent of R. C. A.

Until this year, the Communications Commission allowed these concerns to conduct experimental television broadcasting stations, but not to "commercialize" the programs by having advertisers pay for them. The commission knew that advertisers want a wide audience, and would demand wide sale of television receiving sets, which were still in a primitive stage of development and would soon become obsolete.

About three months ago, the commission lifted this ban enough to permit advertisers to pay part of the cost of the programs, but strongly warned television manufacturers not to rush their receiver sets on to the market.

Despite this warning, R. C. A. immediately started a tremendous selling and advertising campaign to get the public to buy thousands of its television sets. As a result, the commission, by a vote of 4-to-1, "suspended" its permission and began hearings to determine whether R. C. A. imperils television's future.

R. C. A. then claimed that the commission was strangling the television industry, and Senator Ernest Lundeen, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, introduced a resolution for a Senate probe of the commission's actions. Wheeler's committee held hearings on this resolution.

The first witness was James L. Fly, chairman of the F. C. C. He declared that the commission withdrew its permission because R. C. A. tried to "blitzkreig" the industry to grab a monopoly of television, by freezing out other manufacturers and also freezing television equipment at its present stage of development.

This freezing and monopoly are inevitable if R. C. A. or any other manufacturer is allowed to sell large numbers of receiving sets now, Fly said, because television is radically different from radio.

An old-time "crystal" radio set will still receive modern radio programs, he pointed out, and an ancient automobile will still run with modern gasoline on modern roads, but a television set of today will not receive the programs of tomorrow. Moreover, a television set made by one manufacturer will not receive programs sent by transmitting equipment made by another.

In other words, Fly explained, television now is like our railroads would be if they ran on tracks of different gauge, and the commission does not want large numbers of sets sold until television has a "standard-gauge" track, on which all sets can run—so that a receiver sold today by any factory will receive all different transmitters used five years from now. Fly explained:

"In a few months, we may be able to find basic standards enabling the industry to get on a standard-gauge track. Then we can 'go to town.' "

Stoddard's "Steel Square Pocket Book" Popular With Younger Members

Dwight L. Stoddard, an old time member of the Brotherhood who contributed many craft problems that were published in former issues of our journal, paid the General Office a visit recently and informs us that he still receives a large amount of mail from many of the younger members desiring to learn more about the carpentry trade. His book, "Steel Square Pocket Book" which was thorougly revised when the Fifth Edition was published in 1937, may be purchased for $1.00. Any member wishing advanced instruction on the steel square and its use may obtain the above book of 181 pages by communicating with Dwight L. Stoddard, Rt. 4, Box 174, Indianapolis, Indiana.

It Took Almost 3 Years To Get This NLRB Verdict

Despite the fact that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board for an investigation and certification of representatives almost three years ago, the NLRB has just got around to deciding the Empire District Electric Co. case.

After all this delay the Board directed the company, which is the Joplin, Missouri, subsidiary of Cities Service, to cease discouraging membership in the I.B.E.W. The Board found that shortly after the I.B.E.W. filed its petition on Oct. 18, 1937, the company waged a campaign among employes to obtain resignations from the union. At the hearing twenty-two signed resignations, dated from Oct. 26 to Nov. 10, 1937, were introduced into evidence.

Employers Must Open Books To Workers In Wage Disputes, Federal Judge holds

Federal Judge Guy K. Bard has handed down a decision that a worker may sue his employer in the United States courts for wages due under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and that the worker has the legal right to inspect the employer's books to ascertain how much was due him. The decision was made in a test case involving eight employes of the French Button Works who claimed they had not been paid the wages required by the act.

Spokesmen for the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor said Judge Bard's ruling not only definitely establishes the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in such cases, but would "prove a most effective means to prevent wage chiseling."

Ambition, like a torrent, never looks back.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

A Jolt To Our Sense of Security

The sense of security enjoyed by the American people with regard to the war in Europe has been given a severe jolt.

The universal smug satisfaction that our military defense was keeping pace with any that European nations had to offer is shattered.

We now enter a hectic period of preparedness, struggling against time, praying that American initiative and industrial genius will overcome in a few scant months Hitler's seven years' preparation of the vast military machine that is terrorizing Europe.

As in 1917, America again has been caught off base.

Why? We have had ample warning from many reliable sources.

General Hugh Johnson deals with this tardiness to prepare in his syndicated column appearing in the Scripps-Howard newspapers May 20.

He says:

> WASHINGTON, May 20.—This column should be and will be the last to oppose the President's object in recommending a vast outlay for motorization, mechanization and other mechanical equipment for defense. It was the first and most strident to insist on it. Even as a member of the first New Deal family seven years ago, I thought I had sold the idea to the President. He asked for and got $3,300,000,000 to do it with—in 1931! He used only a little of it.
>
> The very first issue of this column, five years ago, said: "Modern war on land requires a big and efficient industry. The Germans have a much better one than the French. Today I think the French Army with its Allies could march from one end of Euorpe to the other—but not after the Germans rearm with modern equipment. Fully equipped they would be a military nation far superior to the French and on the slightest provocation or no provocation at all, could bring down on the world a new 1914 or worse . . . he (Hitler-stops at nothing—ethics, mercy or humanity—and he certainly would not be stopped at a political boundary by so slight a thing as the peace of the world." That was March 15, 1935.
>
> Over and over gain that year and many times every year since, this column has insisted on what the President's speech now so tardily and dramatically advocates. He is late. He may be too late.
>
> Fifty thousand airplanes in a fleet! Fifty thousand a year production soon! Thirty thousand now! It reminds one of our World War threat to "darken the sky with airplanes." At the present rate of war change in airplane design, a fleet of 50,000 airplanes would be folly. We are at a rate of nowhere near 30,000 a year now and

> we couldn't get to 50,000 a year in time to be of any use. It takes much longer to train pilots than it does to build airplanes.
>
> We are training at no such rate and it will take a long time to reach that rate. To keep 50,000 planes in the air would require an air force of 500,000—and we are nowhere near in sight of proper balanced equipment for 500,000 men in our whole Army.
>
> Let's do this job. It won't be done by passing an appropriation bill and a lot of boasting and big talk. It will be done by prompt action and intelligent guidance, and just in this phase almost wholly on the industrial front.

* * * * *

Maybe the proposed congressional-public inquiry will explain why the American people were lulled into a false feeling of security.

Ludwell Denny, another syndicated writer in The Indianapolis Times, lists some direct questions that such an inquiry would reveal. Why, despite the billions of dollars spent for modern armament, by the army and navy, is this nation so poorly equipped defensively now?

We quote from his column of May 16.

> WASHINGTON, May 16.—The fight over the President's "four-alarm" defense budget will be over a quick Congressional-public inquiry to get better results than produced by the borrowed billions spent by the Army-Navy bureaucracy.
>
> The President will insist on immediate appropriations and authorizations because of a grave emergency.
>
> But a bi-partisan Congressional group—led by Senators Vandenberg (R. Mich.), Lodge (R. Mass.) and Clark (D. Mo.)—wants a special commission to find out what is wrong with our expensively inadequate defense system. They want to make certain that aviation and mechanization will not be neglected again.
>
> The opposition is not to better defense—there is little of that in Congress. The fight is not over ends, but means.
>
> Money alone will not do the job, according to the Vandenberg-Lodge-Clark group. They point to the billions already spent—they say 10 billions, the President says six—and to past pledges that the appropriated sums would modernize our defense, as proof that new Administration assurances are not sufficient guarantee.
>
> The special commission could find out fairly quickly, they say:
>
> Why have we not been getting more for our money?
>
> Why do we not have larger reserves of strategic materials?
>
> Why have we only enough anti-aircraft guns to protect one city?
>
> Why have we modern equipment enough for only 75,000 troops?
>
> Why naval ships have been top-heavy, despite the lack of adequate top-side bombing protection?
>
> Why the older services are allowed to hog the money and control, while the divided and puny air corps continues to get the short end?
>
> Whether we are to defend the U. S. A. or the Allied empires?
>
> These questions have been raised before, but always the Administration has insisted that it was correcting its own mistakes and that there was no need for a special inquiry. Again the Administra-

tion will repeat its plea—this is no time for talk, we must put out the fire first!

* * * * *

It will take one to two years to modernize and equip our army, Army's chief of staff, General George C. Marshall told the Senate committee which is handling the appropriations for defense. He has given the same testimony before, but events in Europe have made the defense problem an emergency.

Have we that much time to spare?

Can the Allies hold the German military machine in check for one or two years?

In the face of these important questions American industry and labor loom as the answer.

They met the emergency in 1917 and they will meet it again now.

No doubt it is somewhat ironic to industry, which feels that it has been unjustly persecuted by the present administration, to find the responsibility for the success of an emergency defense program suddenly dumped into its lap.

America and Americans, however, have always been victorious in the face of emergencies. Whatever grievances industry holds against the administration will be shelved in the present urgency and we predict that even the shortness of time to prepare an adequate defense will be overcome by our industrial genius and American labor.

"The Fifth Column"

Of all the inventions of modern warfare, the thing that strikes the greatest terror into the minds and hearts of a whole population today is not the bombs that fall in the night upon the city or quiet countryside, nor even the torpedo or lurking mine. Such methods of attack have been anticipated and measures of defense have been prepared to meet them.

The new horror is an old invention come back. It is the "Fifth Column," the relentless boring from within, like termites gnawing at the foundation until the whole structure is rotten. This "Fifth Column" consists of traitors who have come as a "friend," in some cases living in the homes of their innocent victims, winning their confidence, their friendship, and even their affection, until the time has come to strike.

These enemies have even come clothed in the uniform of those whom they have later betrayed, at the critical moment throwing off their disguises and revealing their weapons of destruction. Without the "Fifth Column," Denmark, Norway, Finland, Belgium and The Netherlands, might still be masters of their own fate.

In our righteous indignation against these tactics used abroad, don't let us forget that the same tactics are being practiced right at home. We have our own "Fifth Column" to fight.

Our "Fifth Column" thrives on hatreds. It foments race or religious hatreds, class prejudices, setting group against group, class against class, and individual against individual. Its real purpose is to break down Democracy.

Now, of all times, we must be a united country, sinking petty differences and dislikes in one concerted effort to keep America a free nation—free not only in government, but free from the subversive influences that would sap its life blood through hatred among ourselves. Let us remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Official Information

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FRANK DUFFY
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting:

The Twenty-fourth general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will be held at our Home, Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday morning, December 9, 1940, and will continue in session from day to day until all the business coming before it has been completed. Delegates to that convention and their alternates must be elected in June or July of this year, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 18 of our General By-Laws. To be eligible as a delegate or alternate a member must be working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood, or be employed by the organization and must be 12 months in good standing prior to his election and must be a citizen of the country in which his Local Union is located. A delegate will be entitled to one vote only. Proxy representation is not allowed. Each delegate establishes his claim to a seat in the convention through official credentials supplied by the General Office, which must be properly filled out and duly signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union he represents with seal of said union attached thereto.

The Local Union pays the mileage and expenses of its delegate or delegates attending the convention.

The Recording Secretary of the Local Union must report at once to the General Secretary the name and post office address of each delegate and alternate elected under penalty of $5.00 fine.

Your attention is again called to the provisions of Paragraph D, Section 63 of our General Laws, which specifies that:

> "All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

NEW LOCALS CHARTERED

547	Athens, Ga.	575	Corpus Christi, Tex.
552	Atlanta, Ga.	579	St. John, N. B., Can.
553	San Diego, Calif.	2569	Louisville, Ky.
555	Newark, N .J.	1264	Black River Falls, Wisc.
2553	Idanha, Ore.	2577	Mountain Pine, Ark.
560	Stockton, Calif.	2579	Bates, Ore.
1054	Escanaba, Mich.	2588	Bates, Ore.
566	Dickinson, N. D.	2589	Seneca, Ore.
567	Norfalk, Va.	2591	Quincy, Calif.
569	Pascagoula, Miss.	582	Beaumont, Tex.
2561	Fresh Pond, Calif.	1424	Cairo, Ill.
2562	Star City, Ark.	584	New Orleans, La.
2564	Omak, Wash.	2593	Baker, Ore.
1171	St. John, N. B., Can.	2594	Yakima, Wash.
2266	Los Angeles, Calif.	2592	Eureka, Calif.
2568	Algoma, Ore.	1509	Little Rock, Ark.
1218	Kincardine, Ont., Can.	585	Cody, Wyo.
572	Belleville, Ont., Can.	2598	Reed City, Mich.
573	Baker, Ore.	1086	Livermore, Ky.

STAYAWAY NOTICE

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have been receiving letters recently from outside Locals inquiring about work here. Reports of an abundance of work here are false and we don't have enough jobs to keep all our members busy.

Fraternally yours,

William Snell, Recording Secretary,

Local 1461. Traverse City, Mich.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1940

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

March 12, 1940.

Twin City District Council, Minn., (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Oregon Coast District Council, (Pile Drivers)—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

San Antonio, Texas, L. U. 14.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. 249.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Richmond, Va., L. U. 388.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fairmont, W. Va., L. U. 428.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Wausau, Wisc., L. U. 460.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Neenah & Menasha, Wisc., L. U. 630.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour and 40 hour week, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for 5c per hour increase for Millmen, effective March 23, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Pontiac, Ill., L. U. 728.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Mascoutah, Ill., L. U. 765.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Dixon, Ill., L. U. 790.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Marseilles, Ill., L. U. 1037.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Eureka, Cal., L. U. 1040.—Movement for increase in wages. Could not be sanctioned as the provisions of Section 59 had not been complied with.

Hudson, N. Y., L. U. 1075.—Movement for increase in wages from 93¾c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 9, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Akron, Ohio, L. U .1242 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 80c, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Duluth, Minn., L. U. 1284 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bedford, Ind., L. U. 1380.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective April 5, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Traverse City, Mich., L. U. 1461.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Lansing, Mich., L. U. 1449.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective June 12, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Rouyn, Que., L. U. 1581.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 85c per hour, effective April 8, 1940. Official sanction granted without financial aid with the understanding that the next movement be for the shorter work day.

March 13, 1940.

Boonville, Ind., L. U. 694.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 20, 1940.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 21, 1940.

Bluefield, W. Va., L. U. 1228.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Sydney, N. S., L. U. 1588.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fayetteville, N. C., L. U. 2210.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 19, 1940. Official sanction granted.

April 1, 1940.

Lower Anthracite Region, Pa., District Council.—Movement for $1.00 per hour and 7 hours per day, effective April 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Conneaut, Ohio, L. U. 863.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Hollywood, Cal., L. U. 1947.—Movement for the 40 hour week, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

April 2, 1940.

Glace Bay, N. S., L. U. 1645.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

April 18, 1940.

Kodiak, Alaska, L. U. 2162.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective June 15, 1940. Official sanction granted.

April 19, 1940.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974, (Millmen).—Movement for a minimum rate of 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

Indianapolis, Indiana.
April 22, 1940.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date. All members present.

* * * * *

The Federal indictments recently issued against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, its General Officers, Local Officers, Local Unions and District Councils, were given careful consideration by the G. E. B., our Attorney being present.

These indictments the Board believes resulted from the efforts of the General President, the General Executive Board and others mentioned therein to retain and maintain for our members the jurisdictional claims of our organization as specified in our constitution and laws.

So that our members might know and understand the nature of these indictments they were published in the December 1939 and the January and April 1940 issues of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter."

After a thorough discussion of the matter the Board decided that an assessment of 50c per member, per month for six months, May, June, July, August, September and October 1940 be levied against all Local Unions of the Brotherhood to be used as a defense fund, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph

E, section 15 of our general constitution, authorizing and empowering the G. E. B. to defend our organization in any locality against attacks to disrupt or destroy it, and to levy a per capita tax assessment, when that becomes necessary.

The payment of this assessment to begin with the month of May 1940 with the understanding that pension members are exempt.

* * * * *

Numerous requests having been made on the G. E. B. by Local Unions, District and State Councils to hold our next general convention in Lakeland, Florida, the Board decided that the 24th General convention of the United Brotherhood be held in the auditorium of our Home.

* * * * *

Willimantic, Conn., L. U. 825.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 22, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 1496, (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages of 50c per day, effective June 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Falls Cities D .C., Louisville, Ky., (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 80c per hour, effective June 3, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., L. U. 343.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Victoria, B. C., L. U. 1598.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective July 28, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Algoma, Wis., L. U. 1521, (Millmen).—Movement for the 40 hour week, Union shop and 38c per hour, effective June 1, 1940. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 23, 1940.

The quarterly audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

April 24, 1940.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 25, 1940.

Dallas, Tex., L. U. 198.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½, effective July 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Pittsburgh, Pa., L. U. 1357, (Boxmakers).—Movement for the 40 hour week and 10c per hour increase in wages, effective June 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 26, 1940.

Renewal of bond on General Treasurer Neale in the amount of $50,000.00 was received and referred to the Legal Department.

Renewal of bond on Assistant to the General President at our Home, Lakeland, Florida was received and referred to the Legal Department. $20,000.00.

Renewal of bond on Clifton A. Meloy, Bookkeeper was received and referred to the Legal Department.

Application of Brother John M. Dunn for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida, not being in accordance with our rules and regulations governing same it was referred to the General President for further investigation and consideration.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 29, 1940.

Appeal of Louis Leitstein, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for wife's funeral donation. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Request of L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La., for a decision as to who is the legal heir of Salvadore Lipari, a deceased member of that Local Union (his wife or sister) the Board referred the matter to the General Treasurer to notify the Local Union to have the court decide this question.

Appeal of L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation of the late Jesse Louis Felt. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Anthony Hubbard, vs., L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Houston, Texas District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of James C. Hazelton vs., Houston District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. D. Battles, et. al., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. D. Battles et. al. vs., the Jefferson County D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 30, 1940.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

May 1, 1940.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

May 2, 1940.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Appeal of L. U. 1925, Columbia, Mo., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation of the late Lou Allen Coats. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Request of the New York, N. Y. District Council for assistance in organizing work was referred to the General President for further investigation and such action as he deems necessary.

Crossett, Arkansas, L. U. 2590.—Request for an appropriation for organizing work was received and referred to the General President.

Portland, Oregon, L. U. 2597.—Request for financial assistance was received and referred to the General President for further investigation.

Toronto, Ont., District Council request for financial assistance in behalf of L. U. 1963, Toronto, was received and referred to the General President for investigation.

Missoula, Mont., L. U. 2812.—Request for financial assistance was received and referred to the General President.

Application of Brother John W. Hollidge, Washington, D. C., for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida was denied as he was born April 1, 1880 and was only 60 years of age on April 1, 1940, whereas the law specifies a member must be 65 years of age to be entitled to admission to the Home.

Appeal of the Providence, R. I., District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Julius Saulnier vs. the Providence D. C. The Board sustained the decision of the G. P. on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Ed. Clough, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Ed. Clough vs., the Ohio Valley District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Sigborn Eilertsen et. al., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Sigborn Eilertsen et. al., vs., the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John Love from ruling of the G. P. in the case of John Love vs. the Essex County, N. J. District Council. The G. E. B. sustained the ruling of the G. P. on grounds set forth therein. The appeal was dismissed and the case closed.

May 31, 1940.

The General President submitted the following resolution to the G. E. B. on above date for consideration and action.

WHEREAS, the General President and Chairman of the General Executive Board, Wm. L. Hutcheson, of this organization has executed a General Indemnity Agreement in favor of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, dated the 3rd of May A. D. 1940, indemnifying it against loss, etc., suffered by reason of assuming suretyship as more fully described therein, said general indemnity having been read at this meeting, and

WHEREAS, the said General Indemnity Agreement has been accepted by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company upon the warranty of the said officials that this organization has such an interest in said suretyship as to empower it to make a General Indemnity Agreement in connection therewith for the protection of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the acts of the General President and Chairman of the General Executive Board, Wm. L. Hutcheson, on behalf of this organization in executing the aforesaid General Indemnity Agreement be, and they are hereby, unanimously ratified and confirmed as the acts of this organization.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the aforesaid warranties that this organization has such an interest in said suretyship as to empower it to make a General Indemnity Agreement in connection therewith for the protection of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company be, and they are hereby ratified and confirmed as the warranties of this organization.

I hereby certify that I am the General President and Chairman of the General Executive Board and as such I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the organization, this 3rd day of May 1940.

(Signed) Wm. L. Hutcheson
General President and Chairman
of the General Executive Board."

Unanimously adopted by the General Executive Board.

* * * * *

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the G. E. B.

Indianapolis, Indiana
May 3, 1940.

We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of Securities held by General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

6	Treasurers' Certificates	$ 60,000.00
4	Treasurers' Certificates	40,000.00
100	Canadian Bonds	100,000.00

Signed,
A. W. Muir,
R. E. Roberts,
Harry Schwarzer.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted;
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

More than $450,000,000 has been taken out of the gold bearing region of Cripple Creek, Colo., since 1891.

* * * * *

The twenty-fifth annual report of the National Society for the Prevention of the Blind, recently issued, declared that approximately 150,000 persons in the United States are afflicted with blindness. The report indicates a steady increase in State and local programs for sight conservation.

If you spend your money with advertisers in "The Carpenter," part of its is returned to you through Your Organization.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Charles Ludlum, Local 488, New York City

It was with a deep feeling of sorrow that we learned of the death of Brother Charles Ludlum, a member of Local 488, New York City, who died at our home in Lakeland, March 14. His remains were brought to New York for interment in Woodlawn Cemetery at the side of his wife who died several years ago.

The officers of Local 488 and many of the members attended the funeral and sent a wreath.

Brother Ludlum, born October 22, 1867, was initiated into old Local 478, Bronx, N. Y., June 13, 1899. While a member of that Local he served in many official capacities, such as, trustee, vice-president, delegate to the Bronx District Council, delegate to Bronx Labor Council, represented the Local at the 1906 general convention in Niagara Falls and again at the 1908 convention in Salt Lake City. He also served on many committees having for its purpose the advancement of our Brotherhood in the City of New York. He entered our Home in Lakeland November 12, 1932.

The writer, while on a short visit in Lakeland, had occasion to spend some time with him on February 20. We talked over old times, the trials and tribulations we went through while members of old 478, but he had nothing but praise to offer for our Home. Especially was he high in praise for Mrs. Wilson, the nurse at the Home. He would not let me leave until he brought me to her, and about the last words he said to me as I was leaving, was, "Don't let anybody here tell you that there is anything wrong with this Home. It is a better Home than many of us here ever had," and I agree with him.

The officers and members of Local 488, desire herewith, publicly to express to Mr. Goddard, the manager, and Mrs. Wilson, the nurse at the home, our sincere appreciation for their courteous treatment of our Brothers at the home.

H. P. Eilert, Financial Sec.-Treas.,
Local 488, New York City.

◆

LOCAL 746, NORWALK, CONN., LOSES BROTHER DAVIS L. CURRIE

We regret to announce the death of Brother Davis L. Currie, of Local 746, Norwalk, Conn., on March 12, 1940.

Brother Currie, was born March 8, 1865 and was initiated into Local 746 December 8, 1902.

He held various offices and before retiring from active duty was trustee for a number of years. Brother Currie, was one of the most respected members of the Local.

Thomas Yoczik, Recording Secretary.

◆

BROTHER JOHN WALLIS, LOCAL 1632, SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL.

Brother John Wallis, age 79, last surviving charter member of Local 1632, San Luis Obispo, Cal., died April 8. The Local was organized in 1905. Brother Wallis built many homes in San Luis Obispo. He came to that city at the age of 19 and followed his trade there until his death. He was widely known.

◆

BROTHER DAVID CAMERON, LOCAL 366, NEW YORK CITY

Brother David Cameron, member of Local 366, New York City and for more than forty-nine years a member of the Brotherhood, died May 2. He was initiated into Local 715, New York City, March 23, 1891. He would have been 81 years old June 28.

Brother George H. Smith, Local 830, Oil City, Pa.

George H. Smith, Financial Secretary and Business Agent of Local 830, Oil City, Pa., died Easter Monday morning. Brother Smith had been active in his duties and still worked at the trade. He had been a member of Local 830 for twenty-five years and had held different offices in the Local. He had been Financial Secretary and Business Agent for the last four years.

Brother Smith was also active in church circles. He was a member of the First Evangelical Church for many years and was president of the board of trustees. He was also a member of the Latonia Lodge No. 1018 and of the Knights of the Maccabees. He was known as a quiet, unassuming resident and a good worker and citizen.

He was born at Wesley on October 17, 1874 a son of the late John W. and Angeline Henderson Smith, and had been a highly respected resident of Oil City for the past 35 years being engaged in the carpenter trade.

Brother John H. Robinson, Local 1, Chicago

Organized labor in Chicago mourns the loss of Brother John H. (Jack) Robinson, one of the grand men of the labor movement was killed in an automobile accident at Madison and Rockwell streets in Chicago on his way home from work, March 28.

"Jack" literally spent his life in the service of organized labor for almost half a centrury.

As a member of Local 1, he served as recording secretary and business agent and also was business agent for several years of the District Council and delegate to the Central Trades bodies and national conventions. At the time of his death, Brother Robinson was treasurer of Local 1 and had held that office for many years.

BROTHER B. P. D. SCHRODER, METROPOLIS, ILL.

Local 803, Metropolis, Ill., regrets to report the death of Brother B. P. D. Schroder who was a charter member of Local 803. He had served in all offices, was treasurer for many years until his health and age required him to resign. He never missed a meeting when possible to attend and his counsel and advice were always accepted. He was never hasty in making a decision but was always fair with his fellowmen. He departed this life March 25, at the age of 84 years.

By his going we feel we have lost one who will be missed by this Local and fellowmen.

Virgil Schneeman, Herb Dunn, Charles Dummeier.

BROTHER CHARLES C. LAWSON, LOCAL 240, EAST ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Local 240 of East Rochester, N. Y., lost an esteemed Brother when Charles C. Lawson died April 20 of a heart ailment.

Brother Lawson was born at Woodbury, Vt., October 27, 1865 and came to East Rochester in 1906. He joined Local 72 of Rochester, December 16, 1912 and helped to organize Local 240 in 1914 being one of the charter members. He served Local 240 as treasurer from the time it was organized until his death.

Bert C. Mocker, secretary.

BROTHER LEO STROHMEIER, LOCAL 1426, ELYRIA, OHIO

Local 1426, Elyria, Ohio, is sad to report the death of Brother Leo Strohmeier. He was an active worker and gave his strict attention to his duties as secretary and to all things that this union stands for. He always took a keen interest in our deliberations and his advice and counsel was highly respected by the members. We will miss him.

M. B. Deidrich,
J. C. Scott.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

New York City Local Honors Business Agent On Its Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Saturday March 30, Local 1663 of New York City, celebrated its 5th Anniversary with a birthday celebration tendered to Business Agent M. Albert Lakofsky, at the Hotel Hamilton.

Four hundred members and guests assembled to pay tribute to Brother Lakofsky. After the crowd had danced to its heart's content, from 9 to 11, the march started for the dining room. After the general public was seated, every business representative, including the Council Officers, were asked to step out, in order to escort in the guest of honor. We then witnessed a most impressive scene, as the representatives of about ten different New York Carpenters Locals, marched in with "good Old Glory" heading the march and the Local banner at the other end, while the band played the Star Spangled Banner. This picture will for long linger in the memory of those present.

M. ALBERT LAKOFSKY

Brother Fred Erickson, chairman of the evening, greeted the assemblage and introduced Brother Hanson, master of ceremonies, who in turn was greeted with one fine ovation.

The following were at the dias table:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hansen, President, District Council; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Pearse, Secretary-Treasurer New York District Council; Mr. John J. Brennan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council N. Y. and vicinity; Mr. Daniel McVarish, President Brooklyn Board of Business Agents and Representative of Plumbers L. U. No. 1; Brother Fred Erickson, President; Brother and Mrs. Archie Comeu, Vice-President, Renhold Johnson, Reording Secretary, all of Local 1663; and Brother and Mrs. M. Albert Lakofsky, Attorney Wilfred S. Stachenfeld.

Communications of greetings were received from, General President William L. Hutcheson; General Secretary Frank Duffy; President Thomas Murray, Building Construction Trades Council, and Charles Holzman, business representative Carpenters Local 1539, Chicago.

Other Locals represented at the dinner were:

Business Agents Charles Olsen, Seiden and guests, Local 257; Business Agent John O'Donnel and guests, Local 608; Business Agent Alfred Zimmer and guests, Local 808; Business Agent James Cunningham and guest, Local 246; Business Agents Goldberg, Keller and Lieberman, Local 2241; Local 135, Local 1204, and Local 20.

From other Building Trades we had the pleasure of receiving the Representatives from Wood Lathers, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Plumbers Helpers, and many others.

The arrangements Committee included Fred Erickson, Chairman; Archie Comeu, John Hogan, R. Johnson, D. Grant, D. Rosen, Charles Kashinsky, M. Liebowitch, L. Greenwald, C. Gessen, Charles LaBraca, I. Jaeger, Andrew Ort.

To this committee the writer wishes to express his most sincere gratitude for their splendid work.

In conclusion we wish to extend our gratefullness to our membership and most certainly to all the Locals within our Council as well as all the other guests who participated in the celebration of our anniversary and particularly in paying tribute to our Brother Lakofsky.

We hope that all present had an enjoyable evening and we are looking forward to serve you again at another occasion.

Renhold Johnson, Recording Secretary.

Boone, Iowa, Local 315 Celebrates Its 42nd Anniversary

Local 315 and its auxiliary of Boone, Iowa, met at the American Legion log cabin April 18th, for a supper in celebration of the forty-second anniversary of the organization of Local No. 315. About 100 were present, including the families of each member. Non-resident guests for the occasion were A. J. Morgan, president of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters, and Mrs. Morgan, and S. P. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer of the state council of carpenters, and Mrs. McKenzie.

The speakers' table was centered with a decorated anniversary birthday cake which was a gift of the Local to Mr. and Mrs. August Aik. Brother Aik is the only charter member of the organization, but was unable to be present because of illness.

J. A. Loehrer, financial secretary and treasurer of Local No. 315, acted as toastmaster for the evening. The speakers were Fred J. Becker, president of Local 315; Mrs. Leo Weeks, president of the auxiliary; and the visiting officers, Messrs. McKenzie and Morgan.

Brotherhood Member Elected Mayor of Cudahy, Wis.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother Vincent Totka, a charter member of Local 1114, Cudahy, Wis., has been elected Mayor of this city. Brotherhood members living in this city of 11,000 are very proud that one of our group was chosen for such an important public office in this thriving industrial city.

Fraternally Yours,
M. B. Ahart, Recording Secretary.

Here is a photo of celebration held by Locals 1823 and 443 of Philadelphia. Our affair was attended by 300 members.

Below is a list of Honorary members working full time at full pay: Peter Bogle, Feb. 7, 1876; F. Kimmerle, Sept. 13, 1876; H. LeCompte, Sept. 10, 1872; J. McElree, May 24, 1874; C. Kraft, Nov. 16, 1876; J. Schwarzwalder, June 26, 1873; E. Stuhltrager, Nov. 26, 1874; William Traub, June 15, 1874; William Swope, Sept. 9, 1878.

We want to express our appreciation to Lit Brother's Department Store in Philadelphia which has kept in its employ five of these old timers.

H. C. Tabor, Representative.

In Appreciation of the Home at Lakeland, Fla.

Mrs. Josephine L. Manning, wife of the late Brother John J. Manning, a member of Local Union No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., who died February 1, 1940, in writing to the General Office under date of April 16, 1940 says:

> "On one of our vacations to Florida we visited the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland and were cordially received and shown through every part of it and the different members whom we contacted were in every way painstaking in entertaining us, which we fully appreciated.
>
> "It is a wonderful place and a great credit to the Carpenters' organization and a great refuge for its members who have need for it."

37th Anniversary Celebrated By Local 1056, Pinckneyville, Ill.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 1056 of Pinckneyville, Ill., celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary with a fish fry. At that time Local 1056 had an enrollment of thirty-one members, of whom twenty-one were present.

Brother August Weber, the only charter member of Local 1056 who still holds his membership, was not able to be with us. A few of the Brothers present have been members for thirty-six years, and short talks were made on working conditions and wages in 1903 as compared to the same now.

Brother M. T. Winn, who has been a member of Local 1056 for almost thirty-six years, is now President of the Local. A recent candid snapshot of him is enclosed.

M. T. WINN

Fraternally,

Harry B. Shaw, Recording Secretary.

Local 176, Newport, R. I., Celebrates Its 54th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 176 of Newport, R. I., celebrated its fifty-fourth anniversary, Monday evening, April 1, at the quarterly meeting held at the Labor Temple Hall.

The meeting was called to order by President Timothy Dweyer, who, after disposing of the routine business, called upon Brother George M. Chamberlin, chairman of the entertainment committee, who gave a short talk on the history of the Local.

A program consisting of professional and local talent followed by refreshments rounded out an enjoyable evening.

Fraternally yours,

John A. Walsh, vice-president.

Millmen's Local 550, Oakland, Cal., Observes 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Millmen's Local 550, Oakland, Cal., celebrated its fortieth anniversary April 19. The Local was chartered April 20, 1900.

Brother Joe Cambiano, organizer for the Brotherhood and Brother D. H. Ryan, secretary of the Bay Counties District Council were honored guests. Local President C. H. Irish was toastmaster.

Left to right, rear, in the picture are: Steve Hudak, trustee; A. G. Cooling, vice-president; H. Mickelson, trustee; Chris Leidick, Bob Beebe, E. T. Shulze, warden; Center row: George H. Orten, charter member; W. C. Granlund, charter member; Charles Walberg, charter member; E. H. Orenberg, treasurer; D. H. Ryan secretary Bay Counties District Council; T. H. Bennett, recording secretary and W. C. O'Leary, business agent.

Early history of Local 550 was reviewed by Charter Member W. C. Granlund and he also read the first minutes of the meeting April 20, 1900. We have two other charter members, Charles Walberg and George H. Orten, who along with other old timers gave short talks.

Brothers Ryan and Cambiano were the principal speakers.

Following the talks, those present enjoyed a vaudeville program after which refreshments were served to the 250 present.

Fraternally yours,

T. H. Bennett, recording secretary.

Thomas R. Fones Feted on His 68th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 1665 of Alexandria, Virginia, on Thursday evening, April 25, celebrated with a "smoker" the sixty-eighth birthday of its Financial Secretary Thomas R. Fones, and paid tribute to his thirty-three years of continuous service as recording and financial secretary.

Three years after the organization of the Local, Brother Fones was elected recording secretary and wrote his first minutes July 5, 1907, and for the eighteen succeeding years was reelected with never an opponent.

On October 14, 1926, he resigned as recording secretary and was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of the financial secretary and three weeks later was unanimously elected to the office which he has administered so faithfully and efficiently that he has not been opposed in any succeeding election.

On the last meeting in June, 1940, he will have rounded out thirty-three years of faithful, impartial service, not alone to Local 1665 as is now constituted but to the union cause at large through the hundreds who in all these years have come and gone. For during this long period of Brother Fones' service more than two thousand men have been initiated or received by clearance cards into this Local. These and all have come in contact with a man who by his kindly greeting and courteous treatment has made them his friends, each of whom will cherish his memory and I dare say that any of that number, whoever he may be, who may chance to read these lines will join the present membership in honoring T. R. Fones and wishing him many more happy birthdays and years of service for the cause he loves and honors.

In the name of the Local we pay him this tribute.

Fraternally,

C. M. Houston.

New York Loan Sharks Collect 365 Per Cent Interest

A three-months' investigation of loan sharks who charge interest of 365 per cent and enforce repayment of the loan by rigging criminal prosecutions against borrowers resulted in the arrest of four New York men indicted for conspiracy.

Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., of New York, who initiated the campaign, explained that the loan racketeers required borrowers to sign checks dated ahead, as of the due-date of the loan, and make false affidavits that they had a bank balance to cover the draft. If the loans were not repaid on the due-date, the lenders then threatened the borrowers with arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Mr. Bennett estimated 500,000 persons in New York City borrow $50,000,000 a year from the loan sharks, and that the four men arrested were doing business at the rate of $100,000 a week.

Remember to buy from firms advertising in "The Carpenter" whenever possible. That helps those who help you.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 291, Klamath Falls, Ore.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am seeking information. How many Auxiliaries have we in Oregon? Would like to hear from each one. I know there is one in Reedsport, as I saw their letter in the Yarnin' Basket. How old are you, Reedsport? We are almost three years old and although we are only about twenty-five we sure hang together and have good times. We have our business meeting the first Wednesday and our social meeting the third Wednesday of each month.

My husband is State President of the Carpenters right now and I attended the State Convention at San Jose, Cal. and at Hoquiam, Wash. with him. I was surprised at the attendance of women at both of these conventions. At San Jose, I was royally entertained with banquets and trips, and was pleased to find there are so many auxiliaries in California. And at Hoquiam was again surprised, for they have a state convention the same as the men. And although only two years old their meetings were conducted in a businesslike and efficient manner. They are indeed a splendid group of women. Now, what is the matter with us in Oregon? We had the state convention right here in Klamath Falls in February. But they only brought one woman along. Why can't we get more auxiliaries in Oregon so we can attend conventions with the men? You sisters don't realize what good times you are missing. And maybe we could have a state organization later on. We can learn so much to our benefit from such meetings.

Now sisters in Oregon, let us hear from you. We really want to know just how many auxiliaries we have in our own state.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Peggy Long,
Rt. 3, Box 701, Klamath Falls.

Auxiliary 327, Rapid City, South Dakota

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary 327 of Local 2027 would like to add a bit of yarn to the "Yarnin' Basket." We have fifteen members in our Auxiliary. We meet in the homes the second Tuesday of each month.

We gave a dance May 4 which we considered very much of a success as we sold thirty-five dollars worth of tickets.

We would like very much to receive a suggestion for a membership drive.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Albert Glaeske, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 222, of Butte, Montana

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary of Carpenters Local 222, Butte, Montana held a special meeting February 1.

The president, Mrs. Angenette McEvans, presided.

The purpose of the meeting was to select two delegates to the State Convention held in Kalispell, Montana, Feb. 5, 6, 7.

The two chosen were Mrs. Mirian Harrington and Mrs. Marie Walsh, both members of the Auxiliary for a number of years.

While at the convention these two with Mrs. Mae Waethe and Mrs. Maude Hedges, were appointed on a Union Label committee.

The purpose of this committee was to act and see that each delegate had at least three Union Labels on her clothing.

The Ladies went as Fraternal Delegates. While in Kalispell they investigated the possibilities of forming a State Council of Auxiliaries.

Esther Handy, Recording Secretary.

Kenosha, Wis., Auxiliary 268 Observes Its 4th Anniversary

Four years ago Carpenters' Auxiliary 268 was organized in Kenosha, Wis. It was the second women's auxiliary of a Local Union to be formed in the city. On Thursday afternoon, March 7, the members of that organization celebrated its fourth birthday, at which time they rejoiced in the fact that since they were organized in 1936 six more auxiliaries have been formed in Kenosha.

The anniversary celebration was held in the Labor Temple. Fifteen members of the Racine carpenters' auxiliary were present. The afternoon was spent playing games, after which all present assembled at one long table attractively appointed in spring colors and flowers.

Mrs. Hilda Birchard, who has been the president of the auxiliary since the organization was founded, was one of the speakers, and Mrs. Frank Peterson, president of the Racine auxiliary congratulated the auxiliary in behalf of her group.

The success of the celebration was due in part to the excellent work by the committee in charge of arrangements which included Mrs. Johanna Manthey, Mrs. Rose Fechner, Mrs. Ingaborg Andersen and Mrs. Susan Bern.

Fratrenally yours,
Mrs. Ida Anderson, Recording Secretary.

Remington-Rand Ends Nine Company Unions

Partial settlement of the four-year-old controversy between Remington Rand, Inc., a $50,000,000 corporation, and a group of American Federation of Labor unions is announced by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

Six thousand workers are affected by the agreement. The company will dis-establish nine associations characterized as company unions in six plants. The company agrees also not to discourage membership or activity in unions of the A. F. of L.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ____19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ____________________________________Street

City ________________________State ____________

To ______________________________________ Street

City ________________________State ____________

Name in full ____________________________________

L. U. No.______, City_______________ State______

Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 143

We will take this opportunity to make a suggestion to architects for designing beams: Instead of designing them as 6 inches, 8 inches, 10 inches and 12 inches wide, why not use a little common sense and design them so the widths will conform to the standard widths of 2-inch material, as 5⅝ inches, 7⅝ inches, 9⅝ inches and 11⅝ inches. For beams wider than the standard widths of material used for beam bottoms, it would be all right to use exact inches for the widths, since these have to be built up anyway. If the architects would design beams in this way, and call the contractors' attention to it in the specifications, the cost of form building for beams could be reduced—at any rate, the job would get what the specifications call for, instead of beams that are three-eighths of an inch undersize in widths. What sometimes happens, the first beam bottoms are built out to the number of inches specified, but as the work progresses the three-eighths-of-an-inch strips are omitted and nobody seems to know the difference. That is exactly what happened on the first fire-proof building we ever worked on.

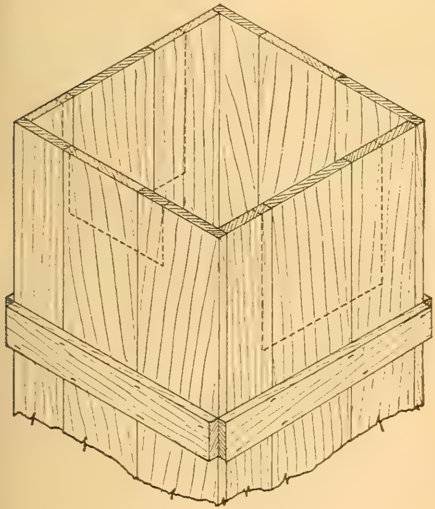


Fig. 1

The upper part of a column is shown by Fig. 1. Here the dotted lines represent the marking for the beams, ready to be cut. In Fig. 2 the shaded part shows the work one step ahead of Fig. 1. Another step ahead is shown by Fig. 3, where three beam bottoms are shown in place. These are shaded for emphasis. The shaded part of Fig. 4 represents the fourth step, and shows the three beams completed.

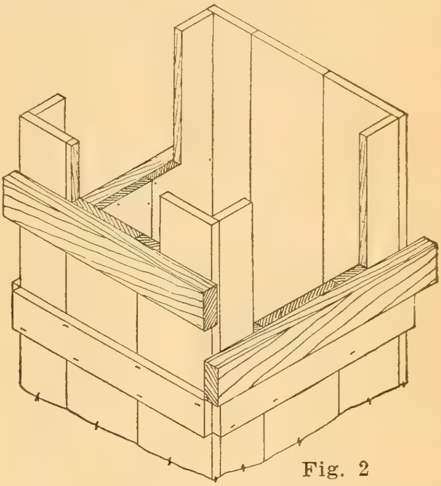


Fig. 2

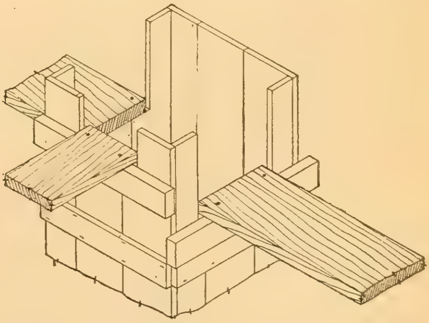


Fig. 3

The apprentice is asked to study carefully the four steps in building forms for beams shown here, until he understands them. If these steps are fixed in his mind, he will have no trouble building forms for beams, although he might be on his first job.

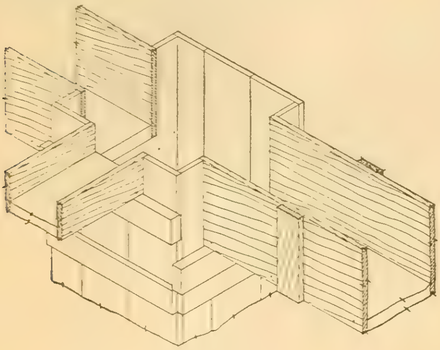


Fig. 4

How to join a secondary beam (marked A) to a main beam, is shown by Fig. 5. Figure 6 represents a cross section of a beam, where we are showing by figures the sizes of the different members of the beam form.

A combination beam is shown by Fig. 7, which is to say, below the horizontal dotted line, representing the top of the slab, we have a regular beam, while the part that extends above this line is the inverted part of the beam. To the right we are showing a good method of bracing such a form. A brace should be used for every cleat, which should be spaced not more than 24 inches from center to center.

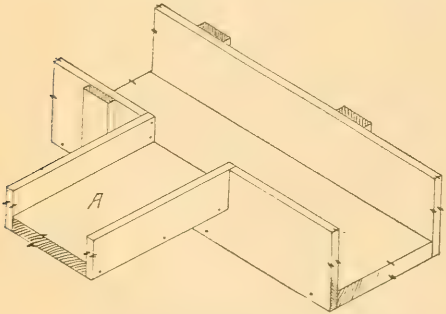


Fig. 5

It will be noticed by referring to the drawing, that the inside form of the inverted part of the beam, is supported by iron rods, placed in such a position that they will keep the form from settling when the beam is poured. No. 9 wires should be used for ties, and twisted enough between the forms so when the spreaders are removed, they will hold the form in position until it is filled with concrete. The sizes of the different members of this beam form are also shown by figures.

A word should be said about the cleats for the beam sides—1x4's are substantial enough for beam sides 16 inches or less in width. For beam sides wider than 16 inches, 2x4's should be used. The "kickers" pointed out at A and A, should be 2x4's, excepting for very light beams, where 1x4's will do.

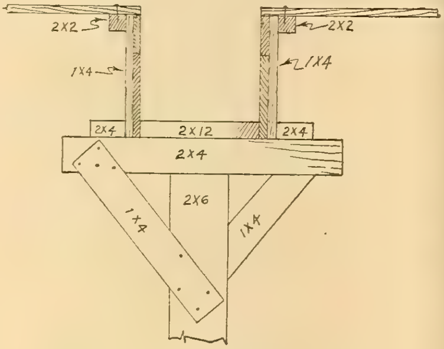


Fig. 6

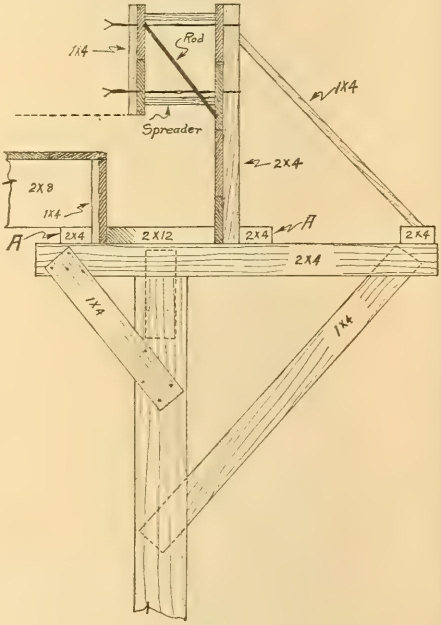


Fig. 7

In Fig. 8 we are showing three "might-hold" constructions. Of these the left fastening of the wire-tie, pointed out at the top, is the first. Here a nail is driven through the decking and into one of the joists and bent over as shown. This fastening, although it is frequently employed, might hold or it might not. At best, it is a risky practice.

The second of these might-holds, is the omission of the 2x2 pointed out at a. We have seen that construction fail several times. When the concrete was poured, the pressure indicated by the arrow at A, pushed the beam side out to about the position shown by the dotted line X. The decking nailed to a 2x2 in the angle, as pointed out at a, will solve this problem.

The third might-hold is the omission of the tie-brace pointed out at b. When the beam is poured, there is always more or less pressure in the direction of the arrow at B— it does not always do it, but we have seen beams go out about to the position indicated by the dotted lines O and O. If you want to be sure that the beam will hold its position when it is poured, put on tie-braces similar to what we are showing at b, spaced from 4 to 6 feet, depending on conditions, of course.

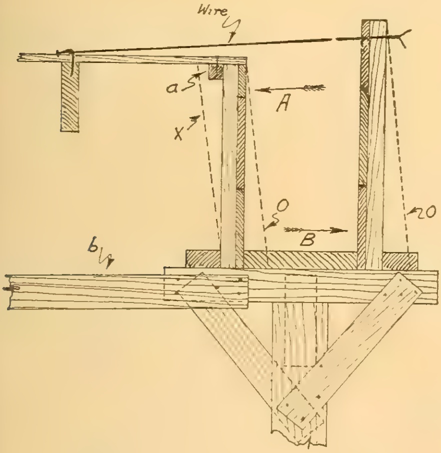


Fig. 8

Here is a suggestion to the nail makers: If we could get a nail with the body of a 6d box and a head of a 6d common, we would have an ideal nail for nailing ⅞-inch form lumber. The trouble with a box nail is that the head comes off too easily, while the body of a common 6d is heavier than it needs to be for form work.

Achitectural Drawing

By L. Perth

PART ONE

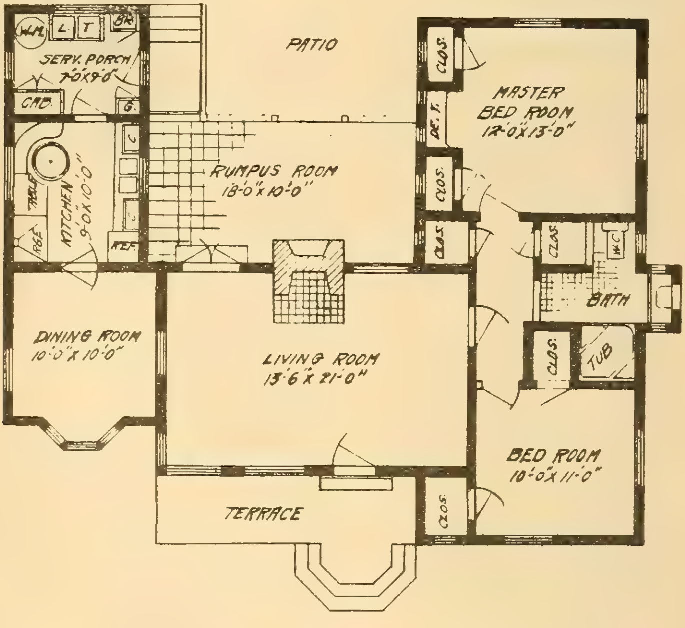
The series of lessons which are to follow under the above caption are the result of numerous and insistent inquiries and requests as to the possibilities of organizing a course of instruction which would enable the average craftsman to prepare simple architectural drawings.

The scope and objectives of this course of study is exactly in line with the wishes of our correspondents. We do not intend to make architectural draftsmen out of the members of our Brotherhood, but we do believe and are confident that we can successfully train any individual with an elementary educational background to intelligently use drawing instruments and to make ordinary architectural drawings which could be used for construction purposes, making necessary estimates and supply such needs where drawings are necessary. The lessons are for anyone who wants to learn the fundamental principles and practices of general architectural drawing.

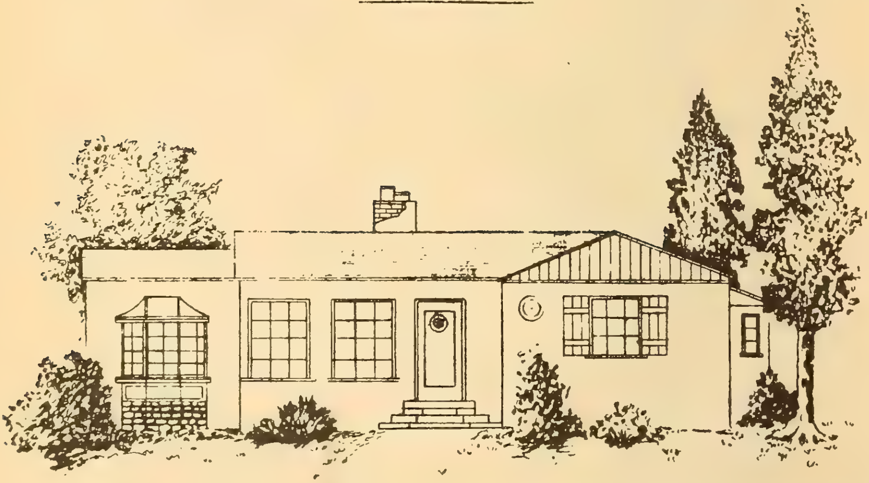
Those who earnestly intend to apply themselves to a diligent study of this subject will have the opportunity of acquiring the valuable experience in the use of drawing instruments and materials, in the performance of drafting fundamentals as applied to the preparation of working drawings. They will obtain a world of occupational information pertaining to methods of planning, materials of construction, equipment and appliances used in up to date construction operations, costs and such legal points which are connected with building construction.

Drawing is the language of the Architect and Engineer. Moreover, it is a universal language. Its principle, like the principles of mathematics, are the same and are understood in every civilized country of the world.

While it requires years of study, long experience and natural ability for one to become a proficient architect, it is a comparatively easy task to learn elementary architectural drawing. There seems to exist in the minds of many a pernicious idea that before making an attempt to study drawing one must have obtained an extensive knowledge of mathematics in addition to possessing natural artistic talents. This erroneous idea has discouraged many from persevering in the pursuit of a most valuable and important subject well within their reach.


SERV. PORCH 7'-0"x9'-0"
W.M.
L
T
BK
CAB.
G.
C
TABLE
RGE
KITCHEN 9'-0"x10'-0"
REF.
PATIO
RUMPUS ROOM 18'-0"x10'-0"
CLOS.
DR. T.
MASTER BED ROOM 12'-0"x13'-0"
CLOS.
CLOS.
CLOS.
W.C.
BATH
CLOS.
TUB
DINING ROOM 10'-0"x10'-0"
LIVING ROOM 13'-6"x21'-0"
BED ROOM 10'-0"x11'-0"
TERRACE
CLOS.

PLAN



The ability of making drawings is very similar to the activity known as "Reading Blue Prints" or "Plan Reading," a large series of studies which have been running in the columns of this magazine for the last four years. Both subjects have for their foundation the same principle.

It must be understood that a drawing is an expression of ideas on paper, a set of instructions given to the artisan for the purpose of making an object, which originated in the mind of the individual who made the drawing.

It is evident that a drawing represents an idea of an object which is to be produced. The complete idea together with the numerous details are originated in the mind of the architect, who expresses them in a graphical way by means of drawings. These instruments of instruction are sent out to the job and given to the various artisans who perform the actual work and thus make an idea become a reality.

The mental process which takes place in the mind of the architect is identically the same as that which must be followed by the mechanic only in reversed sequence. The one can clearly visualize in his mind the finished product which he represents on his drawings. The other receives the drawings and after a careful study of same he obtains in his mind a picture of the object as it will appear after it has been completed.

This mental process has already been assimilated by those who have become proficient in reading drawings. Those, however, who had no opportunity to acquire this knowledge, will have no difficulty in mastering the subject in the subsequent papers.

The accompanying drawing represents what is known as an "Architect's Sketch" from which the final drawings are being prepared. It will be noted that this drawing is made to a one-eighth of an inch scale and only general dimensions are given. The actual working drawings, made to a larger scale, are complete in so far as specific information is concerned and are treated in detail on a larger number of sheets, all depending upon the complexity of the structure.

◆

New Building Books Cover All Details

The American Technical Society announces the publication of its new 1940 set of books in nine big volumes entitled Building, Estimating and Contracting.

The Society has been publishing technical books for more than 40 years and sincerely believes this new 1940 set is the finest they have ever produced. It deals thoroughly with modern building including all details and has been written in a practical and easy-to-understand manner by men who have had years of actual experience and training.

The beginner will find Building, Estimating and Contracting very valuable for the books start with the fundamentals of carpentry and steel square work and in a gradual step-by-step manner proceed into the higher phases of the building field. The man with years of experience will likewise find this new set of great value for it will show him the modern bethods of building and will help him get into the contracting field for himself.

The contractor will likewise find the set of great use for it shows modern estimating of labor and materials including 8 full sized blue-prints drawn to scale, estimating forms, specifications and other topics such as architectural drawing and detailing, landscaping, air conditioning, etc.

The Society is willing to send the complete set to any one for 10 days examination. Simply fill in the coupon appearing in their advertisement on page 64 of this issue.

Convenient terms are available for those who desire to make small monthly payments for the purchase of these books. The advertisement in this issue explains the terms.

◆

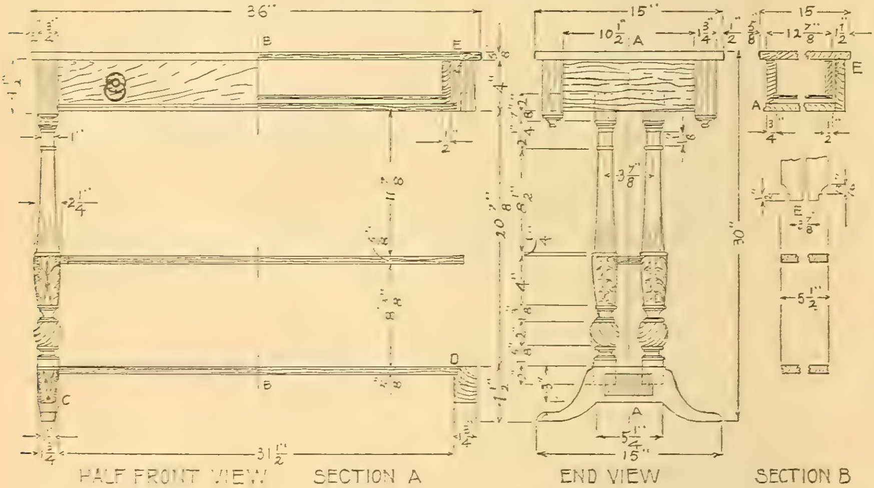
Wax finish suitable for floors or for furniture may be easily made at a very low cost. Cut an ounce of beeswax into fine chips and place them in a pint of turpentine in one vessel, and an ounce of white paraffin wax treated the same way in another vessel. Add a desert spoonful of boiled linseed oil to each. Place each in a pan of water or in a double boiler over a slow fire and safely away from an open blaze. While the wax is dissolving stir enough to prevent settling. When each vessel is clear pour one into the other and thoroughly mix them.

Apply warm in a warm room with either a brush or a cloth; the writer prefers the latter for the wax may be more effectively rubbed into the grain of the wood. Make all motions in the direction of the grain of the wood. After applying the wax allow it to stand until the surface seems quite dull and polish with a lintless cloth. Rub parallel with the grain with moderate speed and no more than gentle pressure. Work into corners with a flexible skew pointed feather of wood. Repeat the process next day if a deeper finish is desired, and again if necessary.

Canterbury Table

By Charles A. King

This type of table was originated during the early years of the nineteeth century and for a long time was a popular design among lovers of fine furniture. In fact this was before factory made furniture. Its type was best fitted for mahogany and the refinement of its lines and the suggestion of elegance still make it worthy of association with other fine furniture and of the best skill of the cabinet maker. The stock should be of selected grain and color and thoroughly seasoned.



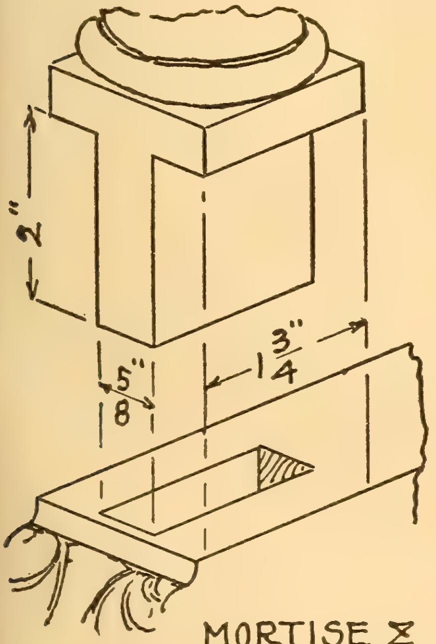
CANTERBURY TABLE

Make the top ⅝" x 15" x 36" with the edges slightly rounded. The bottom of the case should be ½" x 13 9/16" x 32". This may be of plain wood, face stripped with mahogany if desired; bead the face edge lightly as at A. Make the ends as follows: Veneer pine or whitewood to make pieces 1¾" x 4" x 10½". Make corners 1¾" square x 4½" and dowel to the ends of the above. Later make pendant turnings as shown, fit with a dowel or pin and glue to the corners. Get out back ¾" x 4" x 31½", fit between the corners and dowel but do not assemble permanently until all pieces are ready to be glued together. Groove the ends of the bottom ¼" into the ends of the table as at B notching the front back ½" to make the face joint. Make the two feet 1¾" x 4½" x 15"; transfer the squares, draw the curves and cut them accurately. Work the ends of the feet from C down to 1" at the ends. Before doing this, obtain from a well stocked hardware store the four brass toes to be sure that the ends of the feet are of the correct dimensions and shape to fit the brasses. These toes may be carved, or finished in wood if preferred but brass toes belong to this type of design. Do not carve the feet until after the spindle and shelves have been fitted in order to prevent bruising the carvings.

Make the four spindles 2½" square in the shaft but 1¾" square at the ends. Turn them to 2¼" in the shaft as shown, being sure the members of the turnings are correct in their vertical dimensions and that they are gracefully shaped. Each spindle will have a ⅝" x 2" tenon on each end which will make it 24⅞" long. Make a ⅝" x 2" x 1¾" mortise in the top of each pair of feet to receive the tenons of the spindles. Fit them carefully; also the rabbet in each front to receive the bottom shelf, ⅝" x 5½" x 32" as at D.

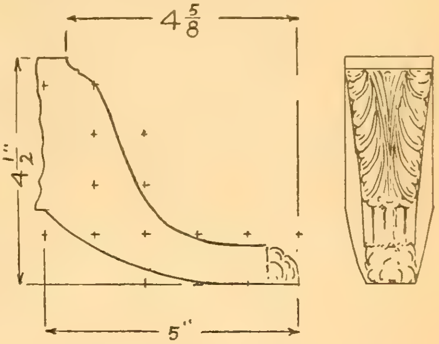
The middle shelf ⅝" x 5½" x 31½", cut to 3⅞" as at E is mortised into the turnings as suggested. This shelf, with its mortised joints, are essential elements to the stability of the table. The edges of these shelves are finely reeded with four scant ⅛" reeds or beads. The carvings of the legs and feet may be done with a ¼" V parting tool, No. 41, a small veining tool and four gouges, ¼" No. 11, ¼" No. 9, ⅜" No. 7 and ⅜" No. 4. A ⅜" No. 2 skew chisel and a ⅜" No. 1 chisel will be useful. With a sharp thin edged knife and the above tools a wide range of carving may be done. Short toy tools such as those sold in sets for school uses may be used but full sized tools are preferred. In doing the carving be careful that the joining of lines of leaves are at a tangent. While fine carving demands highly specialized skill, worthwhile carving may be done if lines connect or radiate at tangents, tools are kept sharp and wood is cut, but not broken out.

Assemble the case ends, spindles and feet; be sure the assembled ends are square and that their surfaces are true or out of wind. When the glue has set assemble the shelves, the case bottom and the back of the case being sure the legs stand square with the top of the table top when set away to harden. Make the drawer and fit it in place; make the front of ¾" stock, the sides and back of ½" stock and the bottom of ¼" plywood. Stop the drawer against the back of the case.



MORTISE & TENON JOINT OF SPINDLES

The top may be fastened with screws as suggested at E or if preferred brads may be driven nearly home in the top edge of the case, the top accurately laid in position upon pieces of wood ⅛" or less thick, the blocks carefully removed and the top pressed down upon the brads one end at a time. Remove the brads and the holes left in the top of the frame and the under side of the top will mark the centers of ⅜" dowel holes. Do not bore the holes through the top, and do not allow the point of the bit to prick through. Glue the top in place.



DETAIL OF FOOT

Smooth and sandpaper carefully to remove all blemishes. Finish in linseed oil; shellac three light coats and rub it well with 6/0 sandpaper and polish with wax. If a stain is desirable the ultimate finish may be the same.

◆

Audel's Handy Guide Reveals Trade Secrets

Audel's Carpenter and Builder Guides, long one of the standard references for carpenters, builders, joiners, building mechanics and precision workers, are four handy pocket volumes of information designed to give invaluable aid to men of the trade.

The four volumes are prepared so as to give quick and easy reference to trade problems, include all the modern methods, ideas and plans of the trade gleaned from practical experiences of carpenters and builders. The volumes also deal with questions saving time, money and labor. They contain a wealth of information for the apprentice and offer a ready guide for the master carpenter in his daily work.

The four pocket-size volumes of more than 1,600 pages include 3,700 illustrations. They are easy to read and understand. Audel and Company offers these volumes at a nominal price, payable in monthly installments. Complete information, including a free trial offer will be found in the company's advertisement on page 63 of this month's Carpenter.

◆

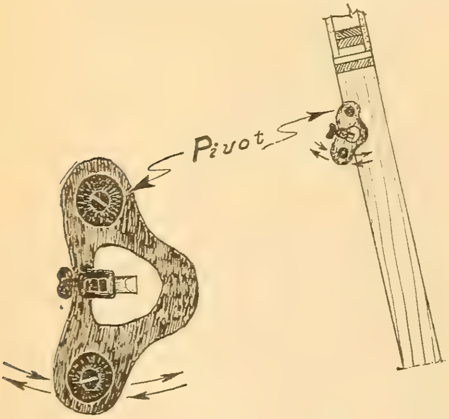
Mortising For Butts

A brother writes:

"I have learned from an associate that mortising for hinges and locks can be done with a router, after cutting the ends and sides with a chisel and chipping the part to be mortised. This is much neater and quicker, not mentioning the time and trouble one saves, than padding the mortise with cardboard, in case the chisel slips."

We have had a pencil sketch of this router kink on file for many years, and are using it now because this brother suggested it.

Mortising for hinges and locks with a router, works better on jambs that are not rabbeted than on those that are. And if the mortising is done on a bench before the jambs are put together, it works still better. We have used this method of mortising, but do not exactly like it, since there is a butt-mortiser on the market.



The illustration shows to the right a jamb with a small-scale router applied for starting the mortising for the upper butt. To the left we are showing a larger-scale drawing of a router. The indicators point to the knob which should be held in one hand to act, as it were, as a pivot, while with the other hand the other end of the router is worked back and forth, as indicated by the arrows. In this way enough of the chips can be cut out so that the finishing of the mortise can be done by running the router with the grain of the wood. It works, even though we do not like it.—H. H. Siegele.

◆

Architectural Terminology

This paper is a sort of a compendium of architectural terms, the meaning of which do not seem to be quite clear to many readers.

The majority of inquiries come from millmen who are engaged in the manufacture of fine architectural woodwork and consequently have to work from the architect's drawings.

Most of these terms were explained in various papers published in previous issues and no doubt many students will recollect same.

The accompanying drawing was prepared expressly for the purpose of elucidating the subject more vividly.

In analyzing this diagram it will be noted that each part is referred to by a reference number. It is intended that the student study this drawing in connection with the definitions given and assign to each definition its respective number.

This will test the knowledge of the students and facilitate the assimilation of the meaning of these terms.

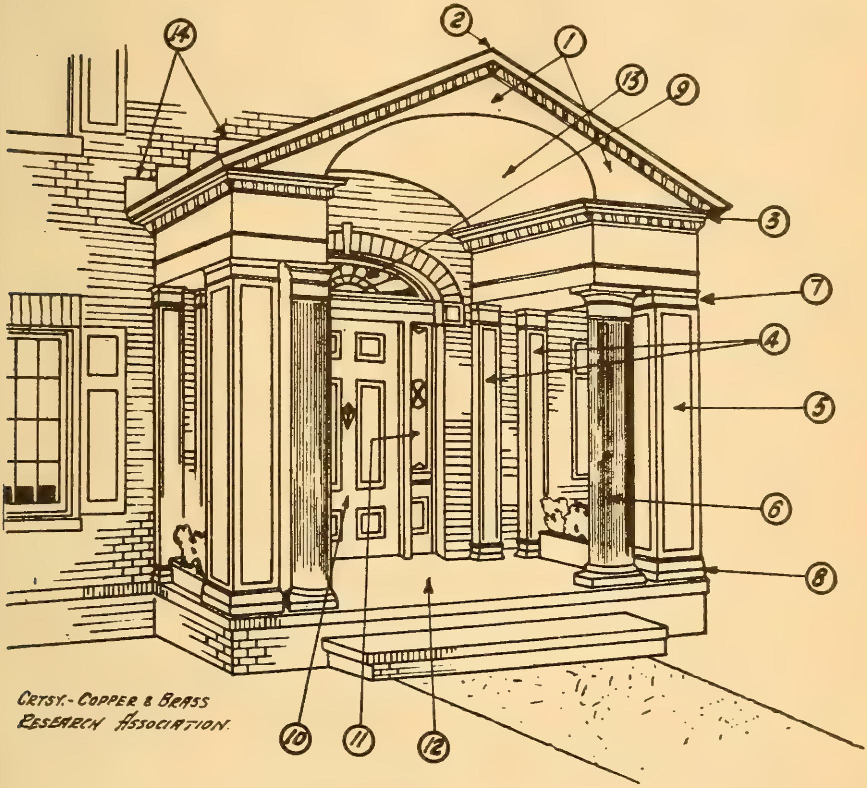
SOFFIT—The underside of the subordinate parts and members of a building. Applied to stairways, archways, entablatures and cornices.

PILASTER—An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan treated as a column.

PEDIMENT—Term pertaining to classical architecture. The triangular space forming the gable of a roof. This term is also being applied to similar forms over doors and porticoes.

FLASHING—Material used for waterproofing parts of buildings where moisture is liable to penetrate. Usually copper or galvanized iron strips to protect the joints of a wall roof, valleys.

PIER—A supporting pillar or structure, supporting an arch or lintel. A member which is designed to stiffen a wall.



CRTSY.-COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

COLUMN—A supporting pillar with shaft, base and capital the shaft being round.

CORNICE—A horizontal member typically molded and projected. The top course of masonry wall when treated as a crowning member.

ENTABLATURE—The wall resting on the capitals of the columns and consisting of the architrave, frieze and cornice. Similar to post and lintel construction.

ARCHITRAVE—The lowest division of an entablature resting on the column. This term is also applied to a group of moldings above and on both sides of an opening as a door.

After these terms have been studied and understood they should be found on the diagram and noted against the respective number. This method will assist materially to commit to memory the various architectural names quite frequently used in building terminology.—L. Perth.

◆

Drops of water on the dry surface of smoothly sandpapered wood will so raise the grain that more stain will be absorbed where the spots occur than elsewhere which, unless detected and remedied before finish is applied will result in a prominent blemish. Such drops may easily happen if, as in many shops and schools the floor is sprinkled before or after sweeping, by any one shaking a hat or a coat that has been out in the rain or by other simple methods. Usually these spatters will not be noticed until the stain shows them when it is too late to remedy them excepting by removing the stain on the wood and applying new stain. If the spots are sanded and restained there will be muddy spots that will detract from the appearance of the finished work. The only remedy, or rather the most economical ounce of prevention is to inspect the work for water spots and other blemishes and remedy them before applying stain or other finish.

Economical Method To Restore Old Finish

Old finish that has acquired a finely granulated surface, not coarsely "alligatored" and not marred may often be economically restored. With 2/0 or 4/0 sandpaper and 00 steel wool rub the surface until its granulated appearance has disappeared. Be careful not to sandpaper too hard at the corners or the finish will be rubbed through to the wood. Judicious rubbing will leave the grain of the wood perfectly filled and a surface of glassy smoothness. Upon oak, mahogany, walnut or other open grain wood this is an important consideration.

The surface may be treated with boiled oil and turpentine mixed about 70/30, well rubbed into the smoothed surface and rubbed dry with a soft cloth. Allow it to stand three days, or longer if not hard, and repeat. Do this until a satisfactory surface appears. Another method consists of building up a shellac surface on the old after the latter has been well smoothed, for by either the oil or the shellac method results depend almost entirely upon the smoothness of the surface to be treated.

To make shellac polish, reduce four pounds of cut shellac by adding alcohol to double its quantity. Pour this into the cover of a tin can and add about a quarter of its volume of boiled oil and turpentine. Make a smoothly folded pad or wrap a wad of cotton batting the size of an English walnut in cloth: saturate the pad with boiled oil and turpentine, dip in into the polish and rub it smoothly on the sanded surface being sure to remove all runs and laps and to keep all corners free of sediment. Do not allow the pad to stop on the wood but always keep it moving; at both start and finish of each stroke use a sweeping motion to prevent picking up the surface. Work into corners by pushing the soft pad in with a putty knife or with a thin wedge of wood. Don't dawdle but work quite fast or the finish will stick. If the finish works hard and seems to stick, work more oil in or put a drop or two on the pad. The idea is to use as much shellac as possible and only enough oil to keep the pad working freely. After the work is well covered and evenly rubbed let it rest until the next day then repeat, and perhaps two or three times more. This will result in what the old timers called a "piano finish" or "French polish" or rather a finish that resembles them. This gloss may be removed by rubbing with pumice stone and water and finally with rotten stone and a soft dry cloth.

This method saves the cost of removing the old finish and of building up a surface but only a smooth unmarred surface may be so treated; often bruises may be treated with melted shellac which comes in sticks of assorted colors; the surface may be scraped, cut with a sharp chisel or sanded smooth. This requires careful work for the adjoining surface may easily be rubbed through.—Charles A. King.

Fine Woods may be largely to blame for the interest in hand work and the success of many home craftsmen. Their admiration for fine native and foreign woods seem to lead specimens of them to gravitate to their home shops by various avenues. Not only are amateur craftsmen endowed with this love for beautifully grained woods, but many craftsmen whose daily commercial work precludes any indulgence of such an abstract sentiment have a home shop in which they transmute pieces of fine woods into turnings, inlaying or carvings or into other articles of beauty. Finely colored and grained pieces of native red cedar, red gum, birds eye and curly maple, sycamore, locust, sumac, orange wood and walnut; also foreign woods, mahogany, boxwood, ebony, rosewood, padouk, vermillion, tulip etc., are gradually acquired and turned into vases, pin trays and other novelties. Fine specimens of soft and white pine, yellow poplar, red gum, mahogany, prima vera and pieces of harder woods may be carved and inlaid and made into beautiful accessories for the living room, library and for the pressing table.

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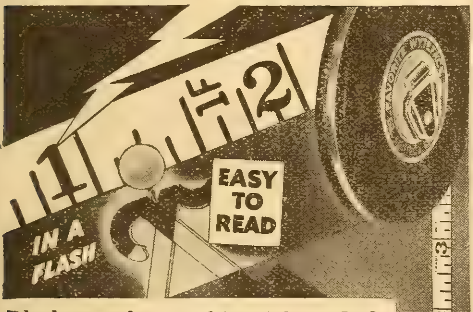

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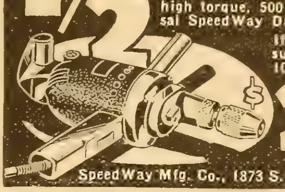

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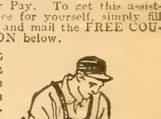

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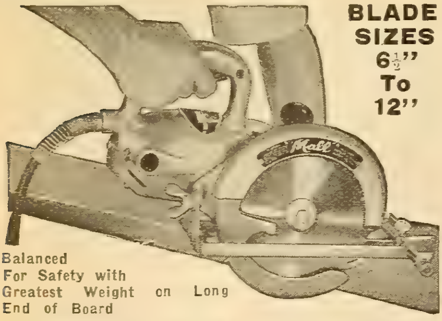

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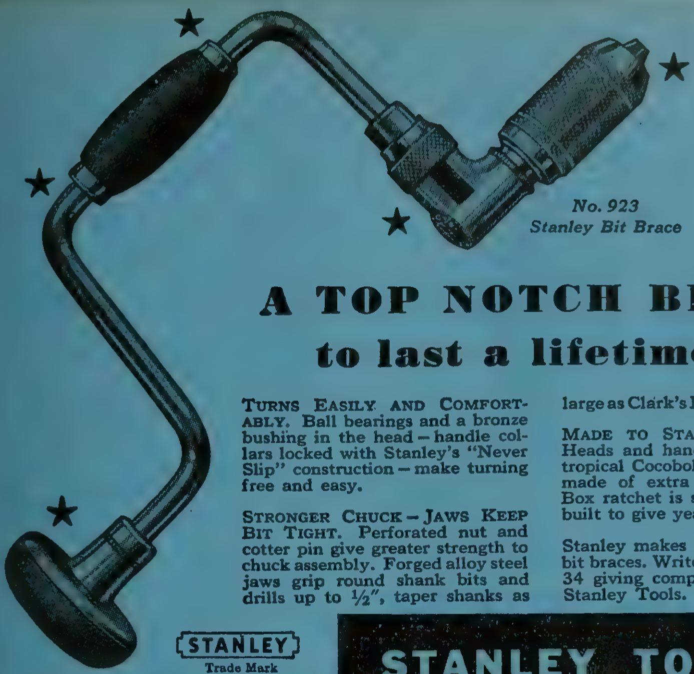

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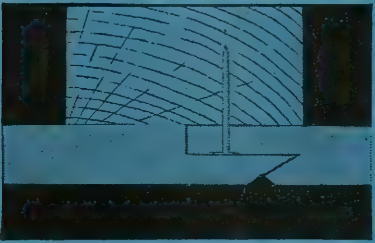

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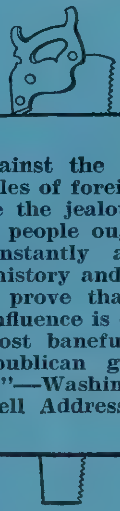
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That, whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to ef-

(Continued on page 2)

July

1940



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Advertising Department, Room 203

Established in 1881
Vol. LX.—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1940

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Ten Cents a Copy

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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fect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

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He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of the Public Records, for the purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved the Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meanwhile exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judicial Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and the payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

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For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury.

For transporting us beyond our Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein a Arbitrary government and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments.

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection, and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burned our towns, and detroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a cilivilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies, are, and of Right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance of the Protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock.*

New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton; Massachusetts Bay—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry; Rhode Island—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery; Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott; New York—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris; New Jersey—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark; Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross; Delaware—Ceasar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean; Maryland—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton; North Carolina—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn; South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton; Georgia—Button Guinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

*John Hancock was delegate from Massachusetts Bay, and signed the declaration first as the president of the Continental Congress.

Congress Tense Over War Outlook

NOT since the spring of 1917, just before the United States entered the World War, has feeling in official Washington been as tense as it is today.

"Will we become so involved in the European war that our 'boys' will again be dispātched across the Atlantic?"

That's the question that is causing all the apprehension. There is scarcely a member of Congress who is not ready and willing to aid the Allies with supplies of all kinds. But the overwhelming majority wishes to stop there.

Many members fear that President Roosevelt, in his anxiety to check the totalitarian dictators, will go too far and armed intervention will become inevitable.

This fear is so pronounced that, apparently, a majority of both Houses, including practically a solid Republican minority and a considerable bloc of the most devoted supporters of the "New Deal," is vigorously opposing the President's suggestion that Congress conclude its work as soon as possible, and adjourn without date.

They are willing to take a recess so members may attend the national political conventions, but they insist that after those events are out of the way, the solons should resume their vigil in the Capitol.

In the meantime, they are pushing through Congress with record-breaking speed the President's defense plans, including the "trade-in" proposal which will enable Uncle Sam, through U. S. Steel and other intermediaries, to sell the Allies, at "bargain-counter prices," army and navy planes, rifles, ammunition, and vast quantities of other munitions.

They admit this wipes out the last vestige of "neutrality" and makes Uncle Sam a "non-belligerent." But supporters of the administration say there are ample precedents for this extraordinary course. Italy has been doing it in the present war and Italy, Germany and Russia indulged in the practice during the devastating civil war in Spain, to say nothing of what has been happening in the conflict between Japan and China.

"International law, as we knew it at one time, has ceased to exist," said one member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Speaking at the University of Virginia, a few hours after Italy entered the war, President Roosevelt, with great feeling, declared Mussolini had stabbed the Allies in the back, after "F.D." had endeavored to keep him out of the war by promising he would approach England and France and secure concessions which would enable Italy to play a more impressive role in world affairs.

"We send both our prayers and our hopes to those beyond the seas who are maintaining, with magnificent valor, their battle for freedom," said the President. And then he uttered the following, undoubtedly the most significant paragraph in his speech:

"In our American unity we will pursue two obvious and simultaneous courses: We will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation and, at the same time, we will harness and speed up the use of those resources in order that we, ourselves, in the Americas, may have equipment and training equal to the task of any emergency and every defense."

The President's declaration made a tremendous impression on Congress. At first little was said on the floor, but in the cloakrooms of both Houses members speculated as to the President's ultimate goal.

Their fears were fanned into a flame when appeals of all kinds began appearing in the daily press, urging "unlimited aid" to the Allies.

The storm broke in the Senate when Senator George of Georgia offered an amendment to the relief appropriation bill providing for voluntary military training for the C.C.C. boys. It was voted down after one of the most stirring debates in the history of the Senate.

"If certain individuals in the government have their way, we will strike out the 'non' from non-belligerent, and will be a belligerent before the snow flies," said Holt of West Virginia. "Every step toward this war has been taken under subterfuge and hypocrisy."

Wheeler interrupted to call attention to full-page ads appearing in newspapers under the caption: "Stop Hitler Now."

"This is costing a lot of money," said the Montanan, "the country has a right to know who is putting up the cash."

Speaking with great feeling, he called attention to the efforts of the big eastern newspapers to "drag the country into war." He especially emphasized the attitude of the New York "Times" and the New York "Herald-Tribune."

"We know the propaganda that is going on," Wheeler continued, "and we know that every move is being made to lead us down the road to war.

"I wish to say, as far as I am concerned, that I do not wish to break with the administration; I do not wish to oppose the Democratic Party.

"But if it becomes necessary to break with the Democratic Party, I shall break with it if it is going to be a war party.

"I want everyone who is interested in the matter to know that I am not going to support any candidate for President of the United States, no matter who he may be, who is going to try to get us into the war.

"We are not going to send our boys abroad and see them come home to fill our insane asylums and hospitals, with their legs and their arms off, blind and deaf."

Walsh of Massachusetts, Tydings of Maryland, Clark of Missouri joined in the debate, all deploring the suggestion that American forces should be sent to Europe.

"To make committments which will carry this country into war without being able to go, is like talking to a man who has a revolver in his hand when you have nothing but your bare fists," said Tydings.

Chavez of New Mexico declared: "A few more speeches, either in this body or elsewhere, by public officials on war-mongering will certainly not aid the election of a Democrat next time."

Clark denounced the London "Daily Express" for an article ridiculing "Smart Alec Gerald Nye and aging Hiram Johnson," because those Senators opposed extension of credit to belligerents. The "Express" said that Nye and Johnson were "the only bulwarks of isolationism left." Senator Clark did not agree with that view.

"I think," he said, "the correspondent of the London 'Daily Express' and a great many other people will find many another member of the House of Representatives and any number of Senators, sworn under oath to represent the interests of the United States and not the interests of anybody else, who will fight to the last ditch and oppose the entrance of the United States into war, no matter what the London 'Daily Epress' may say."

Senator Clark of Idaho demanded that the Dies committee investigate Allied propaganda, "designed to mislead and defraud the American people," and learn who was paying for it.

While all this was going on the Republicans and the recognized spokesmen for the administration sat silent.

The Republicans have held repeated caucuses and apparently feel they can take advantage of the split in the Democratic Party over the war issue.

They will demand that Congres remain in session and, it was believed that their national convention would adopt a platform expressing sympathy for the Allies, promising a certain amount of aid, but definitely declaring that this country will not become a belligerent.

Vandenberg of Michigan, in a carefully prepared radio address, expressed the Republican view.

He pictured the Roosevelt administration as going about the world with "chips on both shoulders" but with "both arms in a sling." In that connection, he painted a gloomy view of the state of our national defenses, and urged that we lose no time in repairing every weak point.

Clearly, the "folks back home" are stirred, too. Congressional mail is unusually heavy. Ardent supporters of the Allies want Uncle Sam to go the limit. A much greater number protest that "our boys must not be sent across."

Labor Spies Outlawed

The Senate by a vote of 47 to 20 passed the La Follette Civil Liberties bill designed to stop the use of labor spies and abolish the shameless business of professional strikebreaking.

Before the final vote was taken the Senate adopted a number of amendments, including two by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (Dem., N. C.), making it illegal for employers to retain on their payrolls Communists, Fascists and Nazis, and providing that not more than 10 per cent of the employes of a concern engaged in interstate industry shall be aliens, except where the supply of citizens is inadequate.

The exception was made to take care of the beet sugar industry, which Western Senators declared depends largely upon aliens to plant, cultivate and harvest beets.

From the day of its introduction, the legislation has been bitterly opposed by employers' organizations, private detective agencies and other anti-union groups.

The part of the bill that survived Senate consideration makes it unlawful for employers to employ any person or agency to secure information with respect to the plans or activities of their employes, concerning self-organization; to engage strikebreakers; to employ as a private guard any person who acts as a peace officer while armed and while absent from the employer's premises; to possess or use industrial weapons such as gas, sawed-off shotguns and machine guns.

The measure now goes to the House of Representatives for consideration.

Labor Attacked In Cause of Defense

REACTIONARY employer industrialists and other anti-labor business interests have seized upon the defense emergency program as an excuse to attempt to shelve all labor legislative gains.

Before the echoes of President Roosevelt's rearmament speech before Congress had died away, many industrialists made it clear that the price of their cooperation is to deprive labor of safeguards won.

Powerful newspapers, reflecting the views of industry, columnists who propagandize for business, and spokesmen for the anti-labor organizations proclaimed that, unless labor is "restrained," the defense program will be a failure.

In other words, unless employers have a free hand with workers, and at the same time are guaranteed more than adequate profits, they won't play ball.

Naturally, labor was tremendously aroused and lost no time in responding to the attack.

"All these statements about labor hampering the defense program," declared President Daniel W. Tracy of the Electrical Workers, "are simply a blind thrown up by certain pressure groups to hide their intention to lengthen hours, destroy labor standards and reduce wages.

"Speaking for the electrical industry, I want to make it clear that it is prepared to cooperate to the limit with the administration's program.

"We can assure the government that if our organization is called upon to service national defense projects we will supply an ample number of mechanics, regardless of where such projects are located, and we will make no charge for sending men anywhere in the United States."

President Harvey W. Brown of the Machinists was equally vigorous in denouncing the anti-labor campaign.

"Some of these groups," he said "are like coyotes, waiting for the chance to spring at labor standards and tear them to pieces. We stand steadfastly opposed to any attempt to break down any labor law or jeopardize safeguards won by labor."

Administration officials sought to calm labor's fears. President Roosevelt declared he would "determinedly" fight all attempts to weaken the labor and social gains. He also insisted that he did not intend to allow a single war millionaire to be made in this country as a result of the appalling tragedy engulfing the world. How he would accomplish this was not explained by the President.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., declared the government is turning a deaf ear to demands of industry that labor legislation be laid on the shelf.

In spite of these assurances, however, there were developments of the most alarming nature.

Bills aimed at labor laws are now being considered by Congress. One of them—before the House Naval Affairs Committee—was drafted by the Navy Department, whose hostility to labor legislation has been long and notorious.

The legislation which the admirals want wipes out the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act, requiring government contractors to pay prevailing wages and maintain reasonable working conditions.

The committee promptly approved the admirals' program, but rescinded its action after the President had condemned it.

Despite this temporary setback, it remained clear that reactionary employers and their supporters in Congress have not abandoned efforts to scuttle labor legislation under cover of the present "emergency."

An idea of what industry has in mind is indicated by other action taken by the House Naval Affairs Committee. It aproved a navy recommendation that competitive bidding be suspended, to permit the admirals to "negotiate" contracts—an agreement which means Uncle Sam will probably get the short end of the bargain.

Chairman Andrew J. May (Dem., Ky.), of the House Military Affairs Committee, said he would sponsor legislation removing all labor restrictions on War Department building and procurement of airplanes, anti-aircraft guns, tanks and other defense necessities.

Several reactionary Democratic and Republican Senators have given broad hints that their price for supporting the defense program will be the ax for the WPA as well as for labor legislation.

Those who are trying to put labor laws into cold storage contend that industry is unable to obtain skilled workers, and hold union regulations responsible. This claim has been so completely demolished that it is surprising any responsible person would attempt to revive it.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor declared recently that "information in possession of the international unions proves beyond question that every requirement for skilled and semi-skilled workers can be met without difficulty."

The Executive Council of the International Association of Machinists denounced the labor shortage cry as a "smokescreen" behind which labor foes are trying to break down labor standards.

"The inability of complaining employers to secure skilled workers," the council emphasized, "is the result of their refusal to pay reasonable wages."

These statements were ignored by Gannett, New York publisher.

Gannett demanded the immediate junking of all labor laws, to "free industry," and called on the President to re-establish the War Industries Board and put it in charge of the defense program.

This board, it will be recalled, was just about ready to launch a campaign for approval of the so-called "M-Day Plan" when the President dispensed with its services.

Under the "M-Day Plan," labor would be as much regimented as are workers in the totalitarian nations. The right to strike would disappear, and so would the freedom of labor unions. A dictator would decide where men would work and what they would be paid. And the dictator would be an industrialist wearing epaulets!

Any doubt of what is in the mind of industrialists was removed by Brigadier General Thomas S. Hammond, retired, who supplements his generous retirement pay with a fat salary as chairman of the "National Defense Committee" of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, one of the most bitter enemies of organized labor.

Hammond demanded the removal of "shackles" from industry, to "make effective any national defense program."

"Shackles," in Hammond's opinion, "are the Walsh-Healey Act, the Wage-Hour Act and the Wagner Labor Act."

"Congress," he insisted, "must remove these laws from the industries that must do the job, and these shackes must be removed now. Unless they are removed, we cannot build a navy or equip an army."

War Hysteria Masks Anti-Unionism

LEADERSHIP of the "Associated Farmers," anti-labor front for California industrialists, has been overhauled by elements pledged to fight unions with "iron fist" policies.

"Moderates" in the organization—that is, those who favored "soft-pedaling" the drive against labor—have been ousted and "direct actionists" have been put in their places.

This house cleaning and its purposes are described in the current issue of "Business Week," a magazine for employers. Its Los Angeles correspondent tells the whole story of the dramatic "coup."

Among those ousted, says the magazine, was Secretary Harold E. Pomeroy, who had been trying to convert the "Associated Farmers" to the idea that better relations with the unions would be a good thing.

The new regime includes Colonel Walter E. Garrison, who had been one of the early presidents of the organization and a foremost advocate of ruthless tactics against unions; the present head, John Watson, who clashed with Pomeroy and Phil Bancroft, wealthy landowner and banker.

They are going to wage their new war against unions under cover of the hysteria about "fifth columns" and "subversive activities," the account in "Business Week" reveals.

"Principal feature is to be an anti-'Red' campaign which, according to an 'Associated Farmers' director, will 'bring hell popping in California before mid-summer,'" the magazine reports.

The drive against "Reds" will mainly be camouflage and the real "hell" will be directed against unions, the magazine's correspondent admits. He points out that a principal target will be the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union which is trying to organize the entire Los Angeles area.

There will also be a campaign for adoption at a referendum of another anti-labor law, similar to one which was defeated two years ago. Governor Culbert L. Olson, progressive Democrat, will be under fire, too, for supposedly appointing "radicals" to state offices.

In this attack, the "Associated Farmers" will have the assistance of the newly-formed "Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Southern California," which has been set up as a "coordinating agency" for all groups seeking to establish the open shop in and around Los Angeles.

It is to replace such outfits as "Southern Californians" and "The Neutral Thousands" which were exposed and discredited in investigations by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee and the National Labor Relations Board.

However, West Coast union chiefs are confident they will be able to resist the attack. In the past few years, they have been subject to one anti-labor offensive after another, but have emerged stronger than before.

Unemployment Decrease Below Usual Spring Rise

America's jobless rolls have been reduced by over 400,000 since the first of the year, but 10,255,000 are still out of work, the American Federation of Labor estimates. The rate of increase in employment has been below the usual rise during the spring of each year, the A. F. of L. declares.

Mention "The Carpenter" when you patronize our Advertisers. It's a boost for Your Publication.

"F. D." Request Arouses Congress

NO RECOMMEDATION made by President Roosevelt in connection with the national defense program has so stirred Congress as his request for authority to call National Guard and reserve forces into active service and to send them out of the country, if European war developments make that necessary.

The President already has power to mobilize these forces, to deal with any emergency that may develop within the country. He cannot, however, send them out of the country without permission of Congress.

The proposal dropped like a bombshell among lawmakers, whose alarm was not minimized by the President's assurance that the power sought was "strictly precautionary" and that there is no present intention of exercising it if granted.

Apprehension was heightened when General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, intimated it may become necessary in the near future to send United States troops to "protect strategic areas in the Western Hemisphere."

Neither the President nor General Marshall gave the slightest hint of where troops may be sent. There were all sorts of rumors and endless speculation, but nothing substantial in which solons might set their teeth.

One suggestion was that army chieftains have the defense of the Panama Canal in mind.

"If that is the idea," declared Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), "why doesn't the President say so? Of course, he needs congressional authority to send National Guardsmen to Panama, but if there is any danger there the authority will be promptly voted. Without batting an eye, Congress will authorize the sending of 100,000 or any number of troops needed."

The Montana Senator contended "there is no reason in the world why we should give the President the power he wants," and added:

"The only reason he wants additional power, it seems to me, is that he feels an emergency may arise where he might desire to send troops out of the country. To do so would, for all practical purposes, be a declaration of war.

"Under the Constitution, it is Congress and not the President that declares war. I don't believe Congress will surrender its power."

The development, Wheeler insisted, makes it "imperative that Congress stay in session all during the crisis in Europe, to deal with any situation that may develop. Many other Senators took the same stand.

"If the time comes when the President feels it necessary to send troops out of the country," Wheeler asserted, "he should frankly lay all the facts before Congress and permit it to act with its eyes open."

"We have reached the dividing line between war and peace," declared Senator Guy M. Gillette (Dem., Iowa). "No man should have such power as the President seeks. I am opposed to granting it."

Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska Progressive, held "the country faces a graver situation than even members of Congress may imagine."

Senator Pat McCarran (Dem., Nev.) served notice that "our boys won't be sent out of the country with my consent."

"I have supported every proposal for national defense and will continue to do so," McCarran declared, "but I won't support any recommendation that tends to involve us in war. I regard the President's request as a direct invitation to get into the war."

Senator Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, insisted that, before Congress approves "such broad powers," it should know where troops are to be sent and what purpose.

Statements of administration supporters threw as little light on the matter as did the President's message and the comments of his army chieftain.

As a matter of fact, the more the proposal was discussed the more doubtful of its wisdom were its critics. An observation of Senator Sherman Minton (Dem., Ind.) was considered extremely significant.

"It is inconceivable," Minton said, "that this country has no agreements with France and Great Britain regarding possessions of belligerents on this hemisphere. The United States must prevent those posssessions from falling into hostile hands."

There was general agreement, among both supporters and opponents of the recommendation, that the sending of troops to any of the possessions of warring nations would make this nation an active belligerent.

It was in this atmosphere of doubt and fear that the Senate staged its first war-intervention debate since 1917—a debate touched off by a fiery speech by Senator Claude Pepper (Dem., Fla.), supporting his resolution empowering the President to sell army and navy airplanes, guns and other war materials to the Allies.

The Florida Senator, an ardent "New Dealer," engaged in bitter clashes with Senator Bennett C. Clark (Dem., Mo.) and Senator John A. Danaher (Rep., Conn.).

Two days before he made his speech, Pepper conferred at length with the President, and his remarks were regarded as coming pretty close to reflecting "F. D.'s" views.

Much of Pepper's speech was devoted to sweeping denunciation of Hitler and Mussolini. If these dictators triumph, he argued, this country will not be safe.

"Whatever we do to crush Hitler and Mussolini," he shouted, "helps to restore international law."

Pepper's impassioned advocacy of immediate and unlimited aid to the Allies generated an equal passion among his opponents.

Senator Clark, who was among the first American boys to volunteer for service in France during the last World War, served in Flanders as colonel of a regiment of Missouri volunteers, and was one of the founders of the American Legion, insisted that what Pepper proposed would be an act of war.

Defending Pepper's "right to damn himself to everlasting fame," Clark called on the Floridian and those holding his views to enlist for service with the Allies.

"I hope it will not be a violation of Senate rules," Clark decalred, "for me to suggest to the Senator from Florida, if he is thirsting so much for gore, that trains run regularly into Canada, and he might form up in the United States newspaper columnists who advocate war and take them all on the train and enlist tomorrow in Canada for overseas service."

When Pepper contended that we could sell army and navy materials to the Allies without becoming involved in the war Clark angrily retorted:

"Such a statement shows an abysmal ignorance I did not suppose anybody would ever exhibit upon the floor of the Senate."

Clark protested that Pepper "was trying to work up an hysteria for getting us into the war," but Pepper insisted he "was merely trying to remove the shackles from our commander-in-chief."

Clark accused Lord Lothian, the British ambassador here, and Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London "Times," of circulating propaganda to inflame America." The Missourian asserted they are behind statements that "unless this country goes to Great Britain's assistance the British fleet may fall into Germany's hands, to the subsequent peril of the United States."

Passage of Housing Bill Demanded

PROMPT passage by Congress of S. 591, the bill providing new funds for the continuation and expansion of the Federal slum clearance and low-cost housing program, is demanded by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

This measure already has passed the Senate by an overwhelming vote but it is being held up in committee in the House of Representatives.

In a strong statement, the Executive Council declared that the bill should be approved immediately because it would relieve housing shortages, provide jobs for the unemployed and help strengthen national defense. It said:

"Labor's concern in the future of this program is intensified by current developments. In the present worldwide crisis the permanent security of America lies in action directed toward domestic betterment. The USHA program goes straight to the heart of our most urgent economic problem. The splendid beginning made by the United States Housing Authority toward meeting the workers' need for decent homes has proved this program to be one of the most effective defense weapons of our national welfare. To discard this tested weapon now is to surrender a strategic line of defense of economic security of our people.

"In view of conditions in the building industry, it is essential that Congress act at this session to prevent a sharp decline in employment in the construction and related industries.

"The USHA is a double-barreled employment program.

"The present program is providing 512,000 building trades jobs on project sites in 200 communities. These jobs account for $225,000,000 in wages which go into the pay envelopes of building workers. In addition, employment of 760,000 workers in related building materials industries is provided by the USHA program. Stoppage of the program will wipe out these jobs and cut off the source of buying power derived from these wages. Unless S. 591 is approved by Congres this loss of employment and buying power to labor will come at the crucial time when the crushing burden of unemployment has become unbearable to millions of American workers who are entitled to the opportunity of earning a decent living through their own efforts.

"The cost of this program is modest. The USHA from its inception has had a consistent record of progress in the reduction of the costs and of the anual contributions needed to rehouse slum dwellers. Labor has cooperated in achieving these low costs by entering into agreements which assure that, after construction has started on a project, work will not be interrupted by jurisdictional or wage disputes."

THE PACIFIC COAST

INDICTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD AND SUMMARIZATION OF OTHERS NAMED IN SAN FRANCISCO AREA.

No.————

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
Southern Division

The United States of America
v.
Lumber Products Association, Inc., et al.

INDICTMENT

for violation of 26 Stat. 209.1 and 2 (15 USCA 1 and 2) violation of antitrust laws
A True Bill
George A. Van Smith
Foreman

Filed in open Court this 26th day of June, A. D. 1940.
Walter B. Maling
Clerk

Bail, $__________________
Frank J. Hennessy
United States Attorney
Tom C. Clark
Morris R. Clark
Charles S. Burdell
James E. Harrington
Special Assistants to the Attorney General
Attorneys for the United States of America

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
Southern Division

March 1940 Term

United States of America)
Northern District of California) SS.
Southern Division)

INDICTMENT

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, duly empaneled, sworn, and charged in the District Court of the United States for the Southern Division of the Northern District of California, at the July 1939 Term of said Court, having begun but not finished during said July 1939 Term of said Court an investigation of the matters charged in this indictment, and having continued to sit. by order of said Court, in and for said Division and District during the November 1939 and March 1940 Terms of said Court for the purpose of finishing said investigation begun but not finished during the July 1939 Term of said Court, inquiring for said Division and District at the March 1940 Term of said Court, do upon their oaths find and present as follows:

I Period of Time Covered by the Indictment

1. Each allegation made in this indictment that an act has been done by defendants herein or by any corporations, associations, or individuals, shall be deemed to refer to the period beginning September 1, 1936, the exact date being to the Grand Jurors unknown, and continuing up to the date of the presentation of this indictment, unless otherwise expressly stated.

II Definitions of Terms

2. The term "millwork and patterned lumber" as used herein shall mean lumber which has been planed, cut, or assembled into standard or special patterns or forms, such as moulding, sash, doors, tongue and groove pattern, shelf pattern, flooring, casing, rustic ceiling, rustic siding, and other wood products prepared for use in the construction of dwellings, building, fixtures, and store fronts. It shall also include all wood and the products thereof used in the construction of prefabricated buildings.

3. The term "San Francisco Bay Area" when used herein shall mean the counties of San Francisco, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, and San Mateo, of the State of California.

III Nature of Interstate Commerce Involved

4. Millwork and patterned lumber has been and is manufactured in the State of California and in the San Francisco Bay Area, as well as in a number of states of the United States other than the State of California. Prior to the formation of the combination and conspiracy hereinafter alleged, the 80% of all millwork and patterned lumber used in the San Francisco Bay Area was manufactured in the States of Washington and Oregon and in other states outside of California, and was shipped in interstate commerce into the San Francisco Bay Area. Since the formation of the combination and conspiracy hereinafter alleged, such interstate shipments of millwork and patterned lumber have decreased until, at the present time, less than 10% of the millwork and patterned lumber used in the San Francisco Bay Area is shipped into the area from without the State of California. Numerous manufacturers of millwork and patterned lumber, whose mills are located in the States of Washington and Oregon and in other states outside of California have desired and do now desire to sell millwork and patterned lumber manufactured in their said mills to lumber yards and jobbers located in the San Francisco Bay Area for use in the construction of houses, dwellings, buildings, store fronts, and fixtures, but are unable to do so because of the combination and conspiracy hereinafter alleged.

5. Prior to the formation of the combination and conspiracy hereinafter alleged, the millwork and patterned lumber manufactured in states other than California for use in the San Francisco Bay Area was consigned to builders, building contractors, and millwork jobbers located in the San Francisco Bay Area and shipped in interstate commerce directly to the building under construction, or was consigned to lumber yards and jobbers located in the San Francisco Bay Area and shipped in interstate commerce to said lumber yards and jobbers for delivery by them to specific jobs in said area.

6. Millwork and patterned lumber manufactured in the States of Washington and Oregon and in other states outside of California and shipped into the San Francisco Bay Area is usually manufactured at the mills in large quantities by the largest and finest machines available, by mass production methods which often complete, or partially complete, the milwork and patterned lumber in the same operation that manufactures the lumber from the log. Millwork manufacturers located in the San Francisco Bay Area, including those named as defendants herein, are not, and never have been, mechanically equipped to manufacture millwork and patterned lumber as economically and efficiently, or in as large quantities, or of as high a quality, as is possible in mills located in states other than California in closer proximity to lumber production areas. In addition to the savings accruing by reason of mass production methods said millwork and patterned lumber manufacturers of Washington and Oregon, as well as other states outside of California, while employing union labor and operating entirely union shops, have a lower wage scale than the millwork and patterned lumber manufacturers in the San Francisco Bay Area. This condition existed at the time of the conspiracy and combination hereinafter alleged and has continued at all times during the period of time covered by this indictment.

IV The Defendants

7-8. The Lumber Products Association, Inc., referred to hereinafter as "LPA" and included in the designation "defendant manufacturers", and members of the association named in the indictment. (summary of paragraphs 7 and 8.)

9-10. Wood Products, Inc., referred to hereinafter as "Wood Products" and included in the designation "defendant manufacturers", and subscribers of Wood Products, Inc., named in the indictment. (summary of paragraphs 9-10.)

11-12. Commercial Fixture and Store Front Institute, hereinafter designated as "Commercial Fixture" and included in the designation", defendant manufacturers" and members of Commercial Fixture. (summary of paragraphs 11 and 12.)

13. The corporations included in the designation "defendant manufacturers" as named in the indictment.

14. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, hereinafter included in the designation "Defendant Unions", having its headquarters and general offices at Indianapolis, Indiana, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein. Said defendant is a voluntary, unincorporated association of individuals. It is a national trade union of carpenters and joiners and has a membership of approximately 350,000 persons. It is affiliated with and acts as advisor to, supervisor of, and governing body for carpenters' local unions and carpenters' district and state councils in the United States of America, including the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, and other local union organizations named as defendants herein.

15. **The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,** hereinafter included in the designation "Defendant Unions", having its general offices and principal place of business at 200 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, California, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein. Said defendant is a voluntary, unincorporated association of individuals. It is advisor to, supervisor of, and governing body for local millmen's and carpenters' unions in the San Francisco Bay Area, including the local union organizations named as defendants herein. It is affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Its membership consists of delegates from the affiliated local unions.

16. The San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, hereinafter included in the designation "Defendant Unions", having its general offices and principal place of business at 200 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, California, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein. Said defendant is a voluntary, unincorporated association of individuals. It is advisor to, supervisor of, and governing body for unions composed of laborers engaged in building and construction trades in the City and County of San Francisco, California. Its membership consists of delegates from the affiliated local unions.

17. The Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council, hereinafter included in the designation "Defendant Unions", having its principal place of business and general offices at 2111 Webster Street, Oakland, California, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein. Said defendant is a voluntary unincorporated association of individuals. It is advisor to, supervisor of, and governing body for unions composed of laborers engaged in building and construction trades in the County of Alameda, California. Its membership consists of delegates from the affiliated local unions.

18. **The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Millmen's Union No. 42,** hereinafter included in the designation "Defendant Unions", having its headquarters and principal offices at 200 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, California, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein. Said defendant is a voluntary, unincorporated association of individuals. It is a trade union of millworkers, and is affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and with the other local union

organizations named as defendants herein. Said defendant is sometimes referred to hereinafter as Millmen's Union No. 42.

19. **The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Millmen's Union No. 550**, hereinafter included in the designation "Defendant Unions", having its headquarters and principal offices at 2111 Webster Street, Oakland, California, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein. Said defendant is a voluntary, unincorporated association of individuals. It is a trade union of millworkers, and is affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and with the other local union organizations named as defendants herein. Said defendant is sometimes referred to hereinafter as Millmen's Union No. 550.

20. **The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Millmen's Union No. 1956**, hereinafter included in the designation "Defendant Unions", having its headquarters and principal offices at Pittsburg, California, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein. Said defendant is a voluntary, unincorporated association of individuals. It is a trade union of millworkers, and is affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and with the other local union organizations named as defendants herein.

21. **The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Millmen's Union No. 262**, hereinafter included in the designation "Defendant Unions", having its headquarters and principal offices at Santa Clara, California, is hereby indicted and made a defendant herein. Said defendant is a voluntary, unincorporated association of individuals. It is a trade union of millworkers, and is affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and with the other local union organizations named as defendants herein. Said defendant is sometimes referred to hereinafter as Millmen's Union No. 262.

22. The following named individuals are hereby indicted and made defendants herein (Christian names unknown to the Grand Jurors being indicated by initial letters or by the designation "John Doe"). Each of said individual defendants, during part or all of the period covered by the indictment, has been actively engaged in the management, direction, or control of the affairs, policies, and acts of the respective defendant manufacturers or unions indicated, and has authorized, ordered, or done acts constituting the offense hereinafter charged in the indictment.

Carl Warden, president of The Lumber Products Association, Inc., and partner in Warden Bros.
Harry W. Gaetjen, secretary of The Lumber Products Association, Inc.
Charles Monson, president of The Lumber Products Association, Inc., and president of the Acme Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Fred Spencer, president of the Eureka Sash Door & Moulding Mills.
D. N. Edwards, a director of Wood Products, Inc.
Gordon D. Pierce, president of the Boorman Lumber Co.
Albert P. Hill, president of the Hill Lumber & Hardware Company.
Thomas P. Hogan, Jr., president of the Hogan Lumber Co.
William Chathan, president of the Loop Lumber & Mill Company.
Reginald Smith, vice-president of the Smith Lumber Company.
Victor J. Hermann, president of the Tilden Lumber Company.
John B. Wood, vice-president of the E. H. Wood Lumber Company.
Roy M. Dreisbach, vice-president of the Zenith Mill & Lumber Company.
Clarence I. Gilbert, president of the Eureka Mill & Lumber Co.
John Mullen, president of the Commercial Fixture and Store Front Institute.
J. G. Ennes, secretary-manager of the Commercial Fixture and Store Front Institute.

Eugene S. Elkus, president of Mangrum, Holbrook & Elkus.

Charles F. Stauffachor, president of the Fink & Schindler Co.

Joseph L. Emanuel, president of L. & E. Emanuel, Inc.

Richard Kuhn, president of Brass & Kuhn Company.

J. L. Pierce, president of the Pacific Manufacturing Company.

C. J. Wood, president of the Redwood Manufacturers Company.

J. F. Cambiano, a duly authorized and acting representative of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and president of the State Council of Carpenters.

Dave Ryan, secretary of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and secretary of the State Council of Carpenters.

James Ricketts, a duly authorized and acting representative of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council.

Charles Roe, a duly authorized and acting representative of the Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council.

Charles Helbing, business agent of Millmen's Union No. 42.

D. J. Edwards, president of Millmen's Union No. 42.

W. P. Kelly, president of Millmen's Union No. 42.

H. Lidley, president of Millmen's Union No. 42.

W. L. Wilcox, president and business agent of Millmen's Union No. 42.

Walter O'Leary, business agent of Millmen's Union No. 550.

M. D. Cicinato, president of Millmen's Union No. 550.

J. P. Sholden, president of Millmen's Union No. 550.

C. H. Irish, president of Millmen's Union No. 550.

John Doe Smoot, president of Millmen's Union No. 262.

Otto W. Sammet, a duly authorized and acting representative of Millmen's Union No. 42.

Emil H. Ovenberg, a duly authorized and acting representative of Millmen's Union No. 550.

V. Power of Defendants in Concert to Restrain and Obstruct Interstate Commerce

23. Substantially all of the millwork and patterned lumber manufactured in the San Francisco Bay Area is manufactured by the millwork and patterned lumber manufacturers who are named as defendants in paragraphs 7 through 13 of this indictment. Said manufacturers employ only those millworkers who are affiliated with the union organizations named as defendants in paragraphs 14 through 21 inclusive of this indictment.

24. All laborers in the San Francisco Bay Area who are skilled in the work incident to the manufacture and installation of millwork and patterned lumber must be affiliated with the union organizations made defendants in paragraphs 14 through 21 inclusive of this indictment in order to be employed by defendant manufacturers.

25. As a result, the defendant unions have obtained control of the supply of workmen available to perform the work incident to the manufacture and installation of millwork and patterned lumber in the San Francisco Bay Area. All of the defendant unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and are represented upon the Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council or upon the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, which organizations are composed of representatives of substantially all local building and construction trade unions in the San Francisco Bay Area. In this manner the defendant unions have been able to and have obtained from said councils, and other labor unions engaged in the building and construction industry in said area, assistance and cooperation in securing the observance of and compliance with the rules, regulations, and policies which have been promulgated by said defendant unions. All laborers who are members of, or who are affiliated with defendant unions are bound to observe the rules, regulations, policies, and obligations of said defendants.

Count ONE

VI. The Conspiracy

26. Beginning on or about September 1, 1936, the exact date being to the Grand Jurors unknown, and continuing to the date of the presentation of this indictment, in the Northern District of California and within the jurisdiction of this Court, the defendants herein named and other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, well knowing all of the foregoing facts, have combined and conspired together for the purpose of unduly, unreasonably, and directly restraining interstate trade and commerce in millwork and patterned lumber as above defined, and, as intended by them, have unduly, unreasonably, and directly restrained said interstate trade and commerce. In so doing, the defendants have then and there engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of the trade and commerce in millwork and patterned lumber among the several states of the United States in violation of Section 1 of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, known as the Sherman Antitrust Act. Said combination and conspiracy is hereinafter more particularly described.

27. The general purpose, object, and effect of the said unlawful combination and conspiracy has been and is:

(a) To exclude manufacturers of millwork and patterned lumber located in states other than California from selling millwork and patterned lumber in the San Francisco Bay Area and from shipping such millwork and patterned lumber in interstate trade and commerce into the San Francisco Bay Area.

(b) To curtail, restrict, and prevent lumber yards and jobbers in the San Francisco Bay Area from purchasing and shipping, or causing to be shipped in interstate commerce into the San Francisco Bay Area, millwork and patterned lumber manufactured in states other than California.

(c) To raise, fix, stabilize, and maintain prices for millwork and patterned lumber shipped in interstate commerce into the State of California for sale in the San Francisco Bay Area.

28. For the purpose of effectuating said unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of the aforesaid interstate trade and commerce, defendants have employed divers means and methods, including those hereinafter alleged, and other means and methods to the Grand Jurors unknown:

(a) During the year 1936, the exact date being to the Grand Jurors unknown, the defendant manufacturers agreed to accede and did accede to wage scale demands of defendant unions, in return for which the defendant unions agreed to engage and have engaged in activities which were intended to prevent and did prevent the sale and shipment of millwork and patterned lumber into the San Francisco Bay Area by manufacturers located outside the State of California.

(b) Pursuant to said understanding set out in paragraph 28, subparagraph (a), the defendants, on or about the 21st day of September, 1936, entered into a contract and agreement covering the wages to be paid to the members of defendant unions, in which said agreement it was further agreed that: ". . no material will be purchased from, and no work will be done on any material or article that has had any operation performed on same by Saw Mills, Mills or Cabinet Shops, or their distributors that do not conform to the rates of wage and working conditions of this agreement" (except certain named items).

(c) The defendants have continued, in full force and effect, by subsequent agreements and understandings, the provisions of said agreement described in paragraph 28, subparagraph (b) with reference to the restriction on millwork and patterned lumber manufactured at lower wage rates than those in force in the San Francisco Bay Area.

(d) In order to enforce the provisions of the contract and agreement described in paragraph 28, subparagraph (b) hereof, the defendants have, at all times during the period covered by this indictment, maintained a joint conference board composed of representatives of the defendant manufacturers and representatives of the defendant unions.

(e) The joint conference board described in paragraph 28, subparagraph (d) hereof, has held regular weekly meetings (the exact dates of which are to the Grand Jurors unknown), for the purpose of supervising, and it has supervised and carried on, the enforcement of the provisions of the contract, agreements and understandings set out in paragraph 28, subparagraphs (b) and (c) hereof.

(f) Defendants have at various times interchanged information relative to the shipments of millwork and patterned lumber to the San Francisco Bay Area from states other than California for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the contract, agreements, and understandings described in paragraphs 28, subparagraphs (b) and (c) hereof.

(g) Defendants have counseled together, advised, and agreed upon courses of action relative to the enforcement of the provisions of said contract, agreements and understandings described in paragraph 28, subparagraphs (b) and (c) hereof.

(h) Defendants, in June 1937 (the exact date being to the Grand Jurors unknown) prevented the sale and delivery of a carload of millwork and patterned lumber in the San Francisco Bay Area, which had been shipped in interstate commerce from the Ewauna Box Company at Klamath Falls, Oregon, to Chris M. Wininger for sale in the San Francisco Bay Area; and the defendants have, on other dates unknown to the Grand Jurors, prevented the sale and delivery of carloads of millwork and patterned lumber in the San Francisco Bay Area which had been shipped in interstate commerce from states other than California for sale in the San Francisco Bay Area.

(i) Defendants, in June 1938 (the exact date being to the Grand Jurors unknown), by means of pickets and threats to picket, forced the Jones Hardwood Company of San Francisco to cancel an order for millwork and patterned lumber from the Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company of Marshfield, Wisconsin, which millwork and patterned lumber was to have been shipped in interstate commerce to the San Francisco Bay Area; and the defendants have, at various dates to the Grand Jurors unknown, forced other purchasers of millwork and patterned lumber to cancel orders for millwork and patterned lumber from manufacturers located in states other than California.

(j) Defendants, in furtherance of said combination and conspiracy hereinabove alleged, did, in January 1938, the exact date being to the Grand Jurors unknown, and on various other occasions, the exact dates being to the Grand Jurors unkown, by means of pickets and threats to picket, prevent the unloading of railroad freight cars bearing millwork and patterned lumber in transit from states other than California to the San Francisco Bay Area, and have thus restrained and prevented the purchase of millwork and patterned lumber from manufacturers located in states other than California for shipment and delivery to the San Francisco Bay Area.

(k) Defendants, in furtherance of the combination and conspiracy hereinabove alleged, have and do at regular intervals publish and circulate, or cause to be published and circulated among millwork and patterned lumber manufacturers in the San Francisco Bay Area (including those named as defendants herein), and among jobbers and lumber yards in said area, certain price lists and market reports, which lists set out, among other things, the agreed price to be charged for millwork and patterned lumber in the San Francisco Bay Area, which price lists and market reports were designed and intended to be used, and were and are used, as price lists in the sale of millwork and patterned lumber in the San Francisco Bay Area by said millwork and patterned lumber manufacturers, jobbers, and lumber yards, which has resulted in raising, maintaining, and stabilizing the price of millwork and patterned lumber in said area at an unreasonable, artificial, and noncompetitive price.

29. In joining the said combination, agreement, and conspiracy, and in performing and carrying out acts to effectuate the said conspiracy, the defendant unions were not attempting to enforce or protect the right to bargain collectively nor did they act in the course of a legitimate labor dispute as to wages, hours, and working conditions or as to any other legitimate objective of labor, but solely to prevent the manufacturers against whom the said combination and conspiracy was directed from engaging in interstate commerce in millwork and patterned lumber in the San Francisco Bay Area and to maintain arbitrary, artificial, and noncompetitive prices.

VII. Effect of Conspiracy

30. The things done and the acts performed pursuant to and in furtherance of the combination herein alleged and described have had the effect of preventing persons, partnerships, and corporations located in the San Francisco Bay Area from purchasing millwork and patterned lumber manufactured in states other than California for shipment into the San Francisco Bay Area. As a result of said combination and conspiracy, the prices of millwork and patterned lumber used in the construction of homes and other buildings in the San Francisco Bay Area have been arbitrarily, unduly and unreasonably increased.

VIII. Jurisdiction and Venue

31. The combination and conspiracy hereinbefore alleged has been formed and carried on by the defendants within the Southern Division of the Northern District of California, and has continued therein from the day of its formation to and including the date of the presentation of this indictment. Throughout the period covered by this indictment, all of the acts and things alleged in paragraph 28 of this indictment have been done and have taken place within the said District.

Count TWO

32. The language of paragraphs 1 to 25—28 and 29 inclusive of this indictment is hereby realleged and incorporated herein as if hereinafter set forth in full.

IX. The Conspiracy

33. And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that, during the period aforesaid and continuously therein up to and including the date of the presentment of this indictment, in the Northern District of California and within the jurisdiction of this Court, all of the defendants named herein and other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, well knowing all the facts hereinbefore alleged in this indictment, unlawfully have combined and conspired together and engaged with one another in an attempt to monopolize part of the trade and commerce among the several states in the sale of millwork and patterned lumber in the San Francisco Bay Area in the State of California. In so doing, the defendants have then and there combined and conspired among themselves to monopolize and did attempt to monopolize a part of the trade and commerce in millwork and patterned lumber among the several states, in violation of Section 2 of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies", known as the Sherman Act.

34. It was and is a part of said combination and conspiracy and the object and purpose thereof to accomplish and do the following, among other things, to wit:

(a) To create and maintain among the defendants a monopoly of the business of selling and distributing millwork and patterned lumber shipped in interstate commerce into the San Francisco Bay Area;

(b) To prevent, eliminate, and suppress all competition in the manufacture and sale of millwork and patterned lumber from manufacturers and dealers outside of the San Francisco Bay Area and the State of California;

(c) To establish and maintain uniform, monopolistic and noncompetitive prices for the sale of millwork and patterned lumber shipped in interstate commerce into the San Francisco Bay Area;

(d) To eliminate and prevent all millwork and patterned lumber manufacturers and dealers, other than those having their principal place of business and mill in the San Francisco Bay Area, from engaging in the sale and distribution of millwork and patterned lumber in said area.

35. Said unlawful attempt to monopolize the sale of millwork and patterned lumber in interstate trade and commerce was intended to be effected, and has been effected in part by divers means and methods including, among others, the following, that is to say:

(a) Contracts were entered into between the defendants which provided, among other things: "that no material will be purchased from, and no work will be done on any material or article that has had any operation performed on same by Saw Mills, Mills or Cabinet Shops, or their distributors that do not conform to the rates of wage and working conditions of this Agreement" (excepting certain named items);

(b) The defendant unions have from time to time demanded that millwork and patterned lumber be purchased only from manufacturers acceptable to said unions;

(c) The agreements and demands aforesaid were enforced by picketing, threatened picketing, and divers other means of intimidation and coercion.

X Jurisdiction and Venue

36. The said combination and conspiracy to monopolize a part of the interstate trade and commerce in millwork and patterned lumber was formed in the San Francisco Bay Area in the Southern Division of the Northern District of California, and all of the acts and things set out in paragraph 35 of this indictment have been done and have taken place within the said District.

37. And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the defendants named at the time and place and in the manner and form aforesaid, unlawfully have combined and conspired to restrain trade and commerce in millwork and patterned lumber in the several states of the United States and have attempted to monopolize millwork and patterned lumber shipped in interstate commerce, against the peace and dignity of the United States and contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such cases made and provided.

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A True Bill:
George A. Van Smith, Foreman

AFL Pledges Full Defense Support

RESPONDING whole-heartedly to President Roosevelt's appeal for national cooperation in the new billion-dollar defense program, the American Federation of Labor pledged the Government its active and loyal support.

The Executive Council, meeting in Washington, D. C., acted promptly to assure the nation that organized labor will do its part fully to help make this country safe against foreign foes.

In the national emergency which confronts all Americans, the Council statement said, the responsibility of all major factors in production cannot be adequately discharged "unless there is cooperation between management and labor and the Government."

The American Federation of Labor has been working in close touch with all Government agencies engaged in the national defense program for a long period without friction or trouble of any kind.

The Executive Council, however, detected a movement to relax wage and hour safeguards set up by organized labor and by legislation on the part of certain business interests claiming labor shortages.

Such reports were scotched by the Council which denied the existence of any such shortages and added:

"The problem is not a shortage of skilled mechanics but the fact that so many of these have been forced by the depression to seek employment in lower wage occupations."

The Council added:

"The emotional effort to immediately suspend rules and regulations now protecting labor will not appeal to thoughtful Americans."

President William Green explained at a press conference that it would be disastrous to lower wage and hour standards at a time when millions of Americans are unemployed. He urged that extra shifts be put to work, if necessary, to speed up production of defense equipment. Only if an actual emergency arises and if real labor shortages exist will it become necessary to lengthen hours, he declared.

Significantly, while Senator Bone of Washington estimated that the cost of battleship construction has increased 200 per cent in some cases since the last war, Senator Tobey, of New Hampshire, declared that the actual labor cost in battleship construction because of the use of machinery has been reduced, while hourly wage rates have increased only 7 per cent.

The Executive Council statement concluded with this pledge:

"In 1917 the American Federation of Labor demonstrated its readiness and willingness to do everything within its power to assist the Government in the winning of the war. This pledge of support went farther than that of any other national trade union movement of the countries which were involved.

"In the present emrgency, caused by the necessity for a rapid development of the nation's national defense, the American Federation of Labor again pledges its active cooperative support with industry and with every appropriate governmental agency having to do with the production and construction of material for national defense or any other national requirement to that end."

"We Can't Be Invaded By Air!

THE only way we can ever get into trouble is to go over the ocean and participate in the present war, or, later, by attempting to prevent the establishment of hostile bases here."

That is but one of many outstanding statements by Senator David I. Walsh (Dem., Mass.), in a Senate speech explaining the scope and purpose of legislation authorizing an 11 per cent increase in naval tonnage, to cost around $650,000,000.

As chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, no one is more familiar with the state of our defenses or better qualified to say what is needed to safeguard us against aggression.

During the last seven years Walsh has cooperated 100 per cent with the administration in rebuilding the navy. During the same period, it is said of him, he has practically lived with the question of naval needs. High officials of the navy have admitted that his earnest study and his voluminous reading have made him the nation's leading civilian authority on the subject.

As evidence of the Senate confidence in his judgment, when Walsh had completed his explanation the legislation was put through without further debate and without a dissenting vote.

The Massachusetts solon bodly asserted that the navy must still be regarded as "the nation's first line of defense."

"It is to laugh," he said, "all this talk about the invasion of this country by an enemy merely coming over here by air. A general invasion of this country is simply impossible as long as we have naval vessels to stop an enemy before he nears our shores."

Walsh declared that in his recent much-criticized speech, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh expressed a military point of view "exactly in accord with that of the army and navy" when he said it is impossible for this country to be invaded from the air.

So far as aerial warfare is concerned, Walsh contended, it is a mistake to compare what is now transpiring in Europe with what may happen here.

The British fleet, he point out, is compelled to operate in narrow waters and close to shore-based enemy aircraft. Nevertheless, he said, were it not for Great Britain's navy England today "would be but another Poland."

That our navy is able to afford us protection, Walsh said, is not because it is overpowering, but because "no bombing planes have yet been constructed that can fly more than 1,000 miles."

When our own naval air strength is considered, Walsh said, the picture is "anything but attractive."

The navy, it was revealed, has only about 2,000 planes, and most of them are obsolete in the light of European war conditions.

It takes six months to build a training plane and about 18 months to complete a bombing plane, Walsh disclosed.

We have only about 2,300 naval pilots, and by July 1, 1941, the number will not be larger than 3,850. By 1944 a total of 18,500 may be expected, he said.

The slowness in training pilots was explained as due to the strict requirements of the navy, which insists that students must have spent at least two years in college and possess many other rigid qualifications.

Many aviation authorities say Uncle Sam will never have an adequate air force if the navy and army restrictions are not wiped out. "They are designed to preserve the caste system, and are based on the theory that only 'an officer and a gentleman' can fly a plane," say these critics. "Of course, that's nonsense."

"It seems to me," Walsh said, "that these figures ought to lead people to pause before rushing into war at the present time."

"They ought to give us pause about giving anything away, too, should they not?" asked Vandenberg of Michigan.

"I feel that way," Walsh responded.

Walsh said that for 19 years we did not lay down a battleship and that "we have lost the art." The 36,000-ton Washington, launched recently, will cost $80,000,000, and that is more than three times the cost of a battleship in the early 20's, Walsh said.

The big question that confronts America, Walsh insisted, is whether or not we shall go to war to stop the establishment of air or naval bases on this continent.

He made the startling disclosure that the government is now making arrangements to establish "protective" air bases in South America, to guard against the possibility of aggressive action by any European country.

In a stirring appeal to the Senate and the country not to give way to hysteria, Walsh declared:

"I think the thing for us to do is to bite our lips, and go on and prepare and prepare, and think more than talk, but have guns and all other defenes ready to meet an enemy if and when he comes."

Communists, Bund Members, Barred From Civil Service Employment

The United States Civil Service Commission has barred Communists and members of the German-American Bund from future employment in Federal jobs covered by Civil Service.

The order came as Congress speeded legislation to check fifth column activities in the United States.

A commission spokesman refused to elaborate on the commision's terse announcement:

"The United States Civil Service Commission has decided officially that, as a matter of policy, it will not certify to any department or agency the name of any person when it has been established he is a member of the Communist party, the German Bund, or any other Communist or Nazi organization."

The order apparently would not affect those persons already in the Government service who are found to be members of such organizations.

62,364 More Names on Old Age Pension List Since First of Year

Since the first of the year 62,364 names have been added to the Social Security Board's contributory old age pension list.

In reporting these figures, Administrator Paul V. McNutt noted that the number of claims from retired workers over 65 and from their wives was exceeding advance estimates by nearly 20 per cent.

The average payment to retired workers is slightly more than $20 a month, and to wives it is less than $12, McNutt revealed.

Destroy "Fifth Column," Green Demands

FEDERAL action to outlaw Nazi and Communist "Fifth Column" activities in this country was demanded by President William Green in an address before the New England Labor Conference at Hartford, Conn.

More than a thousand delegates from labor organizations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, gathered in historic Footguard Army, shouted enthusiastic approval when Mr. Green flatly declared the American Federation of Labor has "no room for Communists or Nazis."

On the other hand, Mr. Green charged that the CIO has "admitted, welcomed and encouraged Communists," and that its leader has "never lifted his voice against either of those infamous enemies of humanity, Hitler or Stalin." Communist control of CIO unions in industries vital to national defense constitutes a serious menace, Mr. Green warned.

Declaring the European War overshadows all plans for the future, the A. F. of L. chieftain came out strongly for a peace policy by the United States coupled with a broad program of national defense. He added:

"In support of this defense program, the American Federation of Labor and its five million loyal working men and women pledge the Government of the United States their full cooperation. This pledge was solemnly made by the Executive Council. I repeat it just as solemnly now. And I know that it is echoed in all your hearts and in the hearts of American Federation of Labor members throughout the nation."

However, Mr. Green warned against selfish business interests who may try to take advantage of the national emergency to force relaxation of wage and hour standards. No such action is justified in any way, especially with millions of unemployed in the country, Mr. Green said.

Referring to "Fifth Column" activities, he added:

"The American Federation of Labor has refused at all times to compromise or traffic with the enemies of democracy. There is no room in the American Federation of Labor for Communists or Nazis. We never have wanted any part of them. We don't want any part of them now and we never will. Their policies and their teachings are hateful to us. We have fought them at every turn and we have defeated every effort they have made to bore from within the American Federation of Labor.

"Unfortunately, the rebel movement which broke away from the American Federation of Labor in 1935 has followed a different course. The CIO has admitted and welcomed and encouraged Comunists. Public investigations have established beyond all doubt the fact that Communists control many of its unions. Some of these unions operate in fields vital to our national defense. Let us not underestimate the dangers of this situation.

"In the opinion of many people, the CIO sit-down strikes in 1937, accompanied by the illegal occupation of private property, the seizure of entire cities and mutiny on the high seas, were a rehearsal for a Communist revolution.

"The leader of the CIO has done nothing to dispel this opinion. He has never lifted his voice against either of those infamous enemies of humanity, Hitler or Stalin, nor has he ever denounced their unholy alliance. Instead we find him denouncing the President of our own country and every other responsible leader in American life."

With a huge attendance and a fine spirit of enthuiasm manifested, the two-day New England Conference was regarded as one of the most successful regional meetings thus far held under the auspices of A. F. of L. organizations.

Under-Privileged Needs Income Boost

MORE than half the American families are living at standards below that necessary for health and efficiency. Raising of their income is essential to genuine national defense.

These important points are made by the American Federation of Labor in its June business review. The A. F. of L. cited studies made by the National Resources Committee, a Federal agency showing that a family of five must have at least $2,000 a year to enjoy the necessities of life.

Nearly 50 per cent of the families, however, never see that much money in the course of a year, and millions of them are in dire poverty, the survey showed.

"As a matter of national conservation and preparation for defense, steps must be taken to correct this sorry condition and revitalize our human energies by giving work and adequate income to our people," the A. A. F. of L. said. "This can be done."

The A. F. of L. warned against boosting hours of work as a means of speeding the national defense program while "many thousands of skilled workers are still seeking jobs." Actually, such long hours cause greater fatigue, less efficiency and poorer quality of work, its report declared. Great Britain so discovered in the last war, it said.

National production can be increased from the present level of 70 billion dollars to 90 billions without lengthening hours, if the jobless are absorbed, the A. F. of L. maintained.

These safeguards for labor in the national defense program were urged in the A. F. of L. survey:

The right of collective bargaining should be maintained, or else "we are in grave danger of losing the fundamentals of democracy for which we build armaments to defend."

Where workers must pull up stakes and move long distances to jobs on national defense work, they should be reimbursed for all losses.

Taxes to finance the defense program should be levied on excess profits and incomes best able to pay.

Dismissal wages should be paid all workers in war industries, when such industries fold up after the conflict ends.

"Labor," the "Review" declares, "is ready to give full cooperation to the defense program. We want to put our shoulder to the wheel with others in a spirit of partnership. Our country is not at war, though it faces a great emergency in defense production.

"We do not want special privilege, but our rights as producing workers. Income should be fairly shared by workers as partners; millions of under-privileged should be brought nearer an adequate living standard."

Group Completes Unemployment Study

DEFINITE plans for "incessant war on unemployment" have been placed before Congress by the House Conference on Unemployment, after three months of investigation by twelve subcommittees.

Twenty-five Congressmen, Republicans and Democrats, signed recommendations for an attack on specific conditions which the conference declared had thrown the employment machinery out of balance and forced millions of men out of jobs. Only ten of the signers noted "reservations," and these related to minor matters. The conference consists of seventy members. It is believed the very large majority will eventually sign.

"Naturally, they wish to know what it is all about before they sign," said Congressman Jerry Voorhis, chairman of the conference. "These are serious proposals and it is gratifying to find members taking them seriously."

Outstanding is the recommendation of the conference that the House organize an official and permanent committee on unemployment. If this is done, Congress, for the first time, will have proper machinery set up to make an organized attempt to increase work opportunities.

The conference action ties in with the plea of three great national religious organizations which just concluded an Inter-Faith Conference in Washington and which urged the next President to create a permanent commission on unemployment.

The Inter-Faith Conference had before it a program of planning offered by Rev. R. A. McGowan of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

He would revive considerable of the old N. R. A. program, but would make the plan voluntary, organized and managed by labor, management and consumers, and with the government only participating as a referee.

Father McGowan said unemployment was due to the "poverty of those already at work in the cities and on the farms" because they could not buy "great masses of goods" which were produced by mass production methods.

"The reason why the great body of the people who work are unable to buy enough is that both the prices of a large part of the goods they buy and sell and the incomes from the work are 'rigged' against them," Father McGowan said. "Their prices and incomes are rigged against them because a minority are in chief control of these prices and incomes and use their control for their own power and excessive profit."

He supported the move to increase national defense, but he said to depend upon war for solution of unemployment was to "pile evil upon evil and ruin everything." Our system must be to work to end unemployment, he added.

Father McGowan admitted there were "risks of dictatorship" in this program but that risk, he thought, could be avoided if labor and management and consumers "ran the show."

The report of the House Conference on Unemployment recognized that various ills must be attacked, but it emphasized as the main objective increase in consumer buying power through increase of incomes and smashing monopoly-controlled prices.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Clear Up These Too Frequent Accusations

It is indeed gratifying to note that the President has finally seen fit to recognize the work of the Dies committee and its investigation of un-American (Fifth Column) activities in this country.

It was only a short while back that President Roosevelt, his wife in her daily newspaper column, Frances Perkins, head of the Department of Labor and his spokesmen in Congress saw fit to belittle the work of Mr. Dies and his committee. In the President's own words, he termed the committee's investigation a "sordid performance." Anti-Dies factions in Congress were all for cutting off appropriations so the committee couldn't carry on. This in the face of demands by Labor, the American Legion and others who believed that the subversive activities of foreign groups in this country should be exposed and appropriate action taken. The Gallop poll, taking up the controversy, showed that the majority of American people were in favor of the work of the committee.

President Roosevelt's about face concerning the work of the Dies Committee and his placing of the FBI at the disposal of Mr. Dies to continue these timely investigations will be a step toward pacifying a great majority of the critics of the present administration who feel that the administration has leaned too heavily on left-wing influence.

These critics, and they can offer what they believe is adequate proof, charge that many communist party members and followers of the party line, have entrenched themselves in key government positions, particularly in the Labor division under the supervision of Frances Perkins.

For some reason or other Frances Perkins wields a great influence over the President. She was appointed at a time when it was "smart" to champion the communist cause over fragile teacups and cocktail glasses in the "better" drawing rooms. The communists were society's accepted intellectuals at that time. Society sponsored their debut in Washington's select circles. Doubtless many of them went on from there.

Now that the time has come when it is no longer fashionable to be a "parlor pink," it would seem that Madame Perkins has become outmoded.

Since Mr. Dies has been given the President's blessing and the FBI to carry on his work, Labor would like Mr. Dies to give some of his attention to the government Labor department and the background of some of its personnel.

The President, at the insistence of the American Legion department of subversive activities, recently transferred the Immigration Department from Frances Perkins' authority.

This action came during a time that the President endorsed Mr. Dies' committee and the House overwhelmingly gave approval to a bill (329 to 42) ordering the immediate deportation of Harry Bridges, the Australian CIO agitator often linked with communistic activity. The Immigration Department, early in the present administration, had ordered the deportation of Bridges. Subsequent intervention by Madme Perkins, who championed his case, blocked that action.

President Roosevelt has kept Madame Perkins in his cabinet despite the opposition of Labor and her ineptitude.

If the President still deems it unnecessary to make a change in his official family at a time when the cooperation of Labor, Industry and the Department of Labor is of monumental importance, when he himself has seen fit to rebuke her authority, then Labor believes that Mr. Dies could do a service by an investigation of these all too frequent charges concerning the Department of Labor or dispersing once and for all the clouds of suspicion hovering around it.

We Dish It Out, Can't We Take It?

An interesting dispatch out of Budapest was carried in the daily press the other day which said that Hungarian Nazi newspaper, "Magyarsag" which had predicted that President Roosevelt would be elected to a third term because "Americans have the minds of children," was suspended from publication for a week by the Hungarian government.

The Budapest dispatch reported that representations to the Foreign Office by the American Legation brought about the suspension.

If the American Legation took any steps to have the Hungarian newspaper disciplined it certainly stepped out of its role as a representative of American principles regarding freedom of speech and freedom of press.

The people and the press of this nation uphold the right to express whatever opinion they like regarding any government or dictators. Therefore it is distinctly a departure from the duties of any American diplomat to seek the censorship of any newspaper in any country to which he is sent if that newspaper prints an opinion with which he disagrees.

It is to be hoped that the American Legation took no such steps outside of a mild protest to the Foreign Office regarding the "Magyarsag" criticism of the Ameircan voting minds, but if disciplinary measures were demanded it is remindful of the peeve of one Senator Sherman Minton, Democrat from Indiana, who was all for throttling the free press of the nation with a bill of his own design because he found himself at odds with some of the editors of our leading newspapers.

Empty Guns And Adjectives

Colonel Lindbergh warns of our drift toward war and Chairman Key Pittman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee answers under the title "Col. Lindbergh's Misconception of Our Foreign Policy."

While there are many arguable phases in our foreign policy, one stark reality stands out, about which there can be no misconception. It is, that we are not now—or for a long time to come—prepared to enter a war. Not even a fourth-class war, as Rep. Bruce Barton put it, speaking on the same day as Lindbergh.

Facts about our military inadequacy, brought out in recent days from the heads of our own armed agencies, give eloquent testimony that a declaration of war now means nothing less than national suicide.

It is well, therefore, and timely, that the week-end brought forth such sharp warnings as those which came from Lindbergh and Barton.

Both are for unstinted defense preparation. But both are realists as to our present predicament. And both being the sort that the public listens to, they have contributed much to a cooling off of the hotheads who of late have been yelling for war, regardless.

"Our present danger results from making gestures with an empty gun," says Lindbergh.

"This," says Barton, "is a time when words are useless. Only deeds count. If words could win, then the vituperation of Secretary Ickes poured out on Hitler last year would have blown him to pieces. If calling names did any good, then Mussolini would have crawled into his hole and died of shame after hearing the President's Charlottesville speech.

"Our present job is not denunciation but production. The less Hitler hears from our politicians, and the more he hears from our factories, the better. Weapons are the only language he can understand."

We trust that those who are whooping it up to "Stop Hitler Now" will give heed to that hard commonsense and wake up to the fact that you can't smash a tank with an adjective.—(Scripps-Howard)

"Sanity and Peace," By Senator Wheeler

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, talking on "Sanity and Peace" recently before a capacity audience of the Anti-War Mobilization held in Washington, D. C., declared:

"Those who want the United States to get into war, tell us we must do it to preserve democracy, Christianity, freedom and enlightenment. The very first thing that happens to a democracy in war time is the suppression of all free speech. It should be remembered that every foreign accent becomes the sound of the devil; every white collar and factory hand and farmer—all faced with higher and higher cost of living—soon find themselves accused of aiding and abetting the enemy whenever they ask for a higher income."

On the question of aiding the Allies "short of war," the Senator asserted: "This is a handy catch-phrase. The only trouble is that you can't put your shirt-tail into a clothes wringer and then pull it out suddenly while the wringer keeps turning."

The United States government has definitely placed itself on the side of the Allies by sending them all possible immediate aid and committing itself to future aid.

Apparently our "shirt-tail is in the wringer." What happens next?

A. F. of L. Dues-Paid Membership Hits All-Time Peak

The membership of the American Federation of Labor—dues-paid membership—now stands at the highest point in its history.

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany reported to the Executive Council that 300,000 new members have been gained since last August. This brings the total dues-paid membership in the American Federation of Labor to 4,300,000.

Be a Booster for "THE CARPENTER"! Patronize those firms who spend money to advertise in Your Publication.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

We wish to again remind you that the Twenty-Fourth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will be held at our Home, Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday morning, December 9th, 1940.

The Convention Call has already been issued. Delegates and alternates to the Convention must be elected in June or July, 1940.

Paragraph F Section 18 of our General Laws specifies that:

> "The Recording Secretary shall under penalty of Five Dollars ($5.00) fine at once report to the General Secretary the name and post office address of the Delegate and Alternate."

Again we wish to remind you that Paragraph D, Section 63 of our General Laws provides that:

> "All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to

the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Please be guided in accordance with the information herewith given.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 194[illegible], containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Please publish in The Carpenter that Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Local 1394 has more men than work. Our radio station, W.F.T.L., keeps advertising as the fastest growing city in America but it isn't so as regards carpenter work.

Earl J. Gotts, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

Local 2241, Festus, Mo., writes that it has many members out of work and warns traveling brothers who have hopes of finding employment in that vicinity.

NEW LOCALS CHARTERED

588	Rockville, Ind.	598	Perry Sound, Ont.
2604	Alturas, Calif.	2771	Kyburz, Calif.
589	Glendale, Calif.	2774	Incline, Calif.
593	Saginaw, Mich.	2780	Marshfield, Ore.
2606	Tacoma, Wash.	601	Henderson, Ky.
2608	Port Arthur, Ont.	2792	Longview, Wash.
2614	Newport, Wash.	2793	Placerville, Calif.
596	St. Paul, Minn.	2801	Ardenvoir, Wash.

Broadcasters Are Warned Against Denying Facilities To Labor Leader Or Organizer

The National Association of Broadcasters has notified its members that broadcasters who deny facilities to a labor leader or organizer solely because the program "might stir up trouble" are "treading on dangerous ground."

The association, in a review of its code, said that "no broadcaster, of course, would permit his facilities to be used to incite riot or bloodshed."

"On the other hand," it stated, "the opinion of an employer that a labor program dealing with his employes would be "dangerous" should be considered for just what it is worth."

Refusal of an employer to participate in strike discussions, it added, was no just reason in itself for refusing broadcasting time to a labor leader.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 452, Vancouver, B. C., Celebrates 50th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Fifty years in Vancouver! This is the proud record of Local 452, U. B. of C. and J. of A. Beginning its career in 1890 when Vancouver had a population of 13,709, the U. B. has held its ground through the years and today is recognized as one of the permanent institutions of the city.

On May 31 we celebrated our fiftieth anniversary in a fit and proper manner. Approximately 250 members assembled in Labor Headquarters, where a program of entertainment, speeches, etc., was presented which will long be remembered.

Amongst the outstanding features of the evening was a presentation of six saws by the Shurly, Dietrich, Atkins Co. This friendly gesture was certainly appreciated, especially by the six brothers who drew the lucky numbers, and the Shurly Dietrich Trio's instrumental selections were thoroughly enjoyed.

Brother R. W. Hatley, historian of the Local and our present Financial Secretary, gave a vivid outline of the struggles of our members in years gone by. His excerpts from the minutes of fifty years ago were highly entertaining and instructive. Such things as no smoking in the meetings would be somewhat of a hardship on present day members, as also would be $3.00 for 10 hours, which were the prevailing wages and hours in 1890. It was also seen that the dual movement was no better then, than now, for in the construction of the old Hotel Vancouver, the Amalgamated Carpenters insisted on working 10 hours per day when the Brotherhood had struck for nine.

We were honored by the presence of Brother J. H. Bowman, who was the first Recording Secretary, and the only surviving charter member of the Local. Mr. Bowman has had a long and honorable career in Vancouver. Starting life as a carpenter and joiner, Mr. Bowman retired a few years ago as senior partner of the firm of Bowman and Cullerne, architects. He studied under the guidance of Walter Busbridge, in the South Kensington School of Art, and this together with practical knowledge as a joiner fitted him to take his place as one of the pioneers in the building of Vancouver. He has the unique distinction of life membership in the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, given to him in 1938.

Brother Bowman's reminiscences of the early days of the Brotherhood in Vancouver, were listened to with rapt attention and at the close of his address the audience spontaneously sprang to its feet and sang, "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Brother William Page, organizer, representing General President William L. Hutcheson, in an able speech, brought the greetings of the Head Office. He congratulated the Local on its achievements and wished them every success for the future. Brother Page climaxed his speech by presenting a gavel suitably inscribed to the Local and a gold emblem pin to Local President H. P. Hamilton.

Brother P. R. Bengough, Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Congress and representing the Trades and Labor Council, stressed the fact that the carpenters were mainly responsible for the organizing of the Trades and Labor Council in Vancouver.

We took the opportunity of disposing of the tools of our late Brother J. Fraser, the proceeds of the tool drawing to be used to place a suitable stone on our late Brother Fraser's grave. Brother J. G. Smith made the appeal in his usual telling style and reached the objective set by The Executive.

Representatives from Locals 1025, 1251, 2235 and 2404 together with Brother J. Flynn and Brother J. McGuffie, President and Secretary of the Building Trades Council, were guests on the occasion.

The refreshment and door committees in charge of Brother J. Nicholson and W. Reid, respectively, deserve commendation for the smooth and efficient manner in which they handled their jobs.

The spirit of fellowship which prevailed at the gathering, the fact that for fifty years our Local has weathered storm and stress, has fought to better conditions, maintained and increased wages, and can show clear evidence of success, gives us courage for the future. Our movement has long passed the experimental stage. We have learned something of the power that lies in organization. We know that through loyal effort on the part of the membership, cooperation with the other trades, loyalty to our Councils and Headquarters, we will register practical results in days to come as we have done in days gone by.

Jack Stevenson, Recording Secretary,
Local 452, Vancouver, B. C.

55th Anniversary Celebrated by Local 96, of Springfield, Mass.

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Thursday, April 18, members and invited guests celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of Local 96, Springfield, Mass., in Central Labor Union Hall.

Local President Albert Gagne was chairman and presented Brother William Austin, president of the Springfield District Council who congratulated Local 96 for its fifty-five years of organization with the United Brotherhood.

We had the honor of having Brother T. M. Guerin of the General Executive Board present. Other honored guests included Mayor Roger Putnam, Earnest Carlson, contractor, Brother Conrad Labrecque, a member and contractor of L. A. Pearson Associates; President Dennis Peck, of Local 177; President Charles Cafrey, of the Central Labor Union; Business Agent Harry Hogan and all the other business agents of the Allied Trades.

Brothers George L. Stebbins, George Roy and Zenon Frechette, our oldest member, told us of the work performed in the early years of the organization.

Entertainment and refreshments rounded out the program.

Fraternally yours,
B. P. Thibodeau, Recording Secretary.

Local 586, Sacramento, Cal., Celebrates its Fortieth Anniversary

Local 586 of Sacramento, Cal., celebrated its fortieth anniversary in Governor's Hall, State Fair Grounds Saturday evening, May 4. The banquet was presided over by Toastmaster J. A. Nelson, and special reservations were made for the small group of living charter members.

Ernest G. Johnson, chairman of the entertainment committee, spoke briefly on the splendid history of Local 586. Frank C. Mac-Donald, General President of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California, who had been selected to deliver the address of the evening, reviewed the progress made during the past forty years. President Mac-Donald expressed high commendation to the officers and members of Local 586 for their remarkable and progressive achievements and the part they played in the local, state and national labor movement.. He extended to the Local the congratulations of the State Council and of the American Federation of Labor.

T. B. Thorndike, President and M. B. Kunz, Secretary of the Sacramento Building and Construction Trades Council, were among the guests of honor.

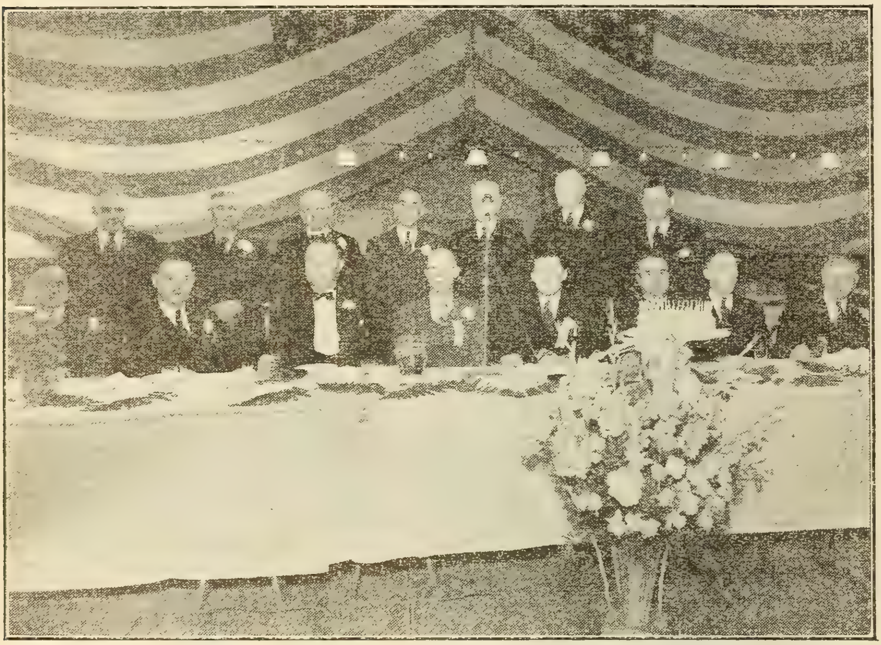
The banquet and entertainment was followed by a grand ball.

Golden Anniversary Celebrated by Local 440 of Buffalo, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

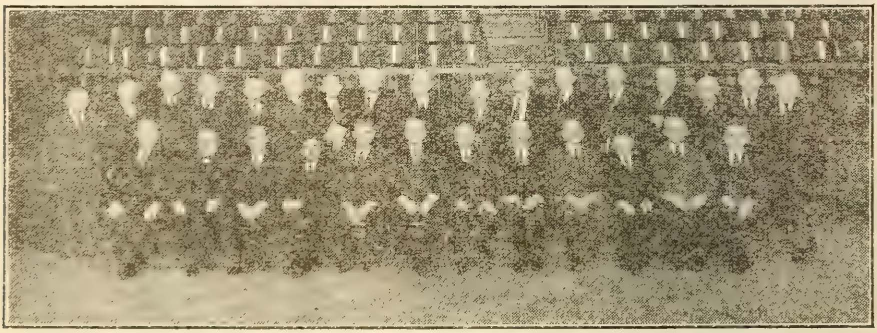
The fiftieth anniversary celebration of Local 440 of Buffalo, N. Y., proved a splendid success. Approximately 675 dinners were served.

Honored guests and speakers included the following:



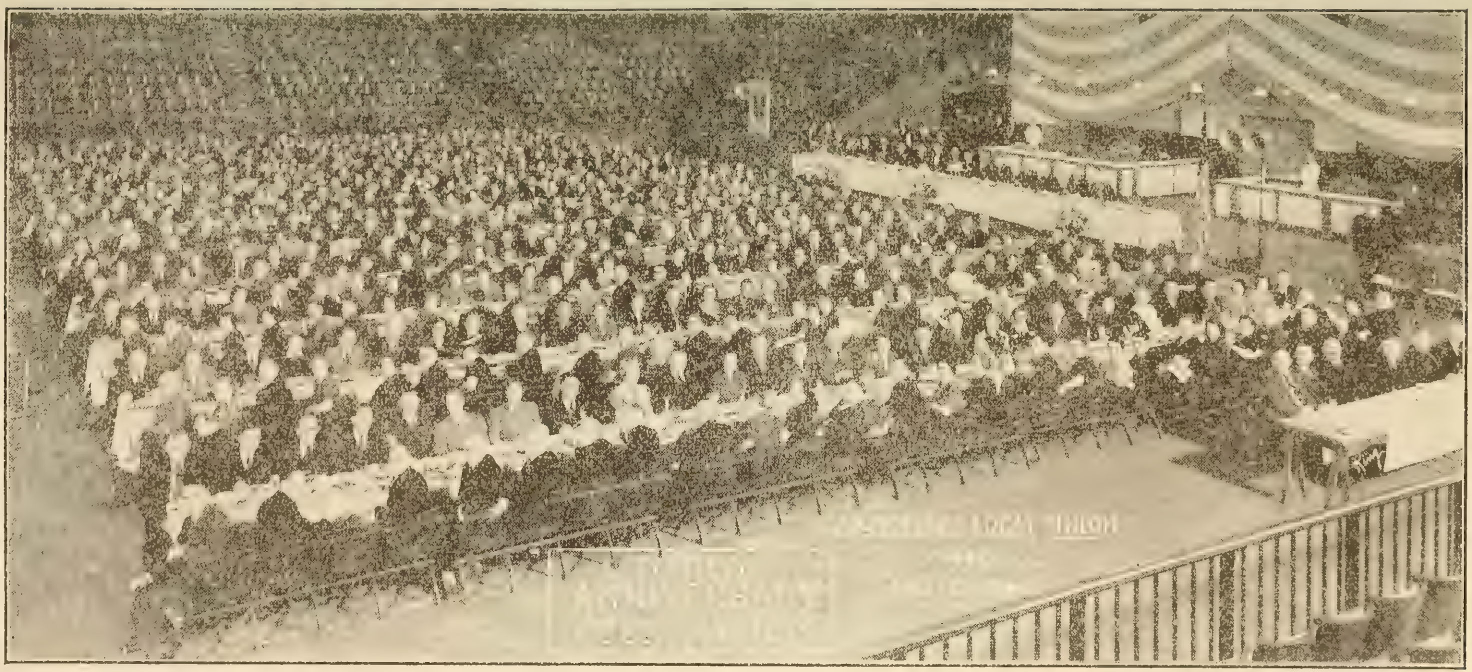
Speakers' Table at Golden Anniversary Celebration of Local 440

Mayor Thomas L. Holling of Buffalo; William Fisher, president of the Buffalo Common Council; John Ryan, representing General President William L. Hutcheson, of our Brotherhood and the General Officers, who



Thirty Pensioners Honored Guests

were unable to be present; Herbert H. A. Fox of Oswego, New York, State Council of Carpenters; Norbert Berger, president of the Buffalo Federation of Labor; George Sturges, executive secretary of the Buffalo



General view of members of Local Union 440 of Buffalo, N. Y., and their guests, including pensioners who were honored, as Local 440 celebrated its Golden Anniversary. More than 675 ate dinner and were entertained on the occasion of the Local's fiftieth year of affiliation with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Federation of Labor; John Foster, of the Typographical Union; our district business representatives, Herman Bodwes and John L. Tierney; Brother Philip Worth, oldest in number of years of membership in our district, and Harold C. Hanover, secretary-treasurer of the District Council who was our toastmaster and acted as general chairman.

The Reverend Father Kelley, O.M.I., Labor Educator of the Buffalo Federation of Labor of Buffalo and vicinity assisted spiritually.

A fine program consisted of a seven piece orchestra, floor show, dancing, refreshments. "Union," the keynote of our organization was expressed throughout.

President John C. Burnes of Local 440, presented a scroll to our honor pensioners who were 47 in number.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas L. Hanover, Recording Secretary.

Local Presents Plaque to Charter Member of Forty Years

Editor, The Carpenter:

On April 12, Local 450, of Ogden, Utah, presented to Brother N. P. Fromberg a bronze tablet in honor of his being our only living charter member and in recognition of his faithful services to the Local. The plaque, inscribed "Presenter to Brother N. P. Fromberg in appreciation of forty years' faithful service as a member of Carpenters' Union Local No. 450, by his fellow members, 1940," was presented with appropriate ceremonies.

An official letter of notification of the honor to Brother Fromberg, signed by officers of the Local, said:

"Local Union No. 450, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, wishes at this time to extend its heartiest congratulations to you for being a charter member.

"Our charter, issued January 17, 1900, makes your membership continuous for forty years.

"This is an enviable record and one of which you can be justly proud.

"Your fidelity to Local Union No. 450, and steadfastness in upholding the principles of unionism as set forth in the Constitution is respected and admired by the membership. The duties of the various offices you have held have been discharged in a highly satisfactory manner, especially that of Conductor, an office you have efficiently filled for twenty years.

"We feel you have earned a rest and an opportunity to enjoy your fireside with the companionship of your devoted wife. Local Union No.450 wishes to present you with this small token of affection and esteem.

"With best wishes for you and yours we are,"

Local Union No. 450, U. B. of C. and J. of A.'
T. L. Wangsgard, president.
W. B. Prout, recording secretary.

Brother Fromberg and his wife recently celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary and this event was made an occasion for celebration by the Local.

Brother Fromberg is shown holding the bronze tablet presented to him by Local Union 450.

◆

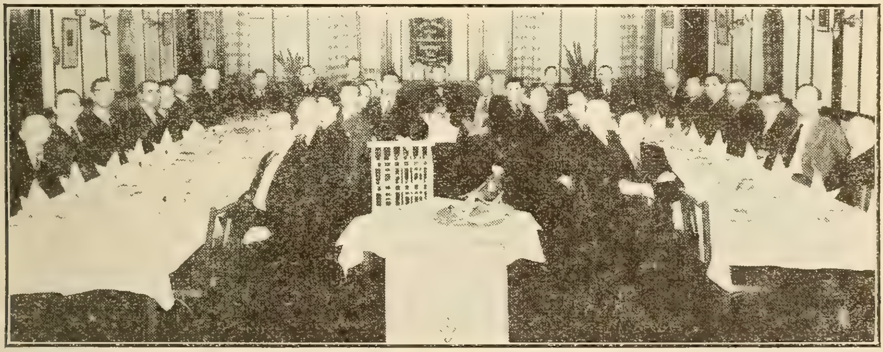
Rahway, N. J., Local 537 Observes its 40th Anniversary

Local 537 of Rahway, New Jersey, observed its fortieth anniversary April 5 with a banquet at which prominent state, district officers and city officials were guests.

Lewis A. Springer and Charles J. Klasek, were the only charter members present. Both are active members.

The celebration was in charge of Chairman Lewis A. Springer, Louis Scirrotto, John H. Larson, Albert Fagans and Max Prietz.

Committee Chairman Springer introduced Charles T. Post as toastmaster. He presented the various speakers, including Mayor John E. Barger, Councilman G. Stanley Hoyt, chairman of the councilmanic building committee; Building Inspector Patsy Pellegrino, City Clerk Samuel R. Morton, George Coughlin, of Elizabeth, a district officer; President of State Council Raleigh Rajoppi, State Council Secretary M. J. Cantwell, of Elizabeth; Herbert Meyers, who had charge of the carpentry on new high school building; National Organizer William Blaire, representing the National president, also Local President Post and Secretary Springer.



Motion pictures of Lakeland, Fla., scenes around the Carpenters' Home for Aged were shown. A surprise centerpiece was provided in honor of Chairman Springer, including a miniature house with furnishing, and attractive place cards, made by pupils of the public school classes taught by Clyde Linaberry and Mrs. Anna McNeill. These brought many favorable comments.

Regret was expressed that John T. Cosgrove, of Elizabeth, who organized the Local Union, was too ill to attend, also that William Connolly, a charter member, was also unable to be present. Chairman Springer has held office since the union was organized and has been secretary for twenty-five years and is also business agent.

CLASS IN CARPENTRY AT WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Left to right, top—Joe Kinard, Oliver Holmes, D. P. Ibley, Eddie McLaren, L. C. Calloway, J. Richard Smith, Jack Ingram, Edmund Lewis, D. B. Baston, committeeman; F. H. Link, State representative; Lorance Turner, B. F. Haley, Peter Muller, J. E. Johnson, G. Reed, Kedzie P. Cobb, Elmer Kirik, C. J. Parmelee. Bottom row—W. O. Stephens, Ralph Ruddick, George H. Summerall, Ralph Graves, Ray Molleneaux, Robert King, Frank Lavonia, E. Kasserman, William Gugenheim and George Franklin.

Above is shown a carpentry class at West Palm Beach, Fla., under the direction of the school board in cooperation with the Florida State Department of Trade and Industrial Education and the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

An advisory committee from the carpenters' district council assists in determining the contents of the course and the eligibility of those attending.

The committee members are H. B. Murray, Boynton; M. T. Davis, Delray Beach; Lorance Turner, Lake Worth; Peter Muller, Belle Glade; Dan Batson, West Palm Beach, and Bill Haley, business manager.

Charles J. Parmelee has been teaching the Palm Beach evening classes in carpentry for ten years.

G. Sherman Childs, architect, teaches a class in Lake Worth and Mr. Muller has a class in Belle Glades.

The training covers eight months or 144 hours each year.

From Brother Dinneen, To The Editor, To You

Brother James Dinneen, of Studio Carpenters Local Union 946, of West Los Angeles, Cal., is concerned, and rightly so, about the appalling increase of deaths and serious injuries from traffic accidents in the United States.

He sends along facts and figures and asks that the Brothers, not only in Los Angeles, but throughout the Brotherhood heed the warnings.

The editor submits to you the figures from Brother Dinneen regarding traffic tragedies:

Every sixteen seconds of every hour one life is lost in a traffic tragedy in the United States!

Every twenty-seven seconds of every minute one person is injured on the streets and highways of the United States!

The total cost of accidents in the United States is $105 per second or nine millions of dollars per day!

Occupational accidents claimed 16,000 lives during 1939 in the United States. These work accidents cost industry about 650 millions of dollars in wages, losses, medical expense and isurance costs!

Cooperation of motorists and pedestrians is the solution to this increasingly serious problem. Are the seconds you save worth the life or grave injury to those endangered? And the pedestrian must cooperate with the motorist by crossing streets at designated intersections. Sane driving and pedestrian cooperation with motorists will go a long way toward the elimination of today's death and injured toll in the streets and on the highways.

Local 261, Scranton, Pa., Marks Its 30th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 261, of Scranton, Pa., celebrated its thirtieth anniversary and the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the union in Scranton, April 19.

Brother John Devine, known here as the dean of the labor movement, gave a most interesting talk on the history of the union from its organization up to the present.

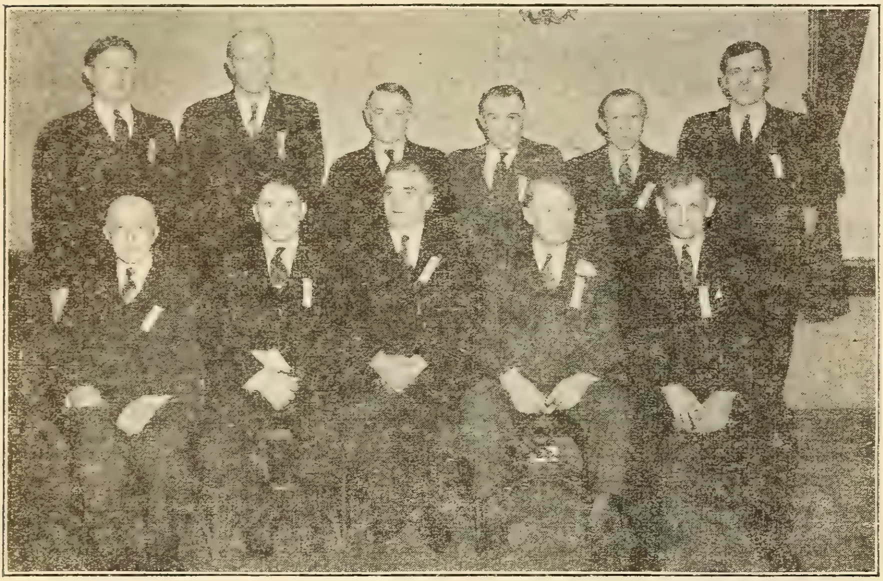
Pension Members at Thirtieth Anniversary Celebration of Local 261

Our former mayor, John F. Durkan, also made a very interesting talk after which all enjoyed the entertainment and refreshments.

Two pictures were taken at the celebration, one of the nineteen out of twenty-one pensioners we had present. It did us all good to see these old timers getting together again, many not having seen each other for years.

The other picture taken was of our present officers.

I find that we have thirty-four members of our membership of 356 on the pension roll with their membership totaling 1,379 years. Their total age is 2,525 years, an average of 74 years.



Present Officers of Local 261

Fraternally yours,

George C. Leverett, Financial Secretary.

A Deserved Bouquet for General Treasurer Thomas Neale

Editor, The Carpenter:

At the regular meeting of Local 80, Chicago, held Monday evening May 20, a motion prevailed that the undersigned write to the General Officers thanking them for the efficient manner that death donation claims were handled on two recent death claims for this Local.

The late Brother Sam Homan's claim was mailed from Chicago to the General Office, May 15.

The claim of the late Mrs. Lars P. Larson, wife of Brother Lars P. Larson, was mailed May 16.

Checks for these claims were received from the General Office, May 18, and turned over to the families of the deceased.

Thanking you in behalf of Local Union 80.

Fraternally yours,

Alex W. Robertson, Recording Secretary.

Local Presents Long Time Brotherhood Member With Watch Charm

Editor, The Carpenter:

In honor of his eighty-third anniversary on April 2, Local 639, of Akron, O., presented to Brother Peter Harner a watch charm bearing the Brotherhood insignia.

Brother Harner was a charter member of Local 1235 of Warren, O., organized in 1878 and has held continuous membership in the Brotherhood. His father also was a member of the Brotherhood. For the last twenty-eight years Brother Harner has held membership in Akron Locals and attend meetings regularly. Brother Harner is hale and hearty 83 and we hope we can help him celebrate many more birthdays.

T. A. Love, Recording Secretary.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Local 1112 Observes 38th Year

Members of Local 1112, Marshalltown, Iowa, with their wives and a number of out-of-town guests totaling in all about 100, celebrated their thirty-eight anniversary in the ballroom of the Hotel Tallcorn Saturday, May 4. The affair began with dinner and music.

Toastmaster O. F. Sellers introduced several local and out-of-town speakers.

Rev. P. G. Dennis gave the opening talk on conditions of the world at the present time.

A. A. Couch of Des Moines, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, gave an outline of the early history of organized labor in the United States.

Frank Moran, who was the first president of Local 1112, read the minutes of the first meeting May 7, 1902, which was held in the old hall that stood where the post office now stands. He also read the names of the members present who at that time applied for a charter

Mr. Moran recalled many of the struggles of the organization in the early days. The scale of pay, he said was 33⅓c per hour and 60 or more hours per week were worked. However, in about 16 months the membership was large enough so that better pay and working conditions were agreed on and a closed shop was declared in Marshalltown.

Andrew Leaf of Minneapolis, Minn., representing general headquarters, told of the organization and growth of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

B. S. Morgan of Waterloo, President of the Iowa Council of Carpenters called attention to several needed improvements in labor conditions in Iowa.

S. P. McKenzy of Mason City, spoke briefly on legislation. H. F. Shadle closed the list of speakers with a few well-pointed remarks.

Five charter members were present and all are members of Local 1112 at the present time. They were Frank Moran, Thomas E. Moran, C. M. Propst, Charles Gustafson and O. B. Olson.

Fourfold Increase of Infantile Paralysis over 1938

Infantile paralysis, dreaded scourge of young and old, increased more than four times last year, as compared with 1938, the United States Public Health Service reveals.

A total of 7,272 cases were reported during the year, that being at the rate of 5.6 per 100,000 of population. The disease was most prevalent in Far Western and some Southern states, but no section escaped.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Sam Homan, "Grand Old Man" of Local 80, Passes

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that we announce the passing away of Brother Sam Homan of Local 80, Chicago, who answered the Master's call on Friday, May 10, in his ninety-fifth year.

Brother Homan was born in Belleville, Canada, July 5, 1844, and joined the United Brotherhood on his arrival in Chicago in 1892, immediately displaying a sincere interest in the affairs of the Brotherhood, and a kind-hearted devotion to the problems of the Local as well as its members, that won for him the everlasting esteem and good will of the entire membership.

He was elected Warden by acclamation in 1902, and never besought for himself the glory of higher office, content to remain until the hour of his death, "The Warden" of Local Union 80; trudging along to the meetings in rain and in storm to be present at his post with a friendly smile and friendly greeting for all the members of the Local, to whom Sam Homan was the "Grand Old Man."

He will be greatly missed by the members of Local Union 80, and his passing leaves a void in our ranks that will be difficult to fill.

Fraternally yours,

John R. Stevenson, President.

Brother Walter L. Baldwin, Local 753, Beaumont, Texas

Brother Walter L. Baldwin, business agent and recording secretary of Local 753, of Beaumont, Texas, died May 6.

Brother Baldwin became a member of the Brotherhood Septmber 8, 1916 and had been active throughout the labor movement since that time. He had held the offices of recording secretary and business agent of the Local for a number of years. He also was secretary of the Building Trades Council and was a delegate to the national convention 1936.

Brother Baldwin will be remembered for his skill in debate and his loyalty to union principles. He endeared himself to his fellow members by his never failing tact and courtesy. Throughout the years of trouble and struggle he remained steadfast and dependable and his advice and counsel could always be depended upon. He was a faithful member who always remembered to be charitable in the judgment of a fellow member.

The Local passed a resolution to the memory of Brother Baldwin, expressing its sympathies to the bereaved family and ordering the charter draped for thirty days. The resolution was also ordered written into the minutes.

DEATH TAKES TWO MEMBERS OF LOCAL 393, CAMDEN, N. J.

Local 393 of Camden, N. J., mourns the loss of Brother Charles Covington, who died April 18, 1940, and was one of the oldest members of Local 393 and Brother Charles Haas, who died May 9, 1940. Both of these men were loyal members of the Local.

BROTHER DANIEL W. PRICE, LOCAL 1399, OKMULGEE, OKLA.

Brother Daniel W. Price, highly respected member of Local 1399, Okmulgee, Okla., died May 14. Brother Price had been a member of Local 1399 for twenty-three years, never having taken out a clearance card.

BROTHER OMAR W. HARNLY, LOCAL 735, MANSFIELD, OHIO

We regret to anounce the death of Omar Wallace Harnly of Local 735, Mansfield, Ohio. Brother Harnly was born on May 7, 1870. His death occurred on May 5.

Brother Harnly was one of our oldest members, being a member of this organization since 1911.

He retired from the trade some fifteen years ago. He had held several offices in this Local one of which was financial secretary. He was always a staunch supporter of our organization and union principles. Six members of our organization acted as pall bearers.

Among the floral pieces, was one from Local Union 735, in memory of the past services rendered by him.

Thomas F. Geddes, Financial Secretary.
Local 735, Mansfield, Ohio

BROTHER ELMER W. LEPAGE, LOCAL 245, CAMBRIDGE, OHIO

Local 245, of Cambridge, Ohio, is saddened by the death of Brother Elmer W. Lepage. The Local loses a valuable and a faithful member in the death of Brother Lepage, one who was constant in attendance and loyal to the cause of organized labor.

At the time of his death, Brother Lepage was trustee and had filled that office for several years. He was a devoted church member.

BROTHER LOUIS LARSON, LOCAL 1074, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Local 1074 of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, draped its charter in memory of Brother Louis Larson, who passed away early in the month of May. Brother Larson was born November 23, 1855 in Sweden. He came to America in 1892. Mr. Larson was initiated into Local 427 at Omaha, Nebraska February 2, 1897. At the death of his wife he came to Wisconsin to live with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Holden, at Glen Flora.

Brother Larson died May 8. He was a continuous member of good standing in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for forty-three years. Brother Larson was considered one of the best inside finishers and cabinetmen in his day and was very highly recommended by his employers. He was transferred to Local 1074, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on April 4, 1933.

VETERAN MEMBER OF HACKENSACK, N. J., LOCAL DIES

Hackensack, N. J., Local 265 lost one of its oldest members when Brother John Walsh passed away April 19. Brother Walsh always took a keen interest in the activities of the Local and was always present at the meetings, serving as warden. His familiar face and happy greetings will be missed by all the Brothers of Local 265.

BROTHER DELL SMITH, LOCAL 2764, HUMBOLDT, TENN.

Local 2764, of Humboldt, Tenn., lost a faithful and respected member when Brother Dell Smith died after a lingering illness. The widow and seven children survive.

BROTHER WILLIAM (BILLY) C. MILLER, LOCAL 201, WICHITA, KAN.

Brother William (Billy) Charles Miller, age 59, member of Local 201, Wichita, Kan., and a resident of that city for thirty-one years, died May 23. Brother Miller was a faithful and loyal union member. He had a wide circle of friends in Wichita and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Local 201 conveys its sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the family of Brother Miller.

◆

BROTHER V. R. LEEK, SECRETARY-TREASURER LOCAL 470, TACOMA, WASH.

It is with deep regret that Local 470, of Tacoma, Wash., reports the death of Brother V. R. Leek, Secretary-Treasurer, on May 6. Brother Leek had held that office for six years. Born in Bear Grove, Iowa, fifty years ago, Brother Leek spent most of his life in the west and was initiated into the Brotherhood at Tacoma in 1918. He fought the battle of his fellow workers at every turn and his loss will be felt by the Local.

◆

BROTHER GEORGE C. BROWN, LOCAL 845, CLIFTON HEIGHTS, PA.

It is with deep regret that I report the death of Brother George C. Brown, who for the past thirty-nine years had been a true and faithful worker for unionism in this district. According to our records Brother Brown had attended every meeting of the Local from time of his admittance until his fatal illness kept him away.

J. F. Burdsall, Financial Secretary,
Local 845, Clifton Heights, Pa.

◆

BROTHER ROY CLARK, LOCAL UNION 136, NEWARK, OHIO

Local Union 136, of Newark, Ohio, is sorry to report the death of Brother Roy Clark, recording secretary of the Local for seventeen years.

Brother Clark was injured in a fall from a house where he was working and died from the injuries. He was a faithful officer of his Local and all the members will miss him.

◆

BROTHER H. C. HUFFMAN OF LOCAL 822, FINDLAY, OHIO

It is with profound sorrow that Local 822, Findlay, Ohio, reports the loss of another esteemed member, Brother H. C. Huffman who died May 28. The death of Brother Huffman marks the third member the Local has lost in a short while. The charter of the Local will be draped for thirty days in reverence to Brother Huffman.

◆

Government Age Limits Lifted To Speed Defense

Government age limits on the hiring of skilled workers are being lifted to speed the national defense program, union officials were informed.

Rules under which 48 years had been set as the maximum age for new employes in the navy yards are to be relaxed by the Civil Service Commission, and at the same time yard commandants are to be given authority to rehire retired mechanics now out on pensions.

Other changes being put into effect include extension of the work-week to 48 hours in many of the yards, but with time and one-half rates above 40 hours. Employes will also be allowed to work during their annual leaves, if the emergency requires, and draw their vacation pay plus regular wages.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 337, of Memphis, Tenn.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary Local Union 337, Memphis, Tenn., was one year old May 24. We have twenty-three charter members. We just completed a membership drive in which the active members were divided into two teams, the Red and the Blue. The Blue team, captained by Mrs. Fred Wiseman, defeated the Red team, led by Mrs. Rufus Jonas. By winning the drive, the Blues earned an entertainment given by the opposing team the night of April 16 at Carpenters' Hall. The drive began in January and ended the first meeting in April. The winners brought in twenty members and the losers had fourteen. We feel that if working conditions had been favorable in the late winter months we could have doubled that number. As our membership stands at this time, we have eighty-two on roll and we intend to keep working toward increasing our membership.

We have had a great many parties and entertainments, among them a grand Christmas party in which Auxiliary members, their husbands and children all took part; the party was complete with Christmas tree and a Santa Claus who gave the children Christmas stockings filled with candy, nuts and fruit. The speakers at this gathering were Judge Camille Kelley, Juvenile Court Judge well known all over the United States for her activities; our Mayor, Walter Chandler; the Editor of our Labor Review, Jake Cohen; O. P. Williams, a member of Carpenters' Union No. 345 and a city commissioner; and Cliff Davis, now a Congressman and, at that time, Police and Fire Commissioner. We had a music and dancing program and were served. The Carpenters' Union presented us with a five gallon coffee urn, a gas burner and a table-cabinet as a Christmas gift.

We have one business meeting each month and one social meeting. At each social, a committee of three has complete charge; we have a different committee each time so that in time each member will have had her turn serving on this committee. The committee in charge is given a certain amount from the treasury and everything necessary for the party must be bought within this amount. We have an entertainment of some kind at each social.

Carpenters' Union No. 345 gave a big party April 24 to which all Union members and their families were invited. Auxiliary members helped serve the refreshments and a great many prospective members were present and contacted by our members. We hope we have gained some members from this party.

We gave a musical entertainment April 2 and forty-two dollars profit was made.

We have a Sunshine Committee which visits those who are ill. Get-well Cards are sent to every Carpenters or member of a Carpenter's family who is reported ill, regardless of whether the wife is a member of our organization.

We gave pantry showers for our needy members during the winter.

We keep posted on union made products and each month a committee of three and as many members as possible attend the Union Label League meeting at the Labor Temple in order to learn more about union made products so we may do our part in promoting their use.

Our election of officers is in June and after the election the secretary will write, giving you a complete list of the new officers and will also report on the bunco party of June 10.

We would like for the Secretaries of other Auxiliaries to write to us telling us what activities they have, how they raise money, etc. Please write to Ladies Auxiliary L. U. 337, c-o Carpenters' Hall, 212 N. Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

We extend friendliest greetings to all our sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,
Margaret Hilbun, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 287, of Salem, Oregon

Editor, The Carpenter:

Salem, Oregon, Auxiliary 287, wishes to extend greetings to her sister Auxiliaries.

We are still an infant organization having celebrated our third anniversary March 18.

We now have only fourteen members, but hope to have more.

We meet twice a month, the second night in each month being social night, when we also celebrate the birthdays which have occurred in that month. We have a birthday cake etc., and usually invite the men to share refreshments. During the winter we have card parties to raise money. Also had pot luck dinners once a week and worked on quilts to sell.

Last November 25 the Carpenters Local gave a complete turkey dinner free to all members and their families. The Auxiliary planned and cooked the dinner. We served 150 people. After the dinner, dancing was enjoyed.

During the summer we have pot luck picnic dinners for the families.

Another idea we are using with success is the unknown friend plan. We draw names and remember our friend on birthday, etc.

We have a penny march at each meeting to use for a flower fund to purchase flowers for the sick.

We would be glad to hear from other auxiliaries.

Best wishes,
Mrs. Carrie Johnson, Secretary,
435 S. 22nd St., Salem, Oregon.

Georgia Closes Business Door To Aliens

The door to business was closed to aliens in a decree issued by Governor E. D. Rivers, in a move aimed at "fifth columnists."

All occupational and profession licenses held by non-Americans were ordered cancelled on June 1 and will not be renewed.

Our advertisers are Your Friends. Don't let Your Friends down.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 143

A few words might be said about splicing shores for reinforced concrete forms. The shores used for the first floor of a building are seldom spliced, since the basement ceiling is usually lower than the ceilings of the other stories of a building. This, then, is what happens: When the shores used in the basement are out and ready to be used the second time, they are too short and must be spliced. On the other hand, the longest shores, as a rule, are those that support the roof slabs—the slabs that are poured last. It follows then that many of these shores, if not all of them, must be spliced—some with one splice, some with two and occasionally one finds a shore with three splices. We do not object to splicing shores, for it is absolutely necessary in order to keep the cost of form building at a minimum. But here is what every form builder should keep in mind: Whenever a joint is made by splicing, the joint itself should be just a little stronger than the rest of the shore. This can be accomplished by using substantial material for splices, and nailing it well. Besides that, enough additional braces should be used in bracing spliced shores to insure a wide margin of safety. Safety in form building is not a matter of seeing how close one can come to a break, and yet not have it; but it is a matter of knowing what is a safe margin and building the forms accordingly.

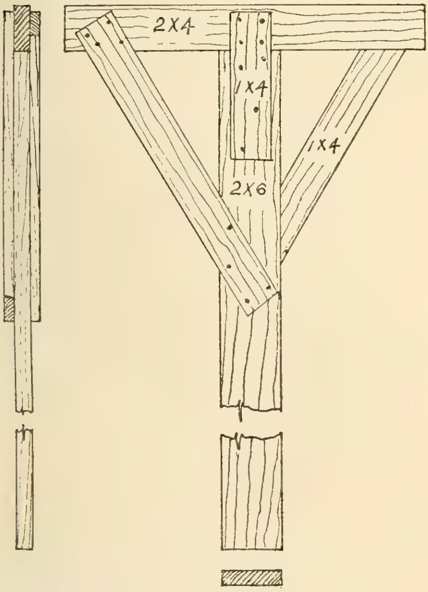


Fig. 1

We are not illustrating shores for slabs without beams; for they can be 2x4's, 2x6's, 4x4's, etc., spaced in such a manner that they will support the load. The 2x4 shores, of those mentioned, are the most economical, because they have a greater salvage value, but it will require more of them. The 2x6's are less economical than the 2x4's, but they make better shores. The 4x4's make the best shores, relatively

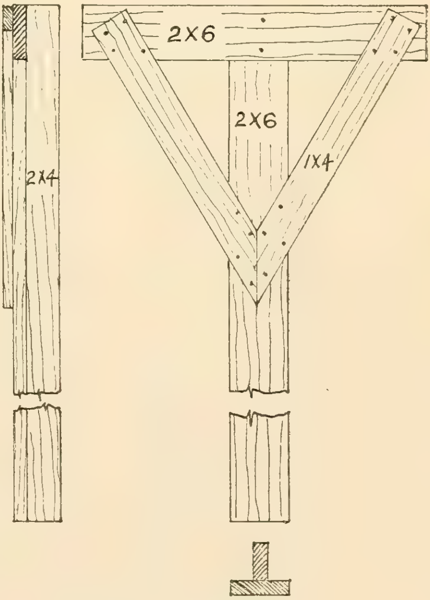


Fig. 2

speaking, but have, as a rule, the lowest salvage value, so take your choice.

Figure 1 shows two views of a T-head shore for supporting beam forms, and a plan of the shore at the bottom. This shore is comparatively easy to handle, and if properly spaced and braced will support any ordinary beam.

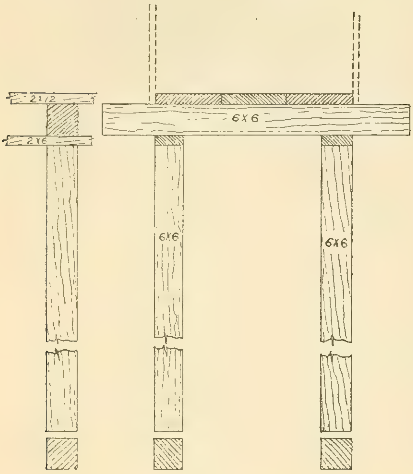


Fig. 3

Figure 2 shows two views of a T-head on a T-shore, and a plan of the shore at the bottom. This is perhaps the strongest shore for supporting ordinary beams that can be made of 1⅝-inch material. The only objection we have to it, is that it is hard to handle, because of its weight. The strongest T-head shore, relatively speaking, for ordinary beams, is made of 4x4's, on the order of what we are showing in Fig. 1, which is made of 1⅝-inch material. The 4x4 is not often used for T-head shores, because of its low salvage value.

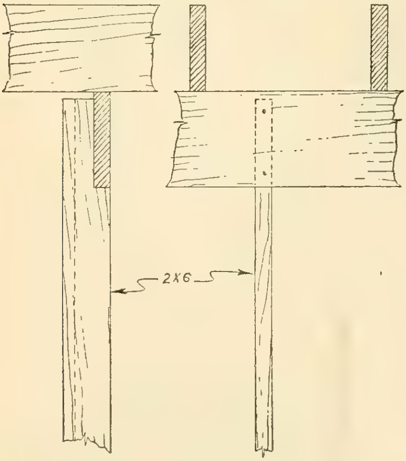


Fig. 4

Figure 3 shows, perhaps, the best way to support heavy beams. Here two rows of shores are used with plates nailed on the upper ends, onto which the ledgers are placed. A cross section of this construction is shown to the right in this figure, while to the left we are showing the other section.

Figure 4 shows two views of a 2x6 reinforcing shore (the dotted line shows what a 2x4 shore would be like) notched at the top to receive the ledger. These shores are used between two main lines of shores for the purpose of preventing the joists from sagging when the slab is poured. A more substantial reinforcing shore is shown in Fig. 5. Here we have a T-Shore made of a 2x6 and 2x4 with a 2x8 ledger nailed to the 2x4 lug, as we are showing. Reinforcing shores are spaced from 4 to 6 feet, depending on the load they must carry. They are usually put up after the joists and decking are in place.

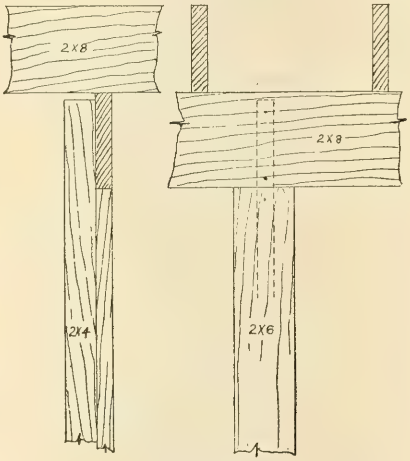


Fig. 5

Figure 6 shows two views, a section and a plan, of a mud-sill bedded in sand. We are also showing how the wedges should be placed. A section and plan of a double mud-sill, bedded in sand, is shown by Fig. 7. Here cross pieces, as shown, must be placed on the sill before the wedging can be done. An extra heavy beam or soft dirt makes such a sill necessary.

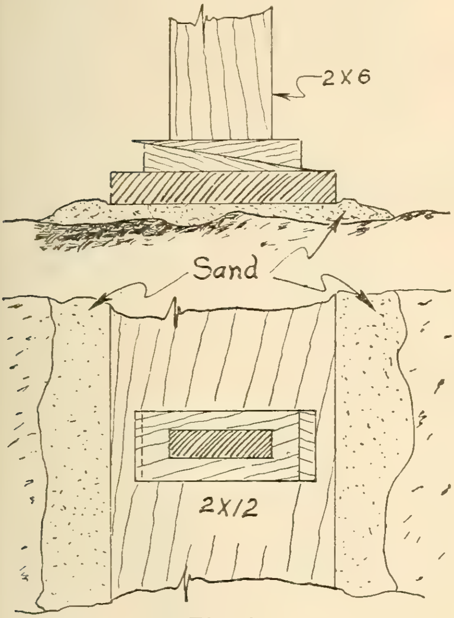


Fig. 6

A mud-float, bedded in sand, is shown by Fig. 8. At the top we are showing a cross section, while at the bottom we have a plan, in part. A mud-float is usually used over filled-in dirt, especially if it is wet, or likely to become so when the concrete is poured.

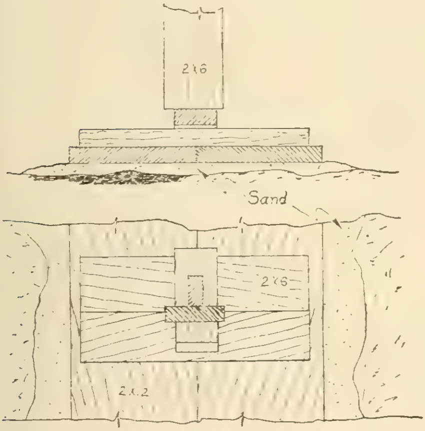


Fig. 7

Shore bracing should receive some attention here; that is to say, horizontal bracing. We are aware that there are instances when shores do not need bracing, and still have good margin of safety. But notwithstanding that, this rule will always apply: When you are in doubt as to how much bracing to do, put a line of staybraces not wider than 4 feet apart, and nail them well. In other words, if the shores happen to be 8 feet long, one line of braces will do; but if they are 12 feet long, put on two lines. The end staybraces should always butt against something firm, say the outside wall. If that is impossible, an occasional X-brace should be used.

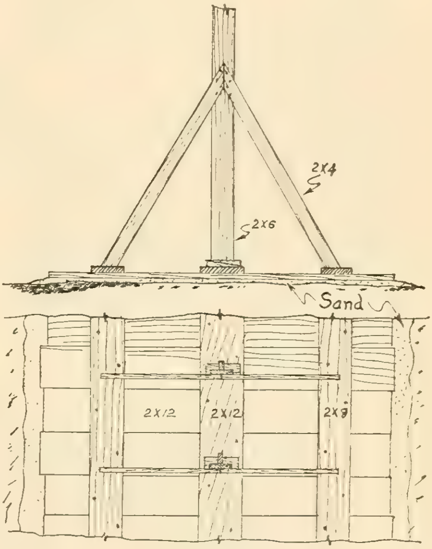


Fig. 8

Cross-bracing at a right-angle to the rows of shores, is important. This bracing is necessary to prevent the shores from buckling to the side.

There is no part of form building where common sense and good judgment are more needed than in shore bracing.

Framing Tables on Steel Square Are Simplified By New Chart

The framing tables on the steel square have been simplified by Mason and Parrish, engineers, who have compiled a chart with which anyone can read at a glance any table found on any modern square. Carpenters, helpers and apprentices will find it easy to read any rafter length, brace length, side cut for hip, valley or jack, cuts for polygons, length of polygon sides, octagon scale, any angle in degrees, etc., with this new chart.

Manual training teachers are using this chart widely on scaled down models and are even doing all their model framing with their regular framing square, using a scale of one inch to one foot.

Many carpenters say this is the fastest and easiest method they have ever found. Advertisement for this chart appears on page 62.

"Sandpaper will fix it," is a common belief of many homeworkers and of junior craftsmen who should know better. This belief indicates lack of experience for the skilled craftsman uses sandpaper only to give a surface suitable for finishing and depends upon his cutting tools to make the surface true and free from blemishes. While the machine sandpapering has its place in factory methods and is a vital part of mass production, the discriminating, highly skilled workman and the meticulous lover of fine hand products recognize a distinct difference between machine and hand sandpapered surfaces. In unskilled hands sandpaper has as great potentialities for harm as for good, for ususally only the application of skill can prevent sandpaper from making a straight, narrow surface perceptibly rounding near the edges. and wider surfaces the same though to a less extent. The experienced craftsman has learned that sandpaper should be used with less pressure at the edges of a straight surface for being only partially supported there the sandpaper drops a little over the edge and makes the surface somewhat rounding there. Glancing lights after finishing, tell one who knows whether the work was done by hand or by machine. Only the worker who applies a high grade of skill habitually and automatically and with no conscious endeavor to do other than the grade of work he has mastered by years of experience is qualified to enter the ranks of the highest skilled craftsmen.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

Architectural Drawing

By L. Perth

PART TWO

It should be remembered at the outset that students who desire to take up the study of Architectural Drawing do not need to have any prescribed educational background, they are not expected to possess a knowledge of higher mathematics, neither are they supposed to have a natural talent for drawing.

In the columns of our Journal the differences between the various types of drawing have been frequently explained.

There are several types of drawing which may be classified into two distinct groups. The first group is "Pictorial Drawing or Free Hand Drawing," the other is known as "Engineering Drawing."

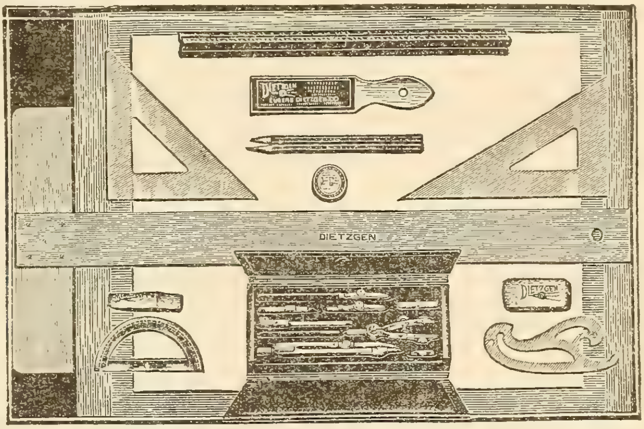
Possession, in some degree, of natural artistic talents is a requisite for one who aspires to become successful in this branch of graphical arts. No mechanical instruments or appliances are being used in Pictorial drawing, it is "free hand" performance using pencil, pastel oil or water colors.

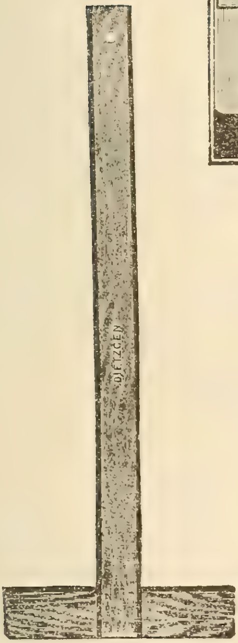
Engineering Drawing, on the contrary, does not permit any free hand work. With a few unimportant exceptions, everything is done by means of mechanical instruments, the proficient use of which is not difficult to acquire, and consequently an individual does not need to display any marked ability since the instruments determine the character of the work.

Engineering Drawing embraces: Architecture, Mechanical, Structural, Electrical, and every phase of drawing used in the construction manufacturing and transportation industries. It will be well to note that Engineering Drawing is frequently referred to as Mechanical drawing due to the fact that "Mechanical instruments" are being used in the performance of same.

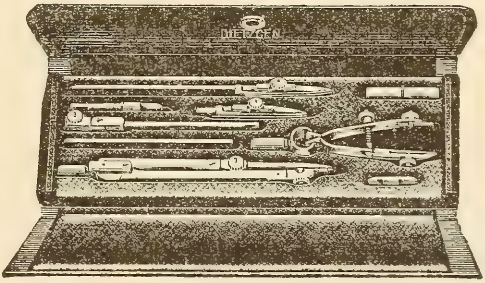
Since instruments play such an important part in Architectural Drawing it is very essential to familiarize yourself with their nature and functions. Their use will be explained as we go along. It will be necessary for the students to obtain these instruments before they attempt to study the subject. However these do not have to be purchased all at once. The most essential items may be secured at first. Gradually these may be augmented by one or two pieces until all that are necessary are acquired.

Practical Drawing Outfit

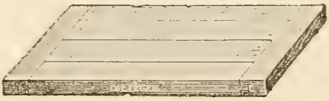




Wooden T Square



Drawing Instruments



A complete set of Drawing Instruments is shown in the accompanying illustrations as well as separate exhibits, the name and purpose of which we will explain as we proceed.

1. THE DRAWING BOARD.—The drawing board is a very important item in the making of accurate drawings. It is a matter of utmost importance that the board should be perfectly rectangular, that is—each corner should be a right angle and the opposite sides, therefore, parallel. The edges should be sharp and straight throughout their length. When this is observed the "T" Square may be used at will from any portion of the board for drawing horizontal or vertical lines, with satisfactory results. It should be remembered that if the board is accurate the drawing will be accurate. As for the material, various woods may be used but it

should be softwood and white pine is the cheapest and best for this purpose. It may be made to any required size adapted to one's particular needs and depending upon convenience in handling. A very convenient size is 18″ x 24″. In the illustration is shown a very popular form of a drawing board made of pine with hardwood edgestrips tongued and grooved into the ends to prevent warping.

Drawing boards of almost any required construction and size may be obtained from establishments dealing in drawing materials, at prices lower than can be made. However, any competent carpenter should be able to make one for himself.

"T" SQUARES.—As the name implies, this instrument resembles the letter "T" and consists of two parts, the Head and the Blade. The head usually is fixed to the blade at right angles and is used as a guide against the edge of the drawing board to draw horizontal lines. There is a wide selection of qualities, sizes and kinds of material. Selection should be made to accommodate the kind of work it is intended for, but whatever quality may be chosen, the essential features of a "T" square are absolute accuracy and the blade must be thin and flat so as to set close to the paper.

TRIANGLES.—Triangles are instruments used in connection with the "T" Square for drawing vertical and inclined lines. They usually are made of celluloid and due to their transparency, the draftsman can see the lines which have been already known.

Triangles are known as 45 degrees triangles and 60 and 30 degrees. A 45 degree triangle has one right angle and two 45 degree angles. A 60 30 degrees and the other 30 degrees. In size they come from 3 inches to 15 and 18 inches.

The number, size and material of these instruments are left to the discretion of the student. The most popular size is 8 inches, i. e. the length of the side adjoining the right angle.

THE DRAWING SET.—A very complete and well made and reasonably priced drawing set is shown herewith in the illustration. Since this is the most expensive item of all the instruments, it is advisable to give it considerable thought. These sets range from about $1.50 and up to $125.00. The set we are referring to contains all the instruments a student in Architectural drawing will need and we would not advise purchasing anything more elaborate.

A Rule of His Own

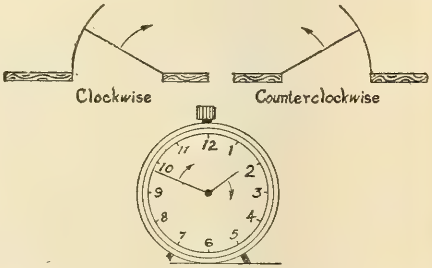
E. M. B. writes:

"In the April issue of the 'Carpenter,' I read the article regarding the swing or 'hand' of doors, and I would like to pass on to others a rule of my own, which I have used for the last twenty years:

"Upon opening a door, if it swings clockwise, it is a 'right-hand door,' if counterclockwise, it is a 'left-hand door.'

"It can readily be seen, by referring to the sketches, that no matter where you stand the rule holds true."

This correspondent has a method for determining the "hand" of doors that is easily remembered and applied, speaking of regular doors. The arrows on the sketches indicate the swing of the doors and the movement of the hands of a clock. If a door, on opening it, swings as the hands of a clock move, it is a right-hand door, if it swings the other way, it is a left-hand door. So far so good, but how can we tell the hand of doors that swing in reverse order, such as outside doors of public buildings, which are either right-hand reverse or left-hand reverse. We discussed this point in the article referred to by our correspondent. The question was treated in full in lesson 138 which appears in the December-1939 issue of "The Carpenter."—(H. H. Siegele)



Dovetailing Hints

By Charles A. King

Often a joiner or a cabinet maker whose work seldom if ever goes beyond the ordinary run of commercial work expresses his opinion of the usefulness of dovetailing by asking "What good is it? It is never used these days for that sort of work is always done on dovetailing machines." There is enough truth in the statement to satisfy most carelessly observant laymen that the words settle the matter and that hand dovetailing has passed from the earth. However, one in touch with the finer class of custom cabinet work and who has opportunities to observe the attitude of discriminating furniture buyers realizes that hand dovetaling is by no means a lost art and that it is an important earmark of the best craftsmanship.

1—Gauging Depth of Saw Cuts

We admit there is no argument regarding the strength of certain forms of machine dovetailing nor of the economy of making them as compared with hand dovetailing, if enough pieces of dovetailing of the same width are to be done to make it worthwhile to set up the machine. If best results are expected dovetails whether hand or machine made should fill the width of the drawer side symetrically. Drawer sides of varying widths demand constant changing of the set up of the machine which requires time and care. If the workman is of the type that thinks most any old thing is "good enough," he is not particular about spacing his dovetails and the quality of the work is affected thereby. If no more than a few drawers are involved, especially if the sides are of varying width machine changes may easily take so much time that a fairly expert dovetailer may well do the drawers by hand in less time than if the machine is used. The writer remembers when one or more men would take all the drawers in the shop to dovetail at four cents each regardless of size; often these men would make $4.00 or $5.00 a day which, when the going wages were $2.50 to $3.00 per day was not half bad. However, the ordinary cabinet maker could not turn out the work as fast as these experts. This illustrates the fact that dovetailing is not necessarily the nerve trying and time consuming job the novice is likely to think it is.

Machine dovetailing is unfailing evidence that the work is factory made for the dovetailing machine may be economically used only when a great deal of work is under way. Hand dovetailing however, is still practiced by many craftsmen who have acquired the skill to do it rapidly and accurately. Such work places the finished piece in a different class and the discriminating buyer recognizes the importance of such evidence when he buys furniture to place with other pieces which are not of ordinary design or craftsmanship. Hence, as usually custom work consists of one piece of furniture at a time, the drawers must either be hand dovetailed, nailed into a rabbeted or machined front. The latter is considered unsuitable for work of the better class though answering every purpose demanded by ordinary and cheapest work.

2—Making Saw Cuts

In getting out stock for dovetaling care must be used to insure the squareness of the ends both with the edges and the surfaces. The fronts should be of selected grain and color and for the best results each front should be fitted closely in its opening and the inside surface jointed perfectly straight and out of wind for we must work from the inside of the front in gauging for the depth cuts of half blind dovetails; the face of the drawer front should be planed flush with the face of the case after the drawer is made and fitted.

The front end of the drawer sides should coincide perfectly with the vertical face angle of the case front at the drawer opening. If this is done skillfully a better fitting and a more smoothly running drawer will result. The neglect of these small details in most work done under factory or mass production methods results in the loosely fitting drawers characteristic of slipshod methods of doing work. Groove the drawer side for the drawer bottom ¼"x¼" up ½" from the bottom edges of each side as in 1; as the drawer bottom groove in the front is of the same size and placed in the bottom edge of the drawer front as in 3 we will make this groove at the same time to avoid setting up again.

In gauging for the dovetails set the gauge slightly less than the thickness of the drawer sides, say in this case ½" and gauge the front end and the back end of each side as in 1. Handle the sides in bunches as shown; though in the photos it is plain that the drawer sides are of different widths. Make the gauge marks on the ends of the fronts working from the inside of the front which has been planed out of wind. If a ¾" drawer front instead of a ⅞" front must be used, the half blind dovetails should be gauged on the end ½" and on the front end of the drawer sides at the same time without changing the gauge.

3—Beating Out Pin Holes

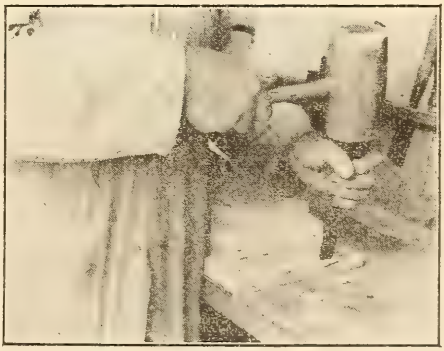
Different widths of the drawer sides demand that each pair should be placed together in pairs with the grooves right and left, and sawn as in 2. If the four pairs of the sides were of equal width, they can all be placed in pairs in one bunch and sawn at once. In laying out the tails be sure the lower tail of each pair covers the end of the groove in the drawer front which is shown in 3. Place all sides of the same width together and in pairs in the vise as in 2; the angles of the tails may be marked by a bevel if the craftsman is not sure he can hold the saw at the correct angle without a guide line which is the method of the expert dovetailer. The outside of the pin hole between the tails should be not more than ¼" wide, 3/16" would be better and the bottom of the pin space should not be more than ¼" wider, which allows a flare of ⅛" in the depth of the tail. If the flare of the tail angle is more there is danger of breaking the angle off of the tail and the corners of the pin holes will be too sharp to be cut out easily. Be sure the bunch is square and square pencil marks of the outside of the pin holes across the ends of the bunch sides and with a fine, smooth cutting back saw make the cuts close to the pencil lines across the ends, leaving the lines on the tails. Make all the cuts of the right angles of the pin holes, then of the left angles, carry the saw level and stop at the depth

4—Marking Half Blind Pins on Drawer Fronts gauge lines. The back dovetails are cut the same way to fit the ends of the back; these tails are about twice as wide as the tails of the front end. Place the sides in the vise horizontally with the ends and side edges coinciding; continue the gauge lines of the sides across the top and bottom edges of all these and saw accurately against it to the saw cut of the first tail to remove the care of the outside half pin holes; repeat this on the bottom edge. Place the sides as in 3 and using a sharp chisel with a thin cutting edge and with bevelled side edges, cut out the cores of the pin holes. Make a false cut say ⅛″ from the bottom gauge mark; place the chisel in the depth gauge line, cut half through and a little under to be sure the pin will fit closely against the bottom cut of the pin hole. Cut the core out.

5—Sawing Half Blind Pins of Front

Place the front in the vise with the inside against the bench and one end up as in 4. Lay the inside corner of the front end of the side accurately against the gauge line showing the depth of the dovetail, being sure the grooves of the drawer bottom coincide and that the bottoms of the side pin holes coincide with the inside of the drawer front. Hold firmly and with a scratch awl or a sharp pointed knife mark closely against the sides of the pin hole on the end wood of the drawer front. With a back saw make a three-cornered cut beside these lines in the tail space down to the depth line as in 5 being sure to leave the pins no larger and in no case no smaller than the full size. Do all the front corner dovetail cuts the same way; place them on the bench as in 6, hold with a handscrew and with a stout rather thin edged and sharp chisel beat out the dovetail holes. First make a cut in the end wood down about half the thickness of the front in each dovetail space as in 6. This will split the wood a little, enough to help in beating it out. Make a rather deep false cut across the grain about ⅛″ from the bottom line of the cut; beat out a chip to give clearance for the next cut which will be made exactly on the bottom line and a little under to insure a good joint. This space should be a trifle shallower than the thickness of the side for when the side is driven in place it may rest below the ends of the pins; it will be much better to plane a little fullness off in fitting the drawer than to drive the side down too far. Cut cleanly into the corners as shown in the first dovetail of the bottom front as in 6. Cut the back dovetails the same way but as they are full dovetails they may be cut more easily.

The way to save time and to make speed in dovetailing is to work no faster than accurate work may be done. Any hurried work will be likely to demand the waste of more time in making corrections than was saved by hurrying. Always saw carefully in the hole spaces closely beside the marks and make the chisel cuts the same way. Make all cuts a trifle under the lines rather than a hair over to give a wedge effect, and keep the tools well ground to a rather thin edge, and sharp. The time spent in sharpening tools is a surprisingly efficient way to keep down the cost of the work.



6—Beating out Half Blind Dovetail Holes Between Pins of Drawer Front

Shoe Polishing Box

By Zenon Lanthier, Inventor, of Local 1360, Montreal, Canada

This invention relates to shoe polishing boxes and in particular to a small, compact box that is equipped with a shoe rest or stand and compartments for the shoe polishing outfit. In practically every home a chair is used as a shoe stand when polishing one's shoes. The polish is often smeared on the chair and, if not removed immediately or if unnoticed, a person's clothing is apt to be soiled. The usual polishing outfit is kept in a cardboard box which soon becomes broken and the parts of the outfit separated. These disadvantages are overcome by the present Shoe Polishing Box which is adapted to contain a complete polishing outfit and a shoe rest or stand. The box is of a size that may conveniently be fixed in (or built-in) wall above the base between two joists in new or old houses at very low cost. The Box can also be easily secured to the wall or it may be stored when not in use.

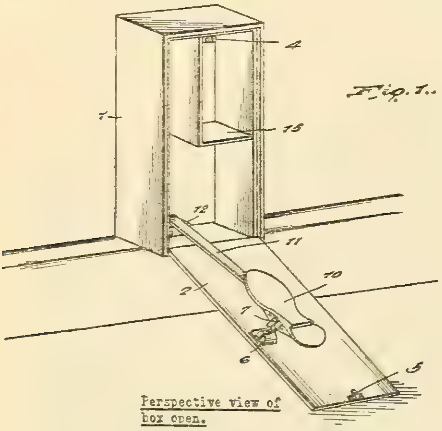


Fig. 1.

Perspective view of box open.

Briefly stated, this invention comprises of a flat box having a hinged front and a compartment forming two divided shelves. The shelves are adapted to contain a complete polishing outfit. Pivotally attached to the hinged front of the box, by a suitable supporting bracket, is a metal shoe stand or rest. One end of a flat metal arm is pivoted to the shoe stand while the other end of the arm is pivoted to a bearing on the floor of the box. This construction permits the shoe stand to fold into the box when the hinged front is closed. The arm serves as a brace to hold the stand in an upright position when the front is open and the stand ready for use. A suitable catch holds the front in closed position.

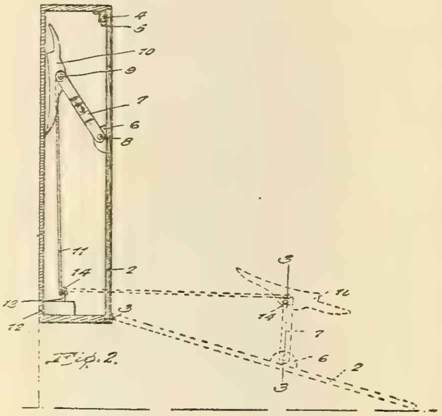


Fig. 2.

Sectional view of box closed.

Box as designed could be fixed in wall above base between joists. Referring to the drawings, box 1, Fig. 1, has the front side thereof hingedly attached, as at 3, Fig. 2. The box is provided with a spring catch 4 that receives the member 5 to hold the front in closed position. Secured to the front member 2 is a bearing block 6 to which a pair of supporting arms 7 are pivotally attached, as at 8. These arms are fastened together at their centers. A metal foot stand or rest 10, having downwardly extending flanges, is supported by the arms 7, they being pivotally fastened thereto on a bearing pin 9. One end of flat metal arm 11 is secured to the pin 9 while the other end of the arm is pivotally secured to the pin 13 on bearing block 12, which is secured to the floor of the box. The ends of arm 11 are curved to form an easy working pivot. When the device is to be used the front 2 is opened outwardly and is lowered until its outer end rests upon the floor. The arm 11, being pivoted at 14 to pin 13, will raise the foot stand 10 to an upright position and will securely hold it in that position so that the shoes may be polished. When the shoes are polished the front is raised and the stand will fold and fit snugly within the box. Compartment 15, Fig. 1, divides the box so that suitable space is provided for housing the shoe polishing outfit.

This invention is for sale outright or a royalty license may be arranged on reasonable terms. For any additional information desired, address Zenon Lanthier, 2032 Jolicouer Street or Chartered Institute of American Inventors, Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

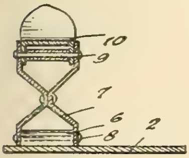


Fig. 3.

Sectional view on line 3--3, Fig. 2.

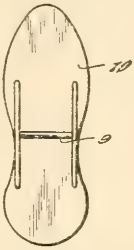


Fig. 4.

Bottom view of shoe stand.

Notice: Right to apply for foreign patents is expressly reserved and the intention is disclaimed of giving information of the invention set out in this print except to the person, firm, corporation or association receiving it direct from the inventor herein named or his authorized representative.

Certificate: We certify that the above named Zenon Lanthier has filed a "Proof of Invention" with us covering the invention described in this print and that we have prepared the layout for said print on this 27th day of February, 1939, at the City of Washington, D. C.

Chartered Institute of American Inventors
By Charles Beard, Secretary.

Contract Documents

By L. Perth

Contractors, prospective home builders and others connected with the building industry, must realize the importance of well-drawn and complete Contract Documents.

The need for such instruments would seem obvious and yet it is found that many individuals, very exacting in their usual business dealings, permit loose and irregular contractural agreements in building their own homes, or building for others, which leads to unnecessary misunderstandings, legal entanglements, and other unpleasant difficulties, very frequently resulting in losses to the parties involved.

The adequateness of these documents depends upon the type, kind, and extent of the information they contain, the degree of completeness and detail to which working drawings, and specifications, have been developed, and last but not least the carefulness, skill and forethought exercised in the drawing up of the Agreement between the Contractor and Owner. If properly executed they become a complete protection to the builder, owner and mortgagee.

Contract Documents constitute: the Agreement, Drawings and Specifications. In the preparation of these instruments the laws of the State Building ordinances and regulations of the particular community or municipality, covering building operations should be consulted. It is very essential that these documents be properly recorded and filed as a protection against possible losses, which might result from failure to present same to the proper local authority.

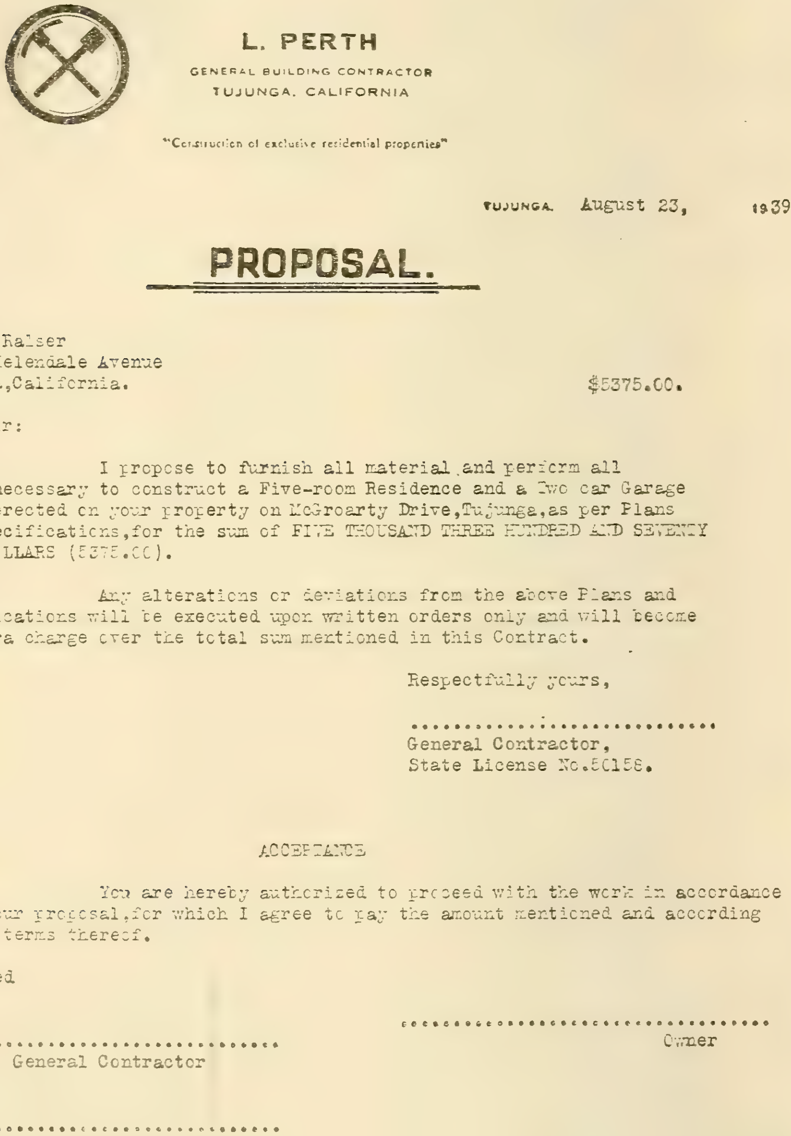
Provisions should be included for each part of the building process and the responsibilities of all persons signing the contract should be definitely established. It is evident that since these documents form the basis upon which all work is done and all costs are being calculated, they must be specific and complete.

The General Contractor particularly should be very careful and exacting in studying these instruments before he affixes his signature to them. He takes over the complete responsibility of producing the structure as shown on plans and specifications. His job is both detailed and difficult requiring a wide knowledge of and thorough experience with materials and methods of construction, cost of materials, equipment and labor.

Drawings should be accurate and complete. They are extremely important since they are the basic documents. It is not enough that they show only the arrangement of rooms. A complete set of drawings or Plans should consist of the following:

1. Plot plan showing the size of the grounds and location with reference to adjoining properties. Accurate dimensions should indicate

lot lines location of building on lot, the various distances from lot lines, setback, size and location of buildings on adjoining lots, location of existing buildings on the same grounds. All driveways, sidewalks, retaining walls, fences and trees must be indicated. The location of electric and telephone lines, water mains, gas and sewer lines, and drainage system should be shown.



L. PERTH
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTOR
TUJUNGA, CALIFORNIA

"Construction of exclusive residential properties"

TUJUNGA. August 23, 1939.

PROPOSAL.

Mr.W.P.Ralser
10260 Helendale Avenue
Tujunga,California.

$5375.00.

Dear Sir:

I propose to furnish all material,and perform all labor necessary to construct a Five-room Residence and a Two car Garage to be erected on your property on McGroarty Drive,Tujunga,as per Plans ans Specifications,for the sum of FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE DOLLARS (5375.00).

Any alterations or deviations from the above Plans and Specifications will be executed upon written orders only and will become an extra charge over the total sum mentioned in this Contract.

Respectfully yours,

....
General Contractor,
State License No.50158.

ACCEPTANCE

You are hereby authorized to proceed with the work in accordance with your proposal,for which I agree to pay the amount mentioned and according to the terms thereof.

Accepted

....
Owner

....
General Contractor

Date..............................

2. Foundation plan — should represent complete construction of the foundation and also sub-structure. Details and sections showing the erection of foundation walls and footings, the kind of materials used, method of construction.

3. Floor plan, showing the general arrangement of rooms, location of doors and windows and other openings, thickness of walls and partitions, sizes of rooms and op-

enings, floors, rough and finish, and a wall section preferably to a larger scale, with the principal vertical dimensions, materials and grades, window and door heights outside and inside, finish of walls, insulation, if any, and firestopping. If there is more than one story, a separate floor plan should be made for each story.

4. Elevations. There should be one front elevation and at least one side elevation, provided the other elevations are simple and may be studied from the plans. However a complete set of plans should contain four elevations. These should contain all essential information pertaining to the exterior of the structure, window, door and ceiling heights, roofing material and roof construction, and exterior wall material and finish.
5. Fireplace and Chimney details indicating all the structural features as well as the architectural treatment, kind of material and mechanical equipment, such as dampers, clean out door, dump.
6. Miscellaneous details such as cabinetwork, special millwork, window and door framing, sheet metal work.

Specifications.

There are more than one hundred major items entering into the building of a home while the the smaller items are several times that number. With most of these the average home-builder is largely unfamiliar. The contractor, on the other hand, must have a definite idea as to quantity, quality and price. Therefore, before entering into a contract an exact description of materials, equipment, methods of construction, quality of workmanship, are set forth in a voluminous document known as the "Specifications" which become a part of the Contract.

It should be expressly understood by all parties entering into the contract that Specifications are complementary to the Drawings, i.e. whatever is shown on drawings and not mentioned in the Specifications is as valid as if shown in both. This holds good for the Specifications also.

Agreement.

This is the third one of the Contract Documents and it should be treated very seriously so as the statements and stipulations contained therein should strictly correspond with the Drawings and Specifications.

A very popular form of Agreement between Contractor and Owner was prepared and is being issued by the American Institute of Architects. This Agreement should be used when a stipulated sum forms the basis of payment. When other basis of payment are used such as the guaranteed cost-plus plan the Agreement will have to be modified accordingly.

It frequently happens that the General Contractor submits what is known as a "Proposal" containing in a condensed form the features and stipulations of the Contract.

When this document is accepted and signed by the Owner it very often replaces the usual Agreement. A form of such a Proposal is shown in the accompanying drawing.

Wants A Solution

H. C. E. writes:

"I have a large school house to finish including laying the floors. About half of the flooring is from 2 to 3 feet long (oak) end matched and crooked as Toby's tail. The rooms are 30'x30' and shiplap subfloor. What method could be used to keep it straight so the joints will be tight? I have tried the hatchet-and-block method and jack screw, but to no avail. Write and tell me how to do it."

The answer:

Pick out straight pieces of flooring, rather long, to start with. Be sure the first course of flooring has good backing. Then lay three or four more courses, making the joints as tight as you can by nailing. Now take a straight piece of hard wood, 2x4 or 2x6, about 30 inches long and start at one end with the block against the tongue of the last course of flooring and use a sledge hammer to drive the flooring up from one end to the other. Lay three or four more courses and repeat the sledging, using just enough force to bring up the joints, but no more. (If the flooring is too crooked, the joints of the last course or two will not stay tight, but a sledging will tighten the joints six or eight courses back, and in some cases more than that.) Keep this up, using your best judgment as you go along. Occasionally glance along the last course of flooring to see whether any crooked places are developing. If any are discovered, begin to straighten them by sledging the places that are running ahead harder, and those that are behind with less force, or not at all. Sledging can be done so the courses of flooring will always be approximately straight—if it is otherwise it is due to carelessness. The last flooring to be laid can not be sledged. For that you should lay out straight pieces of flooring so the joints will come up tight by nailing or by prying.—(H. H. Siegele)

◆

Well conditioned tools only, should be used by the home worker or by the craftsman. One who seems to always have a cut finger should promise himself that he would never, never hold a piece in one hand and cut toward it with a tool held in the other. If one is not confident he can hold to such a good resolution he should refuse to use hand or machine tools that need sharpening or readjustment, for no one can predict the capers of a dull tool, and few, until they have experienced it can realize what an ugly cut it can make. Always the use of a dull tool involes danger; the novice may prefer to take chances rather than drop an intersting piece of work to condition his tools but the skilled craftsman learns early in his tool experience that this is poor policy. The use of a dull circular saw not only jeopardizes the work, but the saw may be burned, sprung and ruined, or it may "kick back" and spring the arbor of the machine or a flying piece may give the worker a bad blow. A dull band saw may be cracked by undue pressure against the guides. The saw may be sprung and perhaps broken which is likely to destroy the saw by kinking it, not to mention the danger from the writhing blade as it leaves the wheels.

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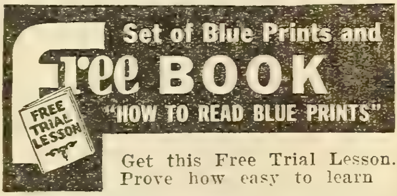

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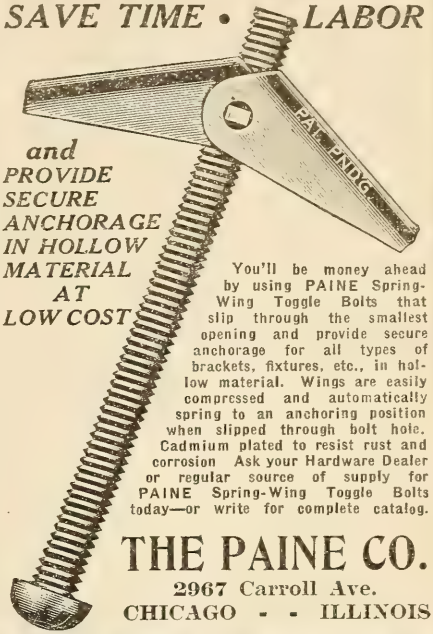

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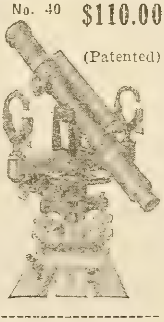

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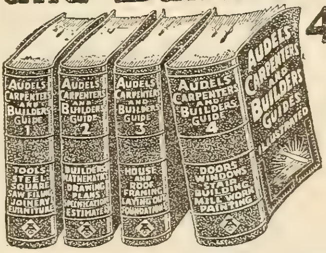
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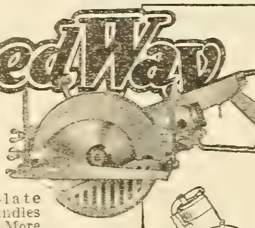

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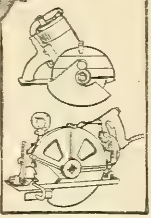

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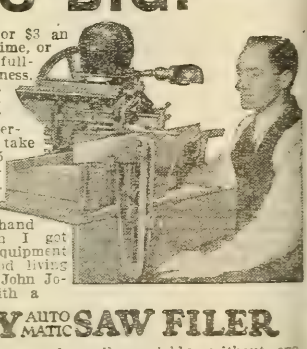

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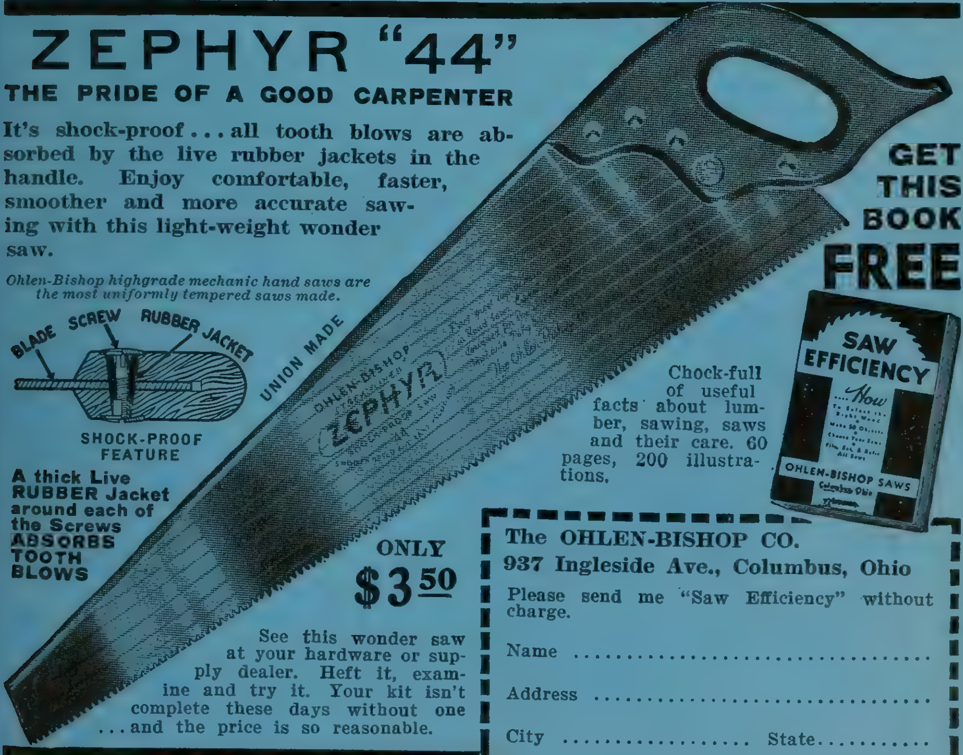

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The
CARPENTER

Building construction is now at the highest levels in years and further expansion is in sight.

The "Wall Street Journal" reports that home building in May touched the 1929 mark, and that industrial construction, which has been lagging, has taken a tremendous spurt.

Scores of industrial concerns have launched expansive programs, the "Journal" said, reporting a 175 per cent gain in awards the week of June 17.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

August
1940

The president of the Workers Alliance of America, a union of relief workers, has resigned because "the organization is dominated and controlled by a political group that had driven out sincere unemployed who did not wish to be under the thumb of any political group to which they did not subscribe."

In other words, Americans will not tolerate communism no matter what the circumstances.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

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Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Room 203

Vol. LX.—No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1940

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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Labor and Defense

IN the nation's shipyards steel rang on armored steel twenty-four hours a day, in the airplane plants new fleets of bombers rolled at a quickened pace past the assembly line and in the munitions factories vast stores of armament were hoisted into waiting trucks as President Roosevelt gave the signal for "full speed ahead" on national defense.

Congress appropriated, statesmen deliberated and politicians orated, but the mighty army of skilled workers enrolled in American Federation of Labor unions went calmly and steadfastly to work on the job ahead of them and demonstrated that their craftsmanship and their strength constitute America's first line of defense.

As yet no foreign aggressor dares make a threatening gesture against the free nations of the Western Hemisphere, but the darkening picture in Europe gives rise to wholly justified apprehensions that it may be our turn next. One after another the remaining democracies of continental Europe were engulfed in the blackout of Hitler's Nazi blitzkrieg and finally France, which once boasted the greatest army in the world, fell before a fierce frontal assult and a sudden stab in the back from Mussolini's Fascists forces.

Great Britain stands alone to face and fight the totalitarian tide, a Britain hemmed in on all sides on her tight little isle and dependent in her hour of extremity on what aid she may be able to receive from her Empire and from the United States of America across the seas.

The foreign policy of the United States in this world crisis, as enunciated by President Roosevelt and Congress, is:

1. We condemn the invasion and subjugation of free nations in Europe by Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini.
2. We will extend every possible aid to the Allies, short of direct entry into the war.
3. We say to the aggressor nations of Europe: "Hands off the Americas!"
4. We will mobilize all our available resources for the defense of the Americas.

The American Federation of Labor promptly and patriotically threw its full support behind the government of the United States in its hour of emergency.

The Executive Council, meeting in Washington, issued a declaration denouncing "unreservedly" the victimization of the democratic nations of Europe by the dictators. It recommended:

"This country must quickly strengthen and modernize its defenses, taking advantage of the lessons in new military techniques which the present European war affords.

"We must not let emotion unbalance our clear thinking nor contribute to the development of war psychology.

"We must redouble our vigilance against treachery and the creation of Trojan Horse organizations by Soviet and Nazi adherents in this country."

This declaration was energetically followed up by the following sweeping pledge from the Executive Council:

"In the present emergency caused by the necessity for a rapid development of the nation's national defense, the American Federation of Labor again pledges its active and cooperative support with industry and with every appropriate governmental agency having to do with the production and construction of material for national defense, or any other national requirement to that end."

At the direct request of President Roosevelt the Executive Council agreed to support the transfer of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice, which is better equipped to extirpate Fifth Column activities in this country. The transfer was quickly approved by Congress over the protests of the CIO and the Communist party.

The Executive Council went one step further. Anticipating a campaign by selfish and powerful interests to break down labor standards on the false pretense of labor shortages, the Council firmly insisted that the economic and legislative gains made by American workers must be protected and preserved.

As the intensity of the insidious anti-labor campaign increased, President William Green in a series of public addresses forcefully refuted every challenge and won universal acclaim for the policies enunciated by him in behalf of the members of the American Federation of Labor.

Addressing the New England Labor Conference at Hartford, Conn., President Green said:

"Already selfish business interests are calling for the repeal of the Walsh-Healey Act and demanding that the Wage and Hour Act be scrapped. The American Federation of Labor will oppose such moves.

"There is no sound economic reason for the breaking down of labor standards in this country. There is no call for cutting wages and lengthening hours. We do not have a shortage of labor in this country. We have a heavy surplus.

"Now that industrial production is to be speeded up to strengthen our national defense we can put our army of unemployed to work. Let us extend them an opportunity to work rather than require those who are employed to work longer hours. That is the only just and sensible thing to do.

"If the day ever comes when all of us must tighten our belts and pitch in to defend our country, there will be no slackers in the American Federation of Labor.

"Our members will work ten, twelve and sixteen hours a day and be glad to do it whenever an emergency involving the safety of the nation requires it. We face no such emergency today and we hope we never will."

In a newsreel talk, shown in every movie house in the nation, President Green made this pledge:

"In support of the national defense program, the American Federation of Labor and its 5.000,000 loyal working men and women pledge the government of the United States their full cooperation.

"The American Federation of Labor has refused at all times to compromise or traffic with the enemies of democracy. There is no room in the American Federation of Labor for Communists or Nazi."

Finally, from Chicago, where he was presented with an award for outstanding Americanism by Union Labor Post 745 of the American Legion, President Green broadcast this stirring appeal over a nationwide radio network:

"The army of workers and the unions represented by the American Federation of Labor recognize the fact that the preservation of our national life and our national institutions transcends all other considerations. At a time like this industrial conflict would be stupid and dangerous. We urge employers and employes alike to be calm and patient. We appeal to them to be governed by fairplay in human relations in industry.

"American labor does not want strikes. It wants work. American employers do not want strikes. They want to produce. Let both sides follow the just and peaceful policy of collective bargaining in the settlement of any differences that may arise. That is our prayer and that is our purpose.

"The future of our nation depends upon the way in which we meet the present emergency. I have every confidence that American workers and American industry will respond to the challenge triumphantly. We can win for America if we possess the will to do it."

Meanwhile, John P. Frey and John P. Coyne, who head the Metal Trades and Building and Construction Trades Departments of the American Federation of Labor—the two departments which include among their members the bulk of the country's skilled workers—ridiculed claims of labor shortages.

"Let them come to us," said Mr. Coyne, "and we'll give them 350,000 skilled workers in ten hours. Thirty-five per cent of our members are unemployed. Does that sound like a shortage?"

Mr. Frey summoned into conference in Washington representatives of all metal trades unions in the American Federation of Labor and instituted with their help a nationwide census of their members available for work.

This census will supply the vitally needed information on how many metal craftsmen are still unemployed, how many are working at other occupations, where they are located and which groups are best adapted for retraining at other skills.

As an example of the possibilities of retraining, Mr. Frey told newspapermen that thousands of skilled automobile mechanics familiar with internal combustion engines could learn the intricacies of airplane engines in a comparatively short period and be drafted for service while their places could be taken by thousands of youths now being trained through vocational education and apprenticeship systems as auto mechanics.

Thus, over a broad front, the leadership of the American Federation of Labor responded loyally and wholeheartedly to the nation's defense needs and to the interests of the American workers they represent.

—American Federationist.

Farm Crop Surplus Is Worsened by War

The American farmer is one of the victims of the European war. The closing of foreign markets, the Department of Agriculture reports threatens to create one of the worst surplus problems in recent years.

Exports will be reduced at least a third, it was predicted, the blow falling heaviest on cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and hog products.

Subsidies for farmers and for families of low-income were methods of dealing with the problem suggested by Department officials.

The Buiding Trades

THE AMERICA we know today—its cities and towns, its skyscrapers, apartment houses and plain homes, its highways, bridges, waterworks and power dams—has been reared by the hands of building tradesmen. The skill and dexterity of those hands have made it possible to translate the achievements of our engineering genius into reality.

The building and construction industry is not only one of our most important industries; it also serves as a balance wheel to the entire American economy. Every year we spend on construction more than Congress has appropriated for the entire defense program.

From 1921 to 1926 we spent more than $10,500,000,000 a year on construction; from 1926 to 1931, more than $13,000,000,000. While in the depression low of 1933 we spent only $4,000,000,000 on building, the annual expenditure from 1934 to 1939 averaged over $7,000,000,000. In 1939 we spent nearly $10,000,000,000 on all construction, including new building, maintenance and repair, public works and work relief building activities.

In the ranks of American labor, building mechanics and laborers are one of the largest occupational groups. But the building industry today offers only half the number of jobs it provided in pre-depression years. According to the 1930 census, there were 2,300,000 workers available for employment in the construction industy before the depression set in. Last May only 1,100,000 were employed in all branches of the industry.

Over 1,000,000 workers previously employed in the construction industry had to seek employment elsewhere, while workers looking for employment for the first time could find few job prospects in this industry.

The major portion of the construction work is carried out under contract. In 1938 there were 30,000 general contractors, of whom 22,000 were in building construction and 8,000 in highway construction and heavy construction. In addition, there were 66,700 special trade contractors, bringing the total number of employers in the contract construction industry to about 97,000.

The general contractors were responsible for the employment of 470,000 workers, while the special trade contractors employed 350,000 workers —a total of 820,000 employed in the contract branch of the industry. A substantial amount of construction is undertaken by operative builders who build on their own account and by individuals and firms not engaged primarily in construction.

At the present rate of building activity, the construction industry provides employment not only to 1,100,000 building workers engaged at the site of construction but also to some 2,700,000 workers employed on the production and distribution of building materials and supplies. Lumber, paint, brick, cement, tile, asphalt and heating and plumbing equipment are among the basic requirements of the construction industry as well as stone, sand, gravel, gypsum, lime, steel, glass and electrical equipment.

Thus nearly 4,000,000 wage-earners directly depend for the livelihood on building activity while additional millions look for a full recovery in building to secure employment.

No one surveying the economic developments in America over the past twenty-five years can escape the conclusion that sound recovery and greater stability in the construction industry constitute our major economic need. In framing its program of economic and legislative policy, the American Federation of Labor unswervingly seeks to achieve this objective.

Record-breaking organizational progress in every building trades branch and in all parts of the nation is reported by John J. Coyne, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. National and international unions as well as state and local building trades councils tell of large gains in membership. In addition to these achievements on the part of the existing organizations, President Coyne reports that seventeen new state and local building trades councils have been chartered by the department since last September. This brings the total number of organizations affiliated with the department to 521.

A new state building trades council has been formed in Oregon and local councils have been chartered in New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana and North Carolina.

A new local council has been formed in Canada, while the jurisdiction of the building and construction trades council in Philadelphia has been extended to three adjacent counties and a part of two others.

Major membership gains are now being made as the result of the campaign launched by building trades unions in the residential construction field. The low non-union wage scales which prevail on real estate operations in the construction of one and two family houses have long been a blight to building labor.

Unemployed building workers, willing to take any work at any pay, fall an easy prey to real estate developers who are eager to exploit their plight. Without union organization these men are left without protection against widespread abuses and low pay.

These conditions have created an urgent need for extending union benefits to workers employed on residential building. To meet this need and to develp union organization in this field secondary wage scales, lower than the established union scales on large urban construction, were devised.

The success of the organizing campaign around Philadelphia is an outstanding example of how much can be accomplished through this method. The Philadelphia building unions agreed two years ago to establish a secondary scale for suburban residential construction. After a two-year organizational drive, the building trades in Philadelphia have succeeded in organizing more than ninety per cent of all workers employed on small home real estate operations in the surrounding area.

They have signed strong all-union agreements with real estate development associations and have already secured substantial wage increases for most of the trades.

Not only the workers employed on small home construction benefitted from this drive. Unionization of residential work substantially narrowed the differential between the standard union rates on large construction and the low non-union rate previously paid on small-home work. The strong downward pressure on the standard union scales was greatly relieved, adding to the strength of all building tradesmen in the locality.

In many other communities similar arrangements have been completed to put into effect secondary wage rates on residential construction work. Philadelphia, Detroit and St. Louis were among the first to carry out this program and plans are under way to put a secondary wage scale into effect in Pittsburgh and in the entire state of Ohio with Columbus as the point of departure.

Experience of the last war makes it clear that war developments offer no bright prospects of reemployment to building and construction workers. From the Spring of 1917 to the Spring of 1919 the volume of residential construction was cut in half and failed to recover until late in 1919. Increased building of war manufacturing plants alone helped to sustain the total construction volume and prevented complete collapse during this period.

The present national defense program will offer temporary reemployment to various classes of workers but will not put back to work many building craftsmen. The bulk of federal defense expenditures will go for naval shipbuilding, aircraft construction and manufacture of munitions and armaments, not for the construction of public works.

Termination of the PWA program, which over the last five years had yielded more than $250,000,000 a year in wages paid by contractors at the construction sites, leaves an enormous gap as a source of employment and buying power to building workers.

The volume of private residential construction, having taken a severe dip at the end of 1939, has been on the upgrade since the early months of this year. All present indications point to a residential building level in 1940 slightly in excess of the 1939 volume.

If You Want Perfect Gladiolus, Use Coal Dust

There seems to be no end to the magic yielded by coal. Now they are experiementing with coal waste as a soil-darkening agent for making old Mother Nature do things she has not done before—and like it.

The physical principle is the same as applied in our daily lives in the choice of clothing. White clothes in summer are cooler than dark ones, and in the winter dark clothes are warmer than light-color clothing. Dark soils have an advantage over light-color soils in that their average temperature is higher, resulting in crops maturing earlier.

Experiments with coal refuse and gladiolus in Alabama by the southern experiment station of the United States Bureau of Mines have already proved successful. Certain delicate varieties of gladiolus, if grown in light-color soil, are subject to tip-burning just before maturity. When the same plants are grown in dark soils no tip burning is observed. Besides the darkening effect of coal dust, its value as a fertilizer on oats, barley and buckwheat is being established.

The professors say if their experiments are confirmed the hills of unsightly coal mine waste now blackening the horizon in the coal fields may disappear. There is magic and money in them thar hills.

A new, self-powered mechanical cotton picker will be put into mass production early next year, Mack Rust, its inventor, announces. With the machine, two men can pick as much cotton as 100 pickers.

When reminded it spells the doom of croppers and tenants, Rust replied: "The average hand picker works for only two or three months a year, toiling in the field for starvation wages. They are just in a hell of a fix,anyway. To my mind, it's just like dragging a man out of a mudhole."

The Cart Before The Horse

By CHARLES M. KELLEY

(In The Railway Carmen's Journal)

IN our consideration of the unemployment problem, have we been placing the cart before the horse? Have we been centering our attention on effects and ignoring causes?

One astute student of the question thinks so. For several years, Miles Perkins, president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, has been at grips with the task of trying to dispose of our surplus food to advantage, and out of the wealth of that experience he states his deliberate opinion that the unemployment problem resolves itself into one of under-consumption.

The term "surplus," as applied to food, is simply a smug, polite name for a shocking amount of hunger, Perkins asserts.

If all Americans were permitted to consume just enough food to keep themselves properly nourished, he proclaims, our farmers would have to bestir themselves to meet the demand. If everybody had enough food, enough clothes, enough shelter of the right kind, there would likewise be no unemployment, if Perkins has the right slant on the question.

This article is based entirely on studies and conclusions by Perkins—conclusions of the most challenging nature.

During last December, he points out, we reached the 1929 level of industrial production, and yet some 10,000,000 of the unemployed were still with us. No intelligent person can look these figures in the face and reach the conclusion that the unemployment problem is going to solve itself.

Every year there is a net increase in our working population of about 500,000 persons. One-half of the 10,000,000 folks who want work but cannot get it belong to this group.

Better than half of the balance are said to have lost their jobs to machines. Industrial output per worker has increased around 20 per cent in the last ten years. We've been smart enough to make tractors and mechanical corn-pickers and dial telephones, which have destroyed jobs, but we have not been smart enough to find work for the folks the machines have thrown out of work.

Have we sufficient intelligence to reverse our thinking and apply the needed remedy? Upon the answer to that question—not in words, but in new jobs—hangs the future of our industrial democracy, Perkins believes.

In other lands, he recalls, it has lost the race against time. If we have the courage to make it work here, then we shall in truth be a chosen people. But we'll have to hurry!

The trouble is that we know how to produce almost anything, but we haven't learned how to distribute such things to the jobless who ask only a chance to work for them.

"This nightmare of under-consumption," says Perkins, "is the black plague of the 20th century. We've got to make up our minds to wipe it out—with a vengeance. One thing can stop us, and that's a mental sit-down strike—a kind of smug, 19th century faith that things will work themselves out if we don't do anything about it."

The Chinese have a proverb that "if we do nothing everything will happen." But Perkins insists that it won't work with unemployment.

We've got to do something about it—and quickly—or it may get away from us.

"We can have full employment in this country within a few years but we've got to fight for it," Perkins warns. "If we slash out at under-consumption within our own country as we would at a foreign enemy, individual initiative and free enterprise will come into their own as they never have before. That's the only way in which we can be sure of their continuance. That's the only way I know of to assure a 19th century chance of opportunity to youngsters who are growing up in this 20th century.

"We've got to restore confidence in this country—the confidence of our young folks—not by platitudes, but by jobs. And we've got to do it—not for just a few of them, but for all of them who are willing and able to work. There's a job of pioneering ahead that has scarcely been started. The full conquest of under-consumption still belongs to our tomorrow."

It may come as a surprise to most of us, and an unpleasant one, to be told by Perkins that more than 4,000,000 families—or 14 per cent of our population—in 1935-36 had an average income of only $312 for the year. There were more than 8,000,000 other families—27.5 per cent of the population— who had an average income of $758. And there were nearly 7,000,000 families—23 per cent of the total—who had an average income of $1,224 a year, or about $100 a month.

In other words, nearly two-thirds of our families had incomes of less than $1,500, and the average was only $826 a year—$69 a month for a whole family! That's the story of under-consumption in one figure.

In 1935, we are told, the average family income was $1,622—enough to maintain a family in decent comfort, but allowing little or nothing for so-called luxuries. The important thing to remember, however, is that 65 per cent of the people were getting, on an average, only one-half of that amount. You can get mighty hungry trying to eat on averages if you're out of a job.

About 85 per cent of the farmers' income is derived from the production of commodities used for food. In 1935 over 29,000,000 families spent $13,700,000,000 for food. But here are some startling facts. Only $848,000,000 of that food bill, or 6 per cent, came from 4,200,000 of our lowest income families, who were about 14 per cent of all families. Only 20 per cent came from another 8,000,000 of our families, who were 27.5 per cent of the total.

Stated another way, nearly 42 per cent of our families provided only 26 per cent of our food market.

The 14 per cent of families with the lowest incomes are spending only slightly more than $1 per person per week for food. When the average income rises from $312 to $785 a year, the weekly food expenditure rises to $1.62. With an average income of $1,224, the weekly food bill is $2.18 per person. People at the top of the heap spend about $5 a week per person for food.

Think of it! People with incomes of under $500 a year have about 5 cents per person per meal to spend for food. Families getting an income of $100 a month have around 10 cents per person per meal for food. The market for farmers is doubled, so far as this group is concerned.

What would happen if every family head who was receiving less than $100 a month got that much money? Of course, we can speculate on what would happen if every family made $2,500 or $5,000 a year, in which case we'd get some Utopian answers for the American farmer. But let's stick to what we can and should achieve.

If all families getting less than $100 a month were able overnight to increase their income to that level, it would mean an increased expenditure for food of about $2,000,000,000. That would take care of farm prices, and the improvement would be reflected back in industry.

The farmer's real stake is in the bottom two-thirds of our city families who are fighting for an income of at least $100 a month on which to exist. That's his greatest potential market—and it's right here at home.

"The most important things about these specific figures on under-consumption is the fact that they get us down to earth in our thinking," avers Perkins. "It's all right for well-meaning people to rant up in the stratosphere about want in the midst of plenty, but we need to know, in terms of simple arithmetic, crop by crop, just how far we can go in solving our surplus problems by giving the underfed a chance to eat the surplus."

A few weeks ago former President Herbert Hoover, speaking before the National Press Club at Washington, said:

"I do not believe that, as a Christian nation or as a nation loving liberty, we have any moral right to stand by with these large surpluses of food and see people starve to death wholesale, who are helpless to help themselves."

Mr. Hoover was not referring to Americans, but to people of other lands, particularly the Finns. Whether or not he believes that charity should begin at home, at least he does not believe it should end there.

The present situation in Finland has pulled at our national heart strings. But is it unreasonable to suggest that, before we look at this problem of human hunger through a telescope, that we look at it through a microscope right here at home, remembering the millions of youngsters we are pumping into our own society every year at 5 cents a meal?

As Perkins pointedly observes, "innocent victims of malnutrition make mighty poor citizens. That is where industrial democracy is going to make its last stand. We dare not lose our fight—not with our heritage! We won't if we tackle the problems of unemployment and under-consumption vigorously—as vigorously as the pioneers set out to conquer the West—as vigorously as our fathers set out to build a machine age to free man from inhuman drudgery. We stand between them and our children.

"The 65 per cent of our families living on an average of $69 a month, need twice that much for a minimum standard of living.

"Unsatisfied wants of two-thirds of our people make up the greatest new market that has ever loomed before our business men and our farmers. It's right in our own back yard. We've got to use some imagination and find ways to build a more industrious, and, therefore, a more prosperous America."

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Relief Rolls To Be Purged of Communists and Nazies

A purge of relief rolls of all Communists and Nazi Bund members is under way.

Administrators in all parts of the country have started taking affidavits from all reliefers that they are not affiliated with these groups. If they are, they must be dropped, under a provision of the relief appropriation recently passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt.

Is There a Labor Shortage?

AGAINST the background of screaming headlines which, changing with lightning rapidity, called out the succession of scenes in the incredible drama of the European war, there has loomed up an immediate issue—our own national defense.

What are our resources?

What is our equipment?

What is our supply of manpower?

These have become the pressing questions of the day. They are questions that must be answered before we can say how well and how quickly we can carry out the job of national defense.

But even before the size of the job itself could be clearly defined, talk about alleged bottlenecks and labor shortages began to fill newspaper columns and filter into the conversation of business men, government officials and legislators.

Is there today an actual labor shortage in American industry?

Are there production bottlenecks due to the lack of skilled workers in key occupations and trades?

"Yes!" cry certain employer associations and sundry spokesmen who, despite their vehement insistence, have thus far failed to substantiate their contention with facts.

"No!" replies Commissioner of Labor Statistics Isador Lubin, after an exhaustive analysis of employment needs based on nationwide payroll data.

"No!" says Federal Security Administrator Paul McNutt, on the basis of a countrywide inventory by the Social Security Board of active job-seekers registered with state employment offices.

"No!" says President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, after study of reports on unemployed union membership submitted by key international unions.

Before examining the available facts let us first of all recall that some employer groups heralded the existence of a labor shortage long before a substantial recovery was under way. The National Industrial Conference Board, for example, claimed a serious shortage back in 1935 and predicted a critical situation if production activity should go beyond the sluggish pace of that year.

Within two years industrial production reached 1929 levels, but employment volume lagged far behind.

Another N. I. C. B. survey, this one in 1937, again claimed that a shortage existed. Yet industry managed to turn out a peak production volume without any observable difficulty in finding workers in the shortlived spurt of 1937. These unwarranted cries are typical of employer groups which make a practice of viewing with alarm all phases of the labor problem.

In 1938 and 1939 industrial production settled back to its slow recession pace. In April and May of last year came the first rush of war orders from the countries forseeing the imminent conflict in Europe.

As war struck one country after another, the demand for American war materials increased and the specialized production of these industries rolled out at a volume often exceeding 1937, but still without any measureable evidence of the shortage of skilled workers industrial spokesmen described.

The preliminary inventory made by the Social Security Board of the number, location and occupation of skilled workers actively seeking jobs and registered with public employment offices gives us the first clue to the real situation. This inventory is not yet complete. It includes only thirty-three states and excludes such important states as California and New York. But even this partial inventory shows a total of 3,325,000 workers actively seeking jobs. Of this total 657,000 are classed as skilled craftsmen, 23,000 as technicians and 857,000 as semi-skilled production workers.

When the inventory is fully completed to include the large industrial states now left out, we shall find that the total available supply of skilled labor is substantially greater than these figures indicate. But even then it must be remembered that a large number of skilled workers unemployed and looking for work are not recorded on the files of the Employment Service.

There are many unemployed workers not eligible for unemployment compensation because they either have exhausted their unemployment benefits or have not met the previous employment requirements.

There are many such workers also who are not on WPA rolls, but are actively seeking employment at their own trades in private industry. Finally, there are many skilled craftsmen who have secured temporary or part time employment altogether unrelated to their regular line of work and who, by experience and training, are well qualified for highly skilled labor, although they do not appear on the register of available skilled workers.

The inventory just cited shows further that there are immediately available for work 17,046 skilled machinists and mechanics, 5,288 tool and die makers, and 2,332 engineers and designers.

In addition to these, there are 2,000 workers with experience in other important skilled jobs in key industries. All these workers have skilled qualifications for seventy-six particularly essential classifications in the aircraft, shipbuilding, munitions, machine shop and machine tool industries. Among the applicants there were more than 2,500 workers with experience in thirteen selected shipbuilding occupations, approximately 1,500 aircraft construction workers in twenty selected occupations and more than 23,000 in a group of thirty-three machine shop and key manufacturing occupations.

There are indications that this analysis, when supplemented by the records not yet tabulated and adjusted for the deficiencies in coverage, will be in accord with the findings of an occupational study now being brought to completion by the Department of Labor.

Preliminary surveys made by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor also reveal a large supply of skilled workers available for emergency purposes in defense preparations.

The International Association of Machinists reports over 20,000 unemployed journeymen machinists of highest skill on the union rolls, ready to go to work immediately. This number is augmented by finished apprentices trained and prepared to work in skilled occupations in defense industries.

There are, for example, nearly 2,500 journeymen and finished apprentices fully qualified for employment in the aircraft industry and willing to take jobs in any part of the United States.

A survey made several months ago by the Machinsts Union showed widespread unemployment among workers previously employed in aircraft production in a number of sections of the country.

In the Los Angeles area alone there were nearly 8,000 unemployed men qualified for work in aviation production. In the San Diego area there were 3,500 workers, most of whom were formerly employes in one of the largest airplane factories in the country.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on the basis of a preliminary survey, lists between 12,000 and 15,000 skilled journeymen electricians available for defense work.

Similar reports have been received from other international unions which carry on their rolls unemployed members available for work in key jobs. Moreover, nearly every local union maintains a waiting list of young men anxious to enter the trade as apprentices.

As soon as journeymen electricians secure employment they would be replaced by the younger men now in apprenticeship, while places would be created for others to start their apprenticeship training.

Not only is the supply of skilled labor being grossly underestimated by spokesmen for special interests, but a widespread impression is also being deliberately fostered that the demand for skilled workers in defense industries is gigantic.

Skilled labor is admittedly key labor in defense production. But the number of journeymen mechanics, whose craftsmanship is necessary to carry out responsible precision work and whose skill is the result of long apprenticeship, is relatively small in proportion to the total number of workers required in these industriess.

In the aircraft manufacturing industry today only seven per cent of the total number of employes are skilled cratfsmen. In all defense industries a $5,000,000,000 program would give employment to not more than 1,000,000 workers, of whom less than ten per cent will be skilled craftsmen.

Expansion of defense industries will carry with it many basic readjustments. Rapid expansion of certain plants, opening of new plants and transfer of production from one location to another will move workers to new production centers.

In the course of these readjustments there will be many temporary shortages or shortages wholly local in character. When a new plant is opened in a small community to manufacture a product not previously made there, it is inevitable that the local supply of workers will be insufficient.

Yet there may be thousands of workers fully equipped to meet the needs of the particular plant who are located in other cities or in a different part of the country. This problem clearly is not one of shortage but of labor mobility, which can and should be met through the expansion and better equipment of our employment service.

When defense production hits full stride, shortages may arise in a few specialized occupations. To meet this, use should be made of the machinery now in operation and available for the training of apprentices in factories and of shopcraft students in vocational schools.

In more than 500 communities labor-management apprenticeship committees are now set up for the training of apprentices. In 1,300 cities similar committees are charged with supervision of the training of students in vocational schools for the development of skills most essential to national defense.

There are today nearly 100,000 indentured apprentices in skilled trades, not counting the workers serving apprenticeships without papers.

This apprenticeship program can be greatly enlarged, of course. The activity of the vocational schools can also be broadened to give more young men and women general training that will make them more adaptable in industry.

But the objective of such a program should be to train workers for jobs. It is useless to develop skills in a vacuum. To train new workers in new skills without real and direct assurance of employment which will make full use of these skills would be a tremendous national waste.

Training of skilled workers must be carried out on the job under systematic apprenticeship. Schools and vocational centers cannot alone develop skilled labor. They can provide related instruction and prepare for experience. But they cannot do the whole job of skilled training.

An integrated program, making full use of existing facilities and expanding them, is the practical, realistic and sound way to deal with the problem.

In seeking to meet the need for skilled workers, prior consideration must be given to the men who have already acquired experience and skill and who are still unemployed.

Thousands upon thousands of workers throughout the nation have been forced by the depression to drift away from their trades. These workers have years of actual work experience behind them which makes them best fitted for effective use in defense production. Some of these skills may still be fresh, but some may be rusty.

A short retraining program will quickly bring such workers back to full ability to put their skills to work. Retraining of experienced workers must precede the training of new workers if the defense program is to be carried out most economically, effectively and equitably.

Pressmen To Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary

The 100 per cent union-owned town of Pressmen's Home, Tenn., will be the scene of the golden anniversary convention of the International Printing Pressment and Assistants' Union on September 9 to 14.

Over 2,500 delegates from 500 locals in the United States and Canada are to attend, and leaders of the A. F. of L., as well as officials of the American and Canadian governments, are to be among the speakers.

Pressmen's Home was founded in Hawkins county, Tenn., 30 years ago, by President George L. Berry of the union. The union's home for aged pressmen, a sanatorium for tuberculosis victims, and a large technical trade school are among the community's structures, all owned by the union.

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Crime Among the Rich

(The Railway Clerk)

CRIME statistics plainly indicate that the lower-class criminals constitute about 98 per cent of all officially measured criminals while only 2 per cent of persons committed to prison belong to the upper class. This appears to indicate an overwhelmingly high percentage of crime among low wage earners. Criminologists have often pointed out the relationship between low wages and crime and have advocated higher wages and better housing conditions as a deterrent to crime.

Why do we find such a wide disparity between the figures on crime in lower and upper classes? Is it true that low wage earners are habitual criminals and that the upper classes are by nature law-abiding citizens?

Dr. Edwin H. Sutherland, head of the department of sociology in Indiana University, says no in answer to this question and contends that the lower classes are not the outstanding offenders against the laws of the land. He declared, in an address to the American Sociological Society, that upper-class crime cost of the nation was several times as much as the cost of all the crimes which are customarily regarded as the crime problem.

The reason crime statistics are misleading is because upper-class crimes are not shown in crime statistics. Upper-class crimes are handled by administrative boards or inspectors, under laws that do not inflict a criminal penalty. Only in extreme cases do crimes of the upper class result in fines or prison sentences. Thus it happens that these criminals are not regarded as real criminals by themselves, the criminologists, nor the general public. On the contrary rich men, when hailed before the bar of justice, adopt an attitude of outraged virtue and charge that freedom of speech is violated or that the government is interfering with free private enterprise.

If business criminality were punished by prison sentences, as are the lower-class criminals, it would be difficult to imagine the number of new jails that would have to be constructed to hold upper-class criminals guilty of misrepresentation in financial statements of corporations, manipulation on the Stock Exchange, commercial bribery, bribery of public officials directly or indirectly to secure favorable contracts and legislation, misrepresentation in advertising or salesmanship, embezzlement and misapplication of funds, short weights, tax frauds and misapplication of funds in receivership and bankruptcies.

In 1908 the Comptroller of Currency reported that violations of law were found in 75 per cent of the banks examined in a three-month period. In Indiana in 1934, 40 per cent of the ice cream tested by the Division of Public Health was in violation of the law.

Suppose the Wagner Labor Act and the Wage-Hour Law contained a criminal penalty like the Railway Labor Act. The number of upper-class criminals would be so large that lower-class criminality would shrink to a mere whisper in comparison. Add to this all the violators of the anti-trust law, combinations in restraint of trade and price fixing and the total of criminality among the "respectable" classes becomes far more impressive.

It is highly unfortunate that the impression prevails that the bulk of criminality is confined to the little fellows, for the crimes of the upper-class are far more fraught with danger to society.

Judges Choose Essay Winners

THE three judges chosen to pick the winners of the Four-Star Essay Contest, conducted by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, have awarded the prizes for the three best essays in each of the four contests. The judges were: William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Edward Keating, Editor and Manager of LABOR, the Official Washington Weekly Newspaper of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, and O. R. Strackbein, Member of the Public Contracts Board, United States Department of Labor.

In the contest for the best essays on the subject, "Why I Buy Union Label Goods," Miss Lillian A. Benco, 7402 Halle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, won first prize of $250.00; Mrs. Eugene W. Lewis, 226 E. Charlemont Street, Kingsport, Tennessee, won second prize; and Mr. Alfred H. Hirsch, 3986 47th Street, Long Island City, New York, won third prize and they received awards of valuable Union Label articles.

In the contest for the best essays on the subject, "Why I Use Union Services," Mrs. Isabel Dunn, 2535 East 27th Street, Oakland, California, won first prize of $250.00; Mr. Crawford S. Sledge, P. O. Box 184, 2001 Avenue I, Galveston, Texas, won second prize; and Mrs. Bernice Sandusky, 2438 W. 68th Street, Chicago, Illinois, won third prize and they received awards of valuable Union Label articles.

In the contest for the best essays on the subject, "Why I Am a Labor Unionist," Mr. Fred Langhenry Carver, 1610 North Normandie Avenue, Hollywood, California, a member of Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists and Assistants, Local No. 20798 of Los Angeles, won first prize of $250.00; Mr. John N. McCarthy, 2233 87th Avenue, Oakland, California, a member of the International Union of Operating Engineers Local No. 507, won second prize; and Mr. John W. Johnson, 1540 Shehy Street, Youngstown, Ohio, a member of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 443, won third prize and they received awards of valuable Union Label articles.

In the contest for the best essays on the subject, "Why I Joined a Women's Auxiliary," Mrs. Marion E. Grimmer, 338 Tremaine Avenue, Kenmore, New York, a member of Auxiliary No. 200 of Typographical Union No. 9, won first prize of $250.00; Mrs. Elma M. Barker, Box 249, Elwood, Kansas, a member of the Woman's Union Label Auxiliary No. 614 of St. Joseph Missouri, won second prize; and Mrs. Mary F. Rouse, 418 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, a member of the Women's Auxiliary to the New York Typographical Union, won third prize and they received awards of valuable Union Label articles.

The judges stated that 80% of the essays were unusually good and the contestants showed a fundamental knowledge of the American Labor movement and the Union Label cause. In each contest the judges eliminated all the essays except forty or fifty and these were so excellent that they had great difficulty in choosing the winner in each contest. Many contestants were disqualified because they did not accurately follow the rules.

I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department said, "I am greatly pleased with the publicity received through the Four-Star Essay Contest. The response of Labor Unions and Unionized manufacturers was gratifying. While thousands of people wrote essays, general interest in the Union Label cause was greatly stimulated through the advertising campaign for the contest."

M. Ornburn also stated that the four grand prize essays, together with pictures of the winning contestants, will appear in the August issue of the new Federationist and later they will be printed in pamphlet form for general distribution. They can be obtained by writing to the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Labor Asks Voice In Defense

ORGANIZED LABOR should be represented on all policy groups dealing with the defense program as well as on all boards for training skilled workers, the American Federation of Labor's monthly survey of business declares.

The survey described the vast program for retooling of factories and said it would require $200,000,000 of machine tools and increase that industry's 1940 output by 50 per cent.

"The urgency of this program brings strong pressure for speed and efficiency and the shifts to be made are difficult," the survey continued.

"This is a time when America needs particularly to safeguard her democratic procedures. Unless we preserve the principles of representation, we are in grave danger of losing the very fundamentals of democracy which we build armaments to defend; and, once they are lost, no battleships or airplanes can restore them."

It was also suggested that the country must safeguard a steady progress towards higher living standards because "America's first line of defense is her man-power."

"Without the strength of human mind, muscle and will, armaments can neither be produced nor operated for defense," the report added. "Yet for the past ten years the ravages of depression have sapped the vitality of our people through low income and unemployment."

American Federation of Labor estimates state that half of American families are living below minimum standards for health and efficieny, according to the monthly report.

It urged that "as a matter of national conservation and preparation for defense steps must be taken to correct this sorry condition and revitalize our human energies by giving work and adequate income to our work forces."

"Fortunately this can be done in the present circumstances," the report declared. "The national defense program will lift production to higher levels, particularly in the heavy industries."

The report said that rapid increases in productivity have made it possible to increase wages, but actually wages, in the last twenty years, have not kept pace with productivity. Labor, it was asserted, is ready to give full cooperation in the defense program but "income increases should be fairly shared by workers as partners; millions of underprivileged should be brought nearer an adequate living standard."

The survey said that the shorter work week was necessary "to assure efficiency in the pressure of work ahead" and it was asserted that shortening hours "does not raise the employer's costs of production."

As long as the country has a large surplus labor supply, production can be increased without lengthening the work week, the statement added.

Labor Presents Its Program

BROAD and comprehensive recommendations for the protection of labor were presented by President William Green and Sectretary-Treasurer George Meany to the Resolutions Committees of the two national political parties at their national conventions.

The A. F. of L. chiefs urged that these planks be incorporated in the parties' platforms.

The specific suggestions, drawn up by the Executive Council, covered twenty-seven separate topics. A summary of the recommendations follows:

National Defense—Labor must be represented in the administration and formulation of emergency defense measures. No weakening or lowering of standards without agreement of unions concerned. Minimum wage, maximum hour and social legislative standards must not be lowered. Provision should be made for payment of dismissal wages to insure workers against privation in post-emergency readjustments of industry.

Subversive Activities—Investigate and prosecute organizations aiming to overthrow our form of government by force.

Aliens—Resident aliens engaged in subversive activities who advocate dictatorship, revolution and a violent overthrow of our government should be deported promptly.

Civil Liberties—These rights should be preserved and continue unabridged by any agency of government.

Anti-Trust—Labor unions should be exempted from prosecution under these laws by amendments in clear language which could not be misinterpreted or circumvented and appropriations should be opposed for antitrust prosecutions which do not contain safeguards for labor.

Unemployment—This is still domestic problem No. 1. Public relief must be continued. A long range program of public works should be undertaken to include especially such national defense projects as transcontinental express highways, airport construction and the building of hospitals. New channels for private investment in industry must be found. We propose a Re-employment Finance program under which the R. F. C. would be empowered to guarantee long term loans to industries which would create jobs.

Right to Organize—We reiterate our support of the fundamental principles and policies of the national Labor Relations Act but demand impartial administration of these policies, free from bias and partisanship.

High Wages—We earnestly request you to incorporate in your platform a declaration favoring the principle of high wages.

Shorter Work Day and Week—We urge that your platform declare in favor of a shortening of hours of work without reduction in the purchasing power of the workers involved.

Social Security—Expand and perfect the present program. There should be no reduction in unemployment compensation taxes until benefits are substantially increased. Old age insurance should be extended to cover all wage earners. Permanent disability should be insured against. We urge the adoption of a national health insurance program. There should be created in the Department of Labor an industrial hygiene agency to protect workers against occupational hazards.

Child Labor—We urge ratification by the States of the Child Labor Amendment.

Housing—We stand committed for a public housing program and demand the continuation and expansion of the low rent housing and slum clearance program of the U. S. Housing Authority.

A surprise recommendation called for the appointment of a union representative as Secretary of Labor.

Other recommendations grouped under various headings included Federal aid for education, appropriations for vocational education, maintenance of the national employment service, continuation of a restricted immigration policy, protection of wage and working standards by law, enactment of State laws patterned after the Federal Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act, more adequate compensation for Federal employes, extension of the Civil Service and home rule for Puerto Rico.

No Cause For Mass Hysteria, Says Biddle

"We shall not defeat the Nazi evil by adopting its methods," Francis Biddle, solicitor general, declared in a radio broadcast urging the country to keep cool and giving assurance that he would see that the rights of free speech, worship and assembly are safeguarded.

Biddle has been given jurisdiction over the Immigration and Naturalization Service, recently transferred to the Department of Justice from the Department of Labor, and is also directing the campaign against sabotage and "fifth column" activities.

The "threat of espionage and treason within our democracy," Biddle said, "is real, but not of sufficient importance to justify the wave of hysteria that has been created.

"One form this hysteria has taken," he added, "is the wholesale denunciation of all aliens living in America— a confession of fear and weakness that sees a spy behind every foreign accent.

"Where individuals have taken the law into their own hands, there have been instances of mob violence. A religious sect, known as 'Jehovah's Witnesses,' although guilty of no crime, has been repeatedly set upon and beaten. The attorney general has ordered an immediate investigation of these outrages.

"There is no cause for mass hysteria, no justification for mob violence. The Department of Justice is well equipped to recognize the real danger spots and to deal with them vigorously."

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson announced a change of immigration policies. Hereafter, he said, aliens will be admitted only when it is to the interest of the country. All non-citizens will be treated "without prejudice or malice and with scrupulous fairness."

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New York, America's biggest city, became bigger during the last decade, gaining nearly a half million residents, according to preliminary Census Bureau estimates.

Other major cities which made modest gains are Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee and Minneapolis.

Among the cities which went back are Philadelphia, Newark, St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

Green Talks Labor To FBI Grads

VIOLENT clashes between police and strikers should be eliminated altogether, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor told the graduating class of the National Police Academy conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Green was invited to deliver the graduation address by J. Edgar Hoover, famous head of the F.B.I., who gave high praise to the A. F. of L. President for his long services to labor and for his devotion to the cause of Americanism.

Recalling that in the past relations between organized labor and local police forces have been in some instances marked with bitterness and tragedy, Mr. Green called for a new understanding.

"Today, when the laws and the courts of our land have fully guaranteed the right of peaceful picketing," he said, "when the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes has been prohibited by Federal statute; today when industrial strife is being reduced to a minimum and collective bargaining around the conference table is becoming the rule in industrial-labor relations; today, when the police forces of our cities are winning their fight for independence from political machines—today, we can be friends and we want to be friends."

Mr. Green called on the representative police officials in attendance to stamp out racketeering in labor "just as fearlessly as you would stamp out racketeering in business or in any other walk of life."

He pledged the cooperation of city central labor councils and State Federations of Labor to the police in this endeavor and promised that he would do everything in his power to further the cause of justice.

Turning to world problems, Mr. Green said he held these truths to be self evident:

"1. That the various brands of totalitarianism which have engulfed Continental Europe—whether their label be Nazi, Communist or Fascist—are hostile to America and to everything which Americans hold dear. They are contradictory to our form of government.

"2. That these enemies of America have conquered free, democratic nations and instituted a reign of terror over almost an entire continent not alone by force of arms but by a carefully planned campaign of organized treachery.

"3. That here in America the totalitarian nations of Europe have established thriving branches and are encouraging their followers to weaken the morale of the United States in every way they can.

"4. That such traitorous activities must be stopped by every legal means in the interests of national safety and national defense.

"Toward this end, I advocate that the Communist Party and the Nazi Bund in this country be outlawed by Congress.

"We consider it shameful that a labor group, not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, bitterly opposed these measures and lent itself to underhanded attacks on the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

In a tribute to the F. B. I., Mr. Green concluded:

"This agency of our Government inspired new respect for law enforcement among our people by promptly and thoroughly stamping out kidnapers of children. I predict that with your aid the F. B. I. will win an even more glorious place for itself in history by promptly and thoroughly stamping out the representatives of subversive forces who would kidnap our liberties."

Tax On War Profits Scuttled

PROGRESSIVES in the Senate and in the House, have lost their first battle to adequately tax big corporation profits growing out of national defense expenditures. But their fight was not in vain.

As a result of their efforts, they wrung from Senate and House leaders an agreement to adopt a real excess profits tax, and make it retroactive, so as to apply to incomes of this year.

The new "war" tax bill, as finally passed, will bring to the government about a billion dollars additional revenue. The wage earner is going to have to pay an increased tax. Unmarried men with incomes of $800 a year will have to make a report and pay taxes on all over that amount. Married men will begin to pay taxes on all income in excess of $2,000 a year.

In addition, the rates on sales taxes, or "excise taxes," were increased by from 10 per cent to 50 per cent so that consumers of gasoline and tobacco and a number of other things will pay the bill. No comparative increase on the large incomes was made.

"It is a hodge-podge tax bill." one opponent said after he learned that conferees of the House and Senate had stricken out the excess profits tax amendment he had forced into the measure when it was before the Senate.

"Congress is going to have to face the facts," another added. "We only have to look at our present debt situation and at the billions we are going to have to spend for national defense to realize that we will be forced to new financial policies.

"We cannot afford to reduce the buying power of the masses of our people. We still have an unemployment problem and only add to it when we tax consumption."

President Roosevelt has publicly declared that this "emergency" must not be permitted to produce "a new crop of millionaires." Nevertheless, one of the principal, and most effective, arguments against the excess profits tax proposal was that "the White House doesn't want it."

The conferees also struck from the bill an amendment for a "war tax amendment" which would take effect if war were declared. The proposal was adopted by the Senate after a more severe amendment was rejected. The support given these proposals indicated clearly what Congress will do in the way of taxation if war is declared.

Tempers of progressive Senators were aroused during the tax bill discussions by naval officers who told the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs that if the existing profit limitation on ship and airplane builders of 12 per cent were reduced to 7 per cent, as the committee proposes, "the incentive" of the contractors would be threatened.

One Congressman retorted that when young men were asked to enter military service at $30 a month, there was no question raised as to their "incentive."

It was argued at length to show that tremendous profits were being reported by large corporations and wealth was being concentrated and wages were not being increased in proportion.

Congressman Allen Treadway, minority leader on taxes, said that before an excess profits tax amendment was adopted, "amortization" provisions would have to be made. That reminded lawmakers that, during the last war, when an industry increased its plant for war production, it was permitted to deduct from its taxable income the value of the excess plant it could not use in peace times.

That "amortization" provision was interpreted during the Mellon regime so that it cost the government billions of dollars and the raid on the Treasury was not stopped until the Senate, on the demand of the late Senator Couzens of Michigan, investigated the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Meany Warns Against Giving Up Gains

SECRETARY-TREASURER George Meany declared that the American Federation of Labor is "whole-heartedly and unequivocally back of every effort on the part of our Government to achieve a completely adequate national defense."

Addressing the 64th annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers Union, Mr. Meany warned, however, that "gains made by labor in the past must not be sacrificed in our efforts to achieve preparedness."

He called for "representative participation of organized labor in the formulation and administration of standards and procedures underlying emergency defense measures."

He declared that in the presence of widespread unemployment, minimum wage, maximum hour and other basic labor standards must be maintained in full "for the sake of the future economic welfare of our people."

He insisted that it is not only the desire of American labor, but the will of the American people to leave labor's basic rights—such as the right to organize and bargain collectively—"intact and inviolate."

Reiterating that unemployment is still the nation's central economic problem, Mr. Meany outlined a four-point program for hastening re-employment. He urged:

1. A long range program of permanent public works.
2. Expansion of low rent housing and slum clearance.
3. Federal insurance, through the R. F. C., of loans by private institutions to industry to expand production and create new jobs.
4. Acceptance of the shorter work day and the shorter work week as a practical means of spreading available work and reducing unemployment.

Referring to labor division, Mr. Meany said:

"Many of us who survey the future of the American labor movement are deeply concerned with the effects and consequences of the breach in the ranks of organized labor. I say to them—Take heart! The day is close at hand when we shall again have a single and united labor movement in America under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"Every effort has been made by the American Feleration of Labor to heal the breach and reunite our movement. Time and again our efforts were stalemated by the obdurate refusal on the part of the leader of the CIO to compose the differences on equitable and reasonable grounds."

After reviewing the way in which peace negotiations were wrecked by John L. Lewis, Mr. Meany concluded:

"But those working people who were misled into the ranks of dual unionism are rapidly discovering that the CIO has been created not for the advancement of labor, but for the advancement of John L. Lewis. Having gotten the bitter taste of domineering dictatorship of the CIO organization they are returning in larger and larger numbers to the American Federation of Labor."

A Fighter, Who Hated War, Passes

SMEDLEY BUTLER is dead. A Quaker, he became a first-class fighting man, but he devoted the last years of his life to fierce denunciation of war.

"It's a racket," he told a thousand audiences from the Atlantic to the Pacific. With fiery eloquence, he urged Americans to stay out of Europe and Asia, and denounced our country for intervening in Central and South America to assist Wall Street bankers to collect their loans.

Butler's opposition to nosing around in the affairs of the Old World was not directed at any one nation. Invited to address a meeting, organized to express sympathy for the Spanish Loyalists, he shouted:

"What in — is it our business what's going on in Spain?"

Naturally, he had pronounced views concerning our role in this war. First, he said, we should have "an iron-clad defense a rat couldn't crawl through"; then we should mind our own business, because:

"This country does not have one solitary, blessed thing to do with the making of the mess over there, and there is no possible sane and logical reason why we should feel any impulse to take a hand in it."

Finally, as a military man, he scoffed at the idea that Hitler could cross the Atlantic and "grab America."

"Smed" lied about his age in order to get into the Marines.

His father, "Tom" Butler, who served for more than a quarter of a century in the national House of Representatives, sent for him.

"When did thee say thee was born?" he inquired.

"The 20th of April, 1880," "Smed" replied.

"But thy mother and I were not married until February, 1879," said "Tom," "so do not add any more years to thy age."

"Smed" promised, but nevertheless he became a lieutenant in the fighting corps before he was 18. He was with Schley and Sampson outside Santiago in 1898 when they disposed of the Spanish Fleet.

He saw plenty of hazardous service in the Phillippines, the Boxer Rebellion in China, Mexico, Central America and Haiti. It was bloody work, especially in Haiti, Where Butler's men killed thousands of the natives and set up a puppet government which flopped around as directed by Wall Street and Washington

Then Butler went to France where he made a great name for himself, and when he was only 37, Wilson commissioned him a brigadier, the youngest "Leatherneck" ever to attain that distinction.

No one questioned his courage, and he expected his men to be just as daring as their commander. Once in Central America, he lined up his boys and barked at them:

"If you are covered and put up your hands, you'll be alive. If you are covered and don't put up your hands, by God, you are Marines!"

He was also a great showman. "Just the kind of man to lead a revolution," one writer suggested.

That same thought occurred to a group of New York financiers six or seven years ago. They believed the time had come to establish a Fascist regime in America, and after looking over the ground, decided that Butler was the lad to take the role of Mussolini.

Later he told the story to a senate committee. The Fascist promoters came to his room during an American Legion convention. They were willing to put up $30, 000, 000 to finance the march on Washington. They even attempted to push some of the swag under his pillow. Butler chucked them out, and made the story public.

He was an impulsive, and sometimes reckless, talker, and was constantly in hot water with his superiors. Once he declared that Mussolini had run his automobile over an Italian child. Il Duce's Washington representative protested. The State Department protested; and Butler sidestepped court martial by explaining that he thought his remarks would be "confined to the limits of four walls."

One of his old comrades says: "I've seen a lot of brave men in action, but Butler was the only man I ever knew who appeared to actually enjoy being under fire—the hotter the better."

Thousands of Buildings for Defense

Now expanding the WPA program of preparedness projects to employ half a million men, Col. F. C. Harrington, commissioner of Works Projects, made public a summary of defense accomplishments showing construction or improvement of 12,000 military and naval buildings and 500 landing fields in less than five years.

These and hundreds of other defense projects represent an investment of $346,689,000 in federal, state and local funds from the inception of WPA in July, 1935, to June 1, 1940. They include 85 per cent of all airport construction during the period and work on three-quarters of all army posts.

"One hundred thousand men were employed on projects of a national defense nature in June," Colonel Harrington said. "We plan to have five or six times that many at work on preparedness projects by fall, and the defense accomplishments of WPA in the single fiscal year just begun should approach the total of the five preceding years.

"The barracks, airports, armories, garages, utilities and other defense facilities provided this country by men who otherwise would have been idle now emerge as an important foundation for the intense period of training and material preparation ahead. In this work of preparedness the WPA is now multiplying its already substantial efforts."

Costly "Handy Man" Labor

FORT WORTH—The gymnasium and auditorium of the Smithfield, Texas, public school, built in 1935 by the FERA with CWA labor, has been condemned as unsafe by County Engineer Cook.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Saturday Evening Post is no particular friend of labor, but here it puts its finger right on the cost and danger of trying to rect buildings with "handy man" labor.

Miles Coleau, then chief of the technical division of the Federal Housing Administration bore very eloquent testimony to this, when a group of homes for demonstration purposes was erected in Bethesda, Md., a suburb of Washington, with non-union labor. Sold at a profit at $3,900, he said they could have been sold cheaper if built by union labor.

"Country boys," he said, "were used on that job at low wages. Had union men getting the standard union wages paid in Washington been used they would have cost less and could have been sold at a profit for less.

"Less time would have been required, and there would have been no such waste of materials, involving the tearing out of partitions, and that sort of thing inspectors could not pass, and their replacement."

"No Graveyard Luck"

HOW cruel life must have been to a mother, to make her wish her children dead, like the North Carolina woman mentioned at the Senate Civil Liberties Committee hearings on the plight of farm labor.

"I never had no graveyard luck," she said, regretfully, explaining why her family is so big, and why she and her husband find it even harder to make a living than do "luckier" farm workers, whose children died of hunger and disease.

"The death of an infant is often considered a blessing," testified C. H. Hamilton, one of the Agriculture Department officials and other authorities who described the hard lot of "farm laborers" and sharecroppers.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah are holding these hearings to disclose the conditions which make migratory farm workers unable to defend themselves against brutal treatment by the Associated Farmers of California and by other business financed groups and owners of huge "industrialized farms," also called "factories in the field."

The situation in California has been made widely known by the committee's probe of the Associated Farmers, and by the "Grapes of Wrath," but the present hearings are showing that similar conditions exist in other parts of the country.

"The problem of farm labor is nation-wide, and reaches into every aspect of our national economy," Hamilton declared. "The thing that appalls us is that farm laborers have a standard of living far below that of other groups in America.

"That this is a serious problem is readily seen, because one of every five farm families is a farm laborer's family—either wage workers or sharecroppers. There are about 1,000,000 such families, or more than 6,000,000 men, women and children, not counting single farm laborers.

"The worst of it is that there is little the farm workers, even the most ambitious of them, can do about it. Unlike the poor man in the city, farm workers cannot avail themselves of school, hospital, library and other welfare services. Unlike a poor farm tenant or owner, a farm laborer does not have land or livestock to produce his own food supply.

"Farm laborers have the highest birth rate in the nation; and the largest percentage of young children.

"The typical farm laborer home is a small, unpainted two-room shack, inhabited by a family of six people, four of whom work for low wages. In 1936, white farm laborers had average earnings of only $264 a year, and Negroes $251.

"Families with such incomes cannot have even adequate food, clothing and shelter. Their lives are robbed of everything but bare physical necessities. Malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid and other preventable diseases, and death, especially of women and children, are all too frequent."

Harold Hoffsommer, agriculture professor of Louisiana State University, described conditions in Louisiana and Mississippi. He gave actual cases to illustrate the forces which are driving men and women off the land to join the army of migratory farm workers.

One case showed the effect of "increasing farm population." A farmer had seven acres and five sons, only one of whom could be supported by the farm.

The government's "crop control" program reduced the "cotton acreage" of a big farm, so that it now provides work for only four colored tenant families, instead of the former seven.

In another typical case a farm was mechanized by tractors. The permanent tenant families were displaced, and now the owner "hires seasonal labor as needed." The farmer said that "one tractor and a driver take the place of 10 Negroes and five mules."

"Once down the agricultural ladder," Hoffsommer said, "there is little chance to climb it again. Farm laborers have no money to stake their sons to farms. Moreover, farm laborer's sons don't learn how to manage farms, and the sons of farm owners do. That is not because the owner's sons have better brains."

Two more Agriculture Department witnesses were W. C. Holley and W. T. Ham. The latter described the "chaotic," wasteful and barbarous situation resulting from the lack of any system to bring farm workers and farm jobs together, even when jobs exist.

He told how big farmers use newspaper advertising, radio, the "grapevine" and other methods to attract "hordes" of needy farm workers and their families, so that an oversupply of "hands" will drive wages down to starvation levels, and how hungry migrants travel hundreds of miles in unsuccessful search of work, unknowingly passing close by farms which needs workers.

The results in Texas were told by Holley. Among his many "illustrations" was this:

"The 1938 season in this north Texas area was a glaring example of the situations which arise from uncontrolled, misdirected movements of workers. There was not enough work for the thousands who trooped in, and the end of the season found them destitute and suffering from privation

"There were groups living on waste vegetables left in the fields from the spring harvests, striving to exist until the opening of the cotton season."

About the only bright spot in the testimony were the witnesses' recollections of rare occasions when Federal or state agencies stepped in and rescued helpless and almost hopeless farm migrants.

Americas Helping Pay for Foreign War Costs

That foreign nations are making American consumers pay part of the cost of the wars in Europe and Asia is disclosed by a Monopoly Committee report, telling about recent increases in the prices of raw materials.

It says that "products controlled by foreign nations continue to show the greatest price advances. Cocoa beans, shellac and burlap are selling at twice their pre-war prices. Quicksilver prices are again rising and are now about 75 per cent higher than in August.

"Silk has doubled its price of last January. Bananas, which though imported, are largely controlled by a domestic corporation, the United Fruit Company, rose almost 50 per cent in price during a single week."

The report warns that "if the current rise in raw material prices persists and broadens, its effect on finished goods prices will become a vital concern," and will make it difficult to "restrain runaway prices and keep our economy on an even keel."

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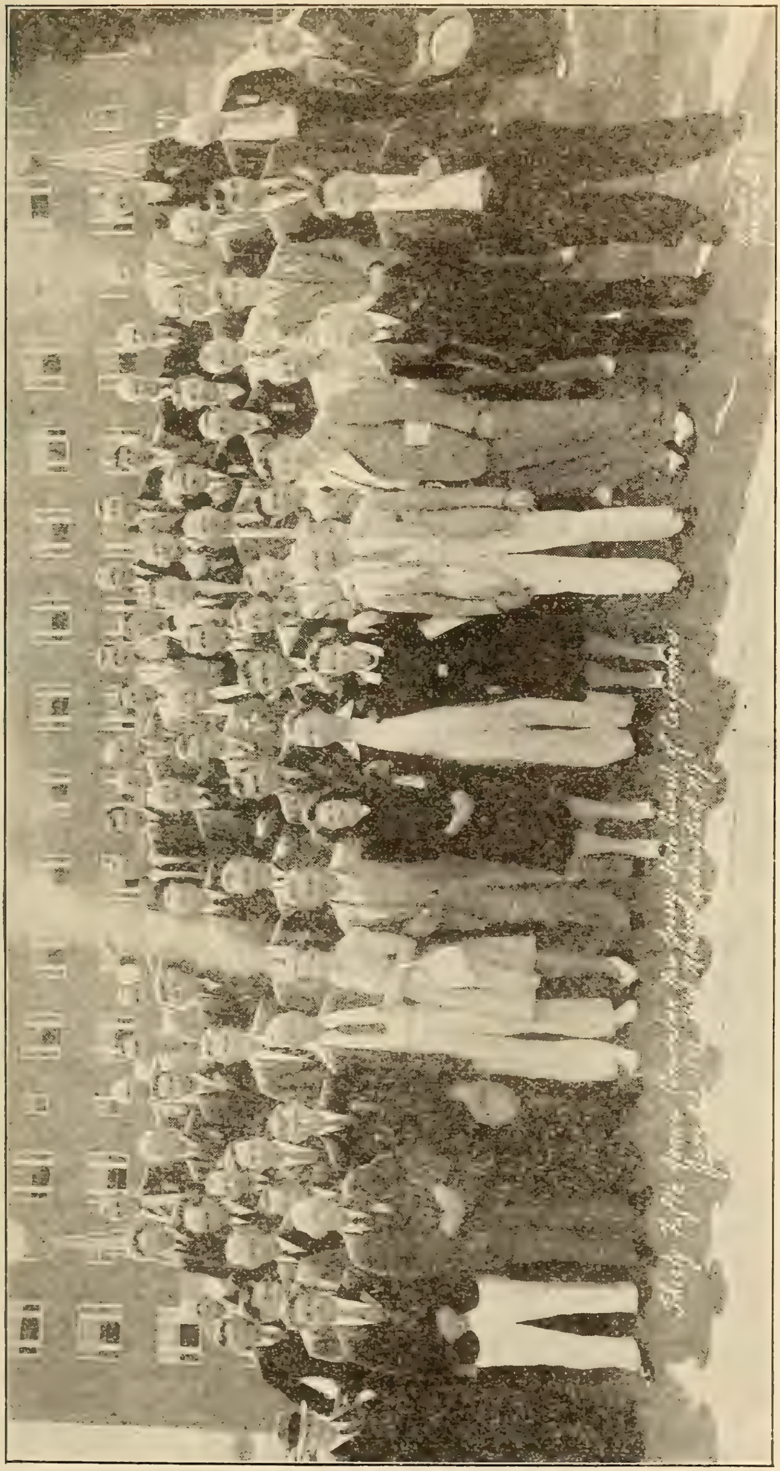

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NEW JERSEY STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS AT ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Garment Workers Return

By an overwhelming vote of 640 to 12, the 40th Anniversary Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union favored immediate reaffiliation with the American Federation of Labor. This is the most encouraging news received in these days of tragic world events. Perhaps this is the best indication of current trends of American labor affairs. To say this return to the fold of the American Federation of Labor is welcomed, is expressing it mildly.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was one of the original organizations to associate itself with the Committee for Industrial Organization. This was in November, 1935. How well it fared during its association with this Committee is best described in the words of its General Executive Board and as reported to the recent Convention of this organization. This Board stated that despite its position as a founder of the CIO and its enormous contribution of cash and prestige:

> "Our influence in the councils of the CIO was only small, we were never consulted on matters of policy or even major tactics; charters were issued to organizations to whom we objected, our opinion was never asked for when charters were being issued to newly formed groups invading jurisdictions of existing bodies, acts which subsequently produced some of the major obstacles to peace and reconciliation."

Thus are we told, frankly and authoritatively, that from its very inception the CIO was not a democratically constituted or conducted organization and that the rights of its affiliated organizations were constantly and flagrantly violated and disregarded.

Having found that its tremendous enthusiasm for organization had been wasted in dualism, its financial contributions dissipated, its good name prostituted, its aspirations for labor peace sneered down, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union decided it was high time to chart for itself a different course of action. When the CIO decided to change its character and fly under its true colors as a dual and rival organization of the American Federation of Labor, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union asserted itself and refused to go along.

For a year and a half the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union remained outside the fold of either the Committee for Industrial Organization, or the American Federation of Labor. It continued as an independent organization. While this presented some advantages, it likewise presented many disadvantages, the latter by far overshadowing the former. This again is best evidence in the language of the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union when it reported to the recent convention in part as follows:

> "There are decided disadvantages of standing alone in the labor movement. We derived moral and spiritual sustenance from being an integral part of the entire labor movement. . . . Nor can it be denied that our influence in framing general labor policies, in aiding to shape labor and social legislation is bound to be less pronounced and effective without the support which affiliation with a central body affords. It is now left to the delegates of this convention to chart the future course of our Union in this matter by its collective will and wisdom."

Came then the question of reaffiliation with the American Federation of Labor and a dramatic moment when the Convention by a vote of 640 to 12 decided immediately to return to the fold of the American Federation of Labor. Bedlam reigned when the vote was announced; delegates stampeded the convention; the air throughout was charged with joy and happiness.

The CIO Must Prove Its Loyalty

In pledging its cooperation to the national defense program, the executive board of the CIO, meeting in Washington, has declared itself opposed "to any movement or activity of subversive character, Trojan Horse or Fifth Columns, which are aimed against our nation and Government, or the basic free and democratic institutions upon which our Republic has been founded."

These are brave words, sufficiently comprehensive, and bearing the right spark of patriotism.

Mere words, however, are not enough, even though they emanate from so wordy a soul as John L. Lewis. Before the public is convinced that the expression of CIO support really means what it purports to mean, it will have to be shown in deeds.

If the CIO is going to root out subversive elements from its ranks, whether Communist, Nazi or Fascist, and give wholehearted backing to defense building, it will not foster strikes such as that which interfered with naval construction at Kearny. It will not hold out threats of disrupting the automotive industry. It will not swing its bludgeon over the forces of industry marshaling for national defense.

It will not give comfort, as it has in the past, to the reddest and most radical elements within the labor movement.

It is a striking coincidence that on the same day the CIO board was indulging in its bit of flag-waving it went on record in opposition to the deportation of the notorious Harry Bridges, and it condemned the proposed bill barring WPA to Communists and members of the German Bund.

Pleading the cause of Communists and sympathizers with foreign powers and, in the same breath, declaring war on Fifth Columnists may appear perfectly logical to the Lewis mind, but Americans generally may be pardoned for eyeing the performance askance.

If the CIO is against subversive movements, as it claims, let it prove it.—(Philadelphia Inquirer)

Low Incomes Mean Poor Business

"The Wall Street Journal" has assigned two of its experts to the job of telling its readers how to "measure business." It is difficule for many of us to understand the technical description of this "index" and that "formula" and the process by which these complicated calculations are reduced to definite conclusions.

Fortunately, the "Journal's" head writer undertakes to put it all in this simple sentence: "Failure of consumption of non-durable goods to keep abreast of production is a danger sign." And the experts help out by adding that family incomes "are the primary determinants of the amount of goods they buy; a complex of their hopes and fears regarding the future is a secondary factor."

In simple English: Low incomes mean poor business. It will be a happy day for America when business men see the truth of that principle.

Then, instead of advocating wage cuts, they will call for wage boosts, and they will join labor in denouncing the "sweatshopper" who, blinded by greed, is constantly threatening the stability of our economic structure.

"The World Isn't Finished"

Some time ago one of our bright young men wrote a story about a combination radio and television set so small it would fit in a lady's handbag. He said it would be fitted with a key number, which would enable the lady not only to call "hubby," but to see that gentleman reflected in her hand mirror.

The thing sounded fantastic, but evidently the bright young man was within the realm of possibility. Just the other day at the New York World's Fair, Charles F. Kettering, the "wizard" of General Motors, participated in a demonstration of the "telephone of tomorrow." This is a combination of telephone and television which enables the speakers to see each other.

"The object of this experiment," said Kettering, "is to show everybody that the world isn't finished. Opportunities in the future will be much greater than in the past."

A comforting reflection when a lot of the world seems to be cracking up.—(Labor)

Reports of Skilled Labor Shortage Refuted

The New York Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, where 80,000 men have applied for work since May 1, has hired 800 skilled workers to increase the yard force to 12,700 and is planning to put on its third eight-hour shift to speed construction of the battleship Iowa and reconditioning work on eighteen other craft, mostly destroyers.

Recent hirings have averaged sixty a day, according to Capt. Charles A. Dunn, industrial manager of the yard, and will continue at that rate until the force is up to about 15,000 men.

The above facts take care of those who are saying that there is a shortage of skilled labor.

Just Give American Workers a Chance

The newspapers are printing an unusual number of half-baked suggestions about the right way to "save America" and, incidentally, the world.

One of the most pernicious, because it is one of the most untruthful, is the claim that Britain and France failed to stop the Nazi drive because the European democracies "pampered" their workers by limiting hours of labor and establishing other social reforms.

Of course, there is absolutely nothing in the record to support that silly assertion. British and French workers produced munitions of the kind and in quantities directed by the military authorities.

It wasn't the workers' fault that the "brass hats" sat down back of the Maginot Line and sneered at those who told them Hitler was building fleets of airships and thousands of tanks of every variety.

Had the authorities of Britain and France been alive to the dangers of the situation, the workers of Britain and France, aided by the workers of Canada and the United States, would have filled the sky with planes and covered the earth with tanks.

And they would have done it without disturbing the 40-hour week. However, had they discovered that the task required overtime, they would have gone to any limit the situation required.

The blundering statesmen and militarists must not be permitted to shift responsibility for the European debacle to the shoulders of labor.

The patriotism of the workers in all the democracies cannot be questioned. We should thank God for that. Here at home, if those in authority will indicate the kind of defense they need, American labor will provide it. Surely, it isn't unreasonable to ask those who are bossing the job to supply the blueprints.

The chief danger of the situation is that instead of concentrating on the task of providing airplanes, tanks and other needed equipment, officials will waste precious time on hare-brained training schemes and attempts to regiment American workers.

Put the skilled mechanics of America to work and while they are working they will train the boys who will take their places when they can no longer handle their tools. That will be genuine training, the kind that turns out workers of skill and stamina, and not the make-believe variety that some men in high places are suggesting.

Organized labor stands ready to provide all the skilled workers required to put over the preparedness program. Why not give organized labor a chance to redeem that pledge? In every emergency that has confronted this country from the beginning until this day the workers have demonstrated they are willing to work and fight and, if necessary, die for democracy. Why talk about conscripting them now?—(Labor)

◆

Life spans vary according to the different life forms. Lower invertebrae live less than 100 hours; insects, from less than 100 hours to 17 years; fish, up to 267 years; amphibious creatures, up to 36 years; reptiles, up to 175 years; birds, from nine to 118 years; and mammals, such as man, from 1½ years to over 100.

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To the officers and members of all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

We wish to remind you again that the 24th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the auditorium of the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida beginning Monday morning, December 9, 1940. It will continue in session from day to day until all the business coming before it has been completed.

Paragraph F Section 18 of our General By-Laws specifies that the Recording Secretary shall report to the General Secretary the name and post office address of each delegate and alternate elected to represent your Local Union under penalty of $5.00 fine. If he has not already attended to that matter he should do so at once.

Our laws specify that each delegate establishes his claim to a seat in the Convention through official credentials supplied by the General Office. These credentials must be properly filled out in detail and must be signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union the delegate represents, and the seal of the Local Union must be affixed thereto. The duplicate credentials should be sent to the General Secretary right away. The original credential is to be held by the delegates and presented to the Credential Committee at Lakeland, Florida one day in advance of the opening of the Convention. Further information will be supplied the delegates when their duplicate credentials are received at the General Office.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Any report that work is plentiful in the Lawrenceburg, Ind., district is false as there are 65 per cent or more of our members out of work and from the present outlook they will remain so for some time to come. Traveling brothers are advised of this condition.

Cleo Ramey, Recording Secretary,
Local 1142. Lawrenceburg, Ind.

* * * * *

Local 1143, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, writes that many of its members are idle at present and warns those seeking employment that work in that district is very scarce.

Due to the fact that the Dunkirk, New York, grade crossing elimination project has been given wide publicity, carpenters from all over the country are flocking here for work. We wish to advise that there are plenty of carpenters in this vicinity to take care of the work we have.

Robert Taylor, Recording Secretary,
Local 689. Dunkirk, New York.

* * * * *

Out of town brothers are advised to give Nashville, Tenn., a clear birth as about 75 per cent of our members are idle. The two housing projects here (one white and one negro) were let to out of town contractors. No doubt they have had plenty of publicity but they are moving very slowly. The plane factory is completed and the next two proposed are only on paper. We are being swamped with clearance cards and nothing for them to do.

Owen Keenan, Recording Secretary,
Local 507. Nashville, Tenn.

* * * * *

Conditions in the building situation in Spokane, Wash., have become so unsettled, and cut-throat competition is so keen in the housing business, with non-union farmers from the Dust Bowl working for anything from $2.50 up to $5.00 and $6.00 for eight hours, it is hard to keep our union men working. Quite a few are idle at this time.

Contrary to reports in newspapers, building in Spokane is very quiet, and men coming from other localities cannot find work.

J. G. Beebe, Recording Secretary,
Local 98. Spokane, Wash.

* * * * *

Out of town carpenters seeking work are advised that jobs are not plentiful in Sedalia, Missouri. At the present a number of our men are unemployed. Although we have a civic building project to be completed in the next few years, it will be a long drawn out program and there are more than ample carpenters in Sedalia and vicinity to do all this anticipated work.

T. G. Eschbacher, Recording Secretary,
Local 1792. Sedalia, Missouri

* * * * *

We wish to notify all traveling brothers that there are more than enough brothers in our jurisdiction to take care of all carpenter work on the Hill Air Field and the Ogden Arsenal projects which are in our jurisdiction.

These are Government projects and at the present time ther are about fifteen carpenters working there on all of the contracts let to date.

About half of our membership is idle at present and we do not want an influx of carpenters to add to the present unemployment problem we have.

F. W. Arbogast, Business Agent,
Carpenters Union, Local 450. Ogden, Utah

Proposed Amendments to our Constitution and Laws

By Local Union 1194, Pensacola, Florida.

Add to Section 5, Paragraph C:

Only Union Workers to be employed at Headquarters or Home, and must carry a Union Card identified with the American Federation of Labor. Executive Board to see that this is complied with.

* * * * *

By Iowa State Council.

Amend Sec. 7, Paragraphs A and B as follows:

That paragraphs A and B, Section 7, include all our jurisdictional claims up to the present time and whenever additional changes occur they should be published in our journal at least once every three months so that the membership may be aware of the additions or changes.

* * * * *

By Local Union 1741, Milwaukee, Wis.

Amend Section 7, Paragraph B, of our Constitution and Laws under the heading of "Trade Autonomy," by adding thereto:

"or Construction Engineers engaged in any or similar trades or lines of endeavor or occupation, directly related to our trade autonomy, as here in before set forth."

* * * * *

By Local Union 1456, New York City.

Amend Section 7, Paragraph B.

Insert after the words "Wharf Carpenters" on the 8th line, the following: **"Piledrivers, Shorers, Housemovers, Underpinners and Timbermen"**, and by inserting after the word "machinery" in the 13th line, the following: **"or engaged as helpers to any of the above divisions or subdivisions, or handling of material on any of the above divisions or subdivisions, in or around buildings, highway and heavy construction operations."**

The proposed amended section to read as follows:

TRADE AUTONOMY

Section 7, Paragraph B, "Our claim of jurisdiction, therefore, extends over the following divisions and sub-divisions of the trade:

Carpenters and Joiners,
Railroad Carpenters,
Bench Hands,
Stair Builders,
Millwrights,
Furniture Workers,
Shipwrights and Boat Builders,
Reed and Rattan Workers,
Underpinners and Timbermen,
Pile Drivers, Shorers, Housemovers,
Bridge, Dock and Wharf Carpenters,
Box Makers,
Floor Laying,
Cabinet Makers,
Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers,
Car Building.

And all those engaged in the running of woodworking machinery, or engaged as helpers to any of the above divisions or subdivisions, or handling of material on any of the above divisions or subdivisions, in or around buildings, highway and heavy construction operations.

When the term "carpenter and joiner" is used, it shall mean all the subdivisions of the trade as herein specified.

* * * * *

By Local Union 235, Riverside, California.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B, which reads in part, "The names of all nominees for General Officers shall be referred to the members of the United Brotherhood for referendum vote, and etc.," to read as follows:

"The names of all nominees for General Officers, except the Executive Board Members, shall be referred to the members of the United Brotherhood for refer-

endum vote. The Executive Board Member to be voted on by the Members in the division, only, where the Executive Board Member is to serve, and the nominee receiving a plurality vote of the members voting shall be declared elected," etc.

* * * * *

By Iowa State Council.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph C, as follows:

That the following be added to paragraph C, Section 9, after the word statement, **"The tabulation Committee shall keep on file the ballots of each Local Union for a period of one year."**

* * * * *

By Local Union 1097, Longview, Texas.

Amend Section 15, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

The General Executive Board shall have power to authorize strikes in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood, and when necessary to defend the organization in any locality against the attacks of employers, combinations or lockouts, or any attempt to disrupt or destroy the organization, to order a cessation of work for any employer involved, irrespective of where such work is located; enter into agreement with sister organizations with reference to jurisdiction over work; or a general offensive or defensive alliance. The Board, to support any or all of the foregoing tactics, may levy a per capita assessment, but the assessment must be submitted to the membership and not be in force until two-thirds of the members have voted in favor of the assessment.

* * * * *

By Local Union 343, Winnipeg, Man.

Add to Section 15, Paragraph K:

That all members 65 years of age and over shall be exempt from the payment of all assessments.

* * * * *

By Local Union 1456, New York City.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph A to read as follows:

"The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention, quadrennially **at either Indianapolis, Ind. or Lakeland, Fla., the date and place to be set by the General Executive Board**, and the Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such Convention. The General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer shall act as the Committee on Credentials one day in advance of the date of the Convention."

* * * * *

By Local Union 225, Atlanta, Ga.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

The United Brotherhood shall meet in general convention quadrennially in September at **Lakeland, Florida,** on a date set by the General Executive Board, and the Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such convention. The General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer shall act as the Committee on Credentials one day in advance of the convention."

* * * * *

By Local Union 2217, Lakeland, Fla.

Amend Paragraph A, Section 18, as follows:

The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention Quadrennially in November or December at Lakeland, Florida, on a date set by the General Executive Board, and the Board shall provide a place suitable for holding such Convention. The General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer shall act as committee on credentials one day in advance of the Convention.

By Local Union 1097, Longview, Texas.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention each two years in the month of December (date to be set by the General Executive Board) and the Board shall submit the names of four cities centrally located in the United States and the City selected by referendum vote of the Membership of the Brotherhood.

* * * * *

By Local Union 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph I, as follows:

The General Treasurer shall pay out of the general fund transportation expenses, not to exceed four cents per mile each way, of all delegates entitled to seats and attending the general convention. All other legitimate expenses to be defrayed by the union they respectively represent.

* * * * *

By Iowa State Council.

Amend Section 27, Paragraph A, as follows:

That the word "**obligatory**" be stricken out of the second last line of paragraph A, Section 27, and the word "**compulsory**" inserted in the place thereof.

* * * * *

By Local Union 2315, Jersey City, N. J.

Amend Section 27 of the General Laws of the Constitution, entitled, "Jurisdiction of State and Provincial Councils," by the addition of the following paragraph:

"State and Provincial Councils having Millwright Local or Locals within their jurisdiction and affiliated therewith shall recognize, and their constituent bodies shall recognize all erection and dismantling of machinery and all other millwrighting work within their jurisdiction as being under the jurisdiction of such affiliated Millwright Local or Locals."

* * * * *

By Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill.

Amend Section 28, Paragraph A, as follows:

The jurisdiction of Auxiliary Unions or District Councils shall be as provided for by the Constitution and not to govern more than a radius of 80 miles from the town or city where the charter is issued. They may elect their officers every two years.

* * * * *

By Local Union 1456, New York City.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph B as follows:

All officers shall be elected for a term of not less than one year, or more than four years, and or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed, with the exception of the Trustees, who shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one Trustee shall expire annually, or if officers are elected for more than one year, then the term of one Trustee shall expire every second year. The Local Union shall designate the term of officers in the Local Union Constitution and Laws, and can amend same in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the Local Union, as approved by the First General Vice-President. Neither the President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary nor Recording Secretary can act as a Trustee.

* * * * *

By Local Union 1456, New York City.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph F, as follows:

Insert after the words "wharf carpenter" on the 7th line, the following:

piledriver, shorer, housemover, underpinner, timberman,

and by inserting after the word "machinery" on the 10th line, the following:

or engaged as helper to any of the above divisions of our Trade Autonomy, or engaged in the handling of any of the material to be used by members of the

United Brotherhood in or around building, highway and heavy construction operations.

The proposed amended section to read as follows:

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Section 42, Paragraph F—"A candidate to be admitted to beneficial membership in any Local Union of the United Brotherhood must be not less than twenty-one and not over fifty years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, ship-carpenter, ship-joiner, ship-caulker, shipwright, boat-builder, railroad carpenter, bridge carpenter, dock carpenter, wharf carpenter, piledriver, shorer, house mover, underpinner, timberman, stair-builder, floor-layer, cabinet-maker, bench-hand, furniture worker, millwright, car-builder, box maker, reed and rattan worker, or engaged in the running of wood-working machinery, or engaged as helpers to any of the above divisions of our Trade Autonomy, or engaged in the handling of any of the material to be used by members of the United Brotherhood in or around building, highway and heavy construction operations."

* * * * *

By Local Union 428, Fairmount, W. Va.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph K, as follows:

Strike out the word "twenty-two" in the second line of Paragraph K, Section 42 and insert the word **twenty-five.** The first two lines of the above mentioned paragraph to read as follows:

An apprentice of good moral character, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five years may be admitted to, etc.

* * * * *

By Local Union 1741, Milwaukee, Wis.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph F, to read as follows:

After "Wood-working machinery" add, **"or Construction Engineers engaged in any or similar trades or lines of endeavor or occupation directly related to our trade autonomy."**

* * * * *

By Local 756, Bellingham, Wash.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph K, to read as follows:

An Apprentice of good moral character, between the ages of Seventeen and Twenty-five years, etc.

* * * * *

By Local Union 361, Duluth, Minn.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph K, to read as follows:

An apprentice of good moral character between the ages of Seventeen and Twenty-four years etc.,

* * * * *

By Local Union 349, Orange, N. J.

That on and after this, the 24th National Convention, that all brothers who are on Pension or will be, be exempt from all dues, per capita tax and assessments for life.

* * * * *

By Local Union 71, Fort Smith, Ark.

Reinstatement of Members:

A Section—A member who was suspended for non-payment of dues from January 1, 1931, to January 1, 1936, may be reinstated and given credit for continuous membership, provided

B A member applying for reinstatement must show that he has been a member of the United Brotherhood since January 1, 1936.

C Applicants must pay dues and assessments for full time they were dropped from the Brotherhood to the Local Union from which they were suspended.

D All per capita tax, home and pension funds paid to Local Unions by applicants for reinstatement must be sent to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

F Members who are reinstated and given credit for continuous membership under this section will have the same benefits and privileges as stated in the General Constitution.

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By Local Union 461, Highland Park, Ill.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A by adding after the word "manner." the following:

Except when a member has reached the age of 65 years and has had 30 years continuous membership in the U. B. of C. and J. of A., he shall be exempt from further payment of dues and assessments, and the per capita tax to the general office shall cease and that this deficit is not to be made up by the Local Unions.

* * * * *

By Local Union 1194, Pensacola, Florida.

Add to Section 44, Paragraph F:

Pension members are not held responsible and are exempt from above.

* * * * *

By Iowa State Council

Amend Section 44, Paragraph F, to read as follows:

That the words "**or a State and Provincial Council**" be added after the words "District Council" in the second line.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

Section 44, Paragraph G.

On and after July 1, 1941, any member whose pension has been approved by the General Secretary, then he shall certify same to the General President, and he shall cause to be issued to the applicant, a suitable paid up life-membership card over the signature of the General Secretary and himself.

A life member shall be subject to all the rules and laws and be entitled to all the benefits and priviliges of the United Brotherhood and its subordinates, but shall be exempt, from all the payments of all dues, per capita taxes and assessments.

Endorsed by Local 1635, Kansas City, Mo.
Endorsed by Local 168, Kansas City, Kan.

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By Local Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph B:

Change 11th and 17th line to read **$5.00** instead of "**$3.00.**"

* * * * *

By Local Union 1147, Roseville, Cal.

Strike out all of Section 46, Paragraph A, and substitute the following:

A. Section 46. A member who desires to leave the jurisdiction of his Local Union or District Council to work in the jurisdiction of another Local Union or District Council, must surrender his due-book to the Financial Secretary, (Financial Secretary No. 1) of the Local Union to which he wishes to transfer his membership, and pay, or arrange to pay in installments, all monies of dues, fines, or assessments then owing to the Local Union of which he is a member. Financial Secretary No. 1 shall issue a working permit card to the member which shall be a receipt for his due-book and shall cover a period of time sufficient to effect the transfer, but shall not exceed thirty days. No due-book shall be accepted by Financial Secretary No. 1 and no working permit issued to any person when the said due-book shows that six months or more of arrearages is owing the Local Union which issued the due-book. Upon receipt of the sum of money, which, from the due-book he has computed to be due the Local Union from which the member came, Financial Secretary No. 1 shall send the due-book with the money collected

to the Financial Secretary (Financial Secretary No. 2) of the Local Union from which the member came. Should the sum of money remitted be insufficient to cover all charges against the member and owing to the Local Union, Financial Secretary No. 2 shall hold the due-book and money and without delay notify Financial Secretary No. 1, who shall collect from the member the further amount necessary to free him from all charges owing the Local Union of which he is a member, and remit the same to Financial Secretary No. 2, who shall fill out the clearance card and sign it and cause the President of his Local Union to sign it all in its proper place and order and send the due-book with clearance card attached, to Financial Secretary No. 1, who upon receipt of the due-book with clearance card will notify the member to come to the meeting immediately following and be regularly received into his Local Union. All correspondence to pass between the two Financial Secretaries and no clearance card will be given directly to a member, but all transfer to be accomplished between the two Financial Secretaries.

Strike out all of Paragraph B and substitute the following:

B. It is compulsory for the member to report and present his due-book to the Financial Secretary of some Local Union, in whose jurisdiction he wishes to work, before seeking work, pending a meeting of the Local Union, and comply with all Local laws and rules. In no case shall a Financial Secretary accept dues from a member who is working in the jurisdiction of another Local Union or District Council without the consent of such Local Union or District Council, except under such conditions as outlined in Paragraph C of this section.

It shall be compulsory for the Local Union to issue a clearance card, except in case of a strike or lock-out, when all charges against the member in question have been settled and all monies owing, together with the current months' dues, have been paid to the Local Union. The clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue and unless the clearance card has been accepted and detached from the due-book and the member has been regularly admitted to membership in his Local Union within the said one month from date of issue, Financial Secretary No. 1 shall return the due-book to Financial No. 2 who shall cause the member to be reinstated in his Local Union and the members name re-entered upon the books thereof, and all shall be as though no clearance card had been issued. A second or more clearance cards may be issued for a member but all must be done as set forth in these paragraphs. A Local Union shall have authority to charge a just and reasonable sum for a working permit and for such expense as it may incur in effecting the transfer, and the incoming member shall pay the said charge and expense.

* * * * *

By Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill.

Section 51. Strike out Section 51.

* * * * *

By Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph C, as follows:

Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privileges of the Home, may apply for a pension not to exceed $15.00 per month. Fifteen dollars ($15.00) to be stricken out and insert, Pension to be paid as the Pension Funds warrant.

* * * * *

By Local Union 211, Allegheny, Pa.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privileges of our home may apply for a pension. The pension shall be as follows:

$15.00 per month for 30 years continuous membership;
$20.00 per month for 35 years continuous membership;
$25.00 per month for 40 years continuous membership;
$30.00 per month for 45 years continuous membership;
$40.00 per month for 50 years continuous membership;
$45.00 per month for 55 years continuous membership."

By Local Union of Millmen 1406, Louisville, Ky.

Amend Section 60 as follows:

All frames, interior and exterior finish, and other millwork except stock moldings, base, casings, stock sash and doors, to be installed in any building or buildings, of any description, must bear the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or same shall not be erected by members belonging to our organization.

Approved by Falls Cities Carpenters' District Council.

* * * * *

By Local Union 1194, Pensacola, Florida.

Add to Section 54, Paragraph F:

A member eligible for pension shall be issued a paid up certificate of membership and no further dues or assessments to be imposed upon him.

* * * * *

By Local Union No. 1164, New York, N. Y.

Amend Section 60, Paragraph C, by inserting after the word "same" in the fourteenth line, the following:

He shall not issue the label for general use and recognition throughout the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to any shop, mill or plant, unless said shop, mill or plant furnish the General Vice-President through a Local Union or District Council a signed agreement providing a minimum wage of not less than 75 cents per hour, an 7 hour day, and 5 days per week with not less than time and one-half pay for overtime, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, which shall be double time.

Strike out Paragraph D, Section 60, and substitute the following:

No agreement shall be made or renewed with any firm granting the use of the label unless all shops and mills of the firm have an 7 hour work day and employ only members of the United Brotherhood and pay the wage scale and working conditions that are in force in the district where the material is going to be installed, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from the District Council or Local Union.

Amend Section 60, Paragraph H, by adding after the word "Brotherhood" on the last line the following:

Providing said shop, mill or plant to which the label is granted is paying a minimum wage of not less than 75 cents per hour, working an 7 hour day, a 35 hour week, with time and one-half for overtime and double time for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays."

Amend Section 60, Paragraph O, to read as follows:

Only mill and cabinet work, trim, sash, doors and frames manufactured by members of the United Brotherhood shall be erected or handled by members of the Brotherhood under penalty of suspension from the United Brotherhood.

NEW LOCALS CHARTERED

605	Golronda, Ill.
2802	McEwen, Ore.
2813	Pensacola, Fla.
611	New Waterford, N. S., Cana.
613	Sweet Home, Ore.
2824	Canby, Calif.
2828	Dorris, Calif.
1546	Louisville, Ky.
1579	North Troy, N. Y.
614	Elkins, W. Va.
2830	Spokane, Wash.
617	Lachute, Que., Cana.
618	Sikeston, Mo.
1651	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1716	Spokane, Wash.
2831	Camden, Ark.
2833	Sheridan, Ark.
2843	Everett, Wash.
2866	Louisville, Ky.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Thomas Russell, Local 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that I write of the death on June 4, of Thomas J. Russell, the oldest member of Local Union 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and who for the last twenty-five years had held the position of recording secretary.

Brother Rusell was born May 18, 1866, and was initiated into Local 323, Fishkill, New York, December 18, 1896. Brother Russell came to Mamaroneck about 1899, and was instrumental in organizing Local 115 of Mamaroneck. This Local did not fare too well and broke up. In April 18, 1900, he and some other members of the Local organized Local Union 543. This is Local Union 543's fortieth year, and we have just passed our 1,000 meeting.

All present members of Local Union 543 are unanimous in saying that Brother Russell was one of the best loved and respected members of our organization. In the meetings following his death there has been a very noticeable vacancy, we all miss his spirit of cooperation.

All members paid their last respects to Brother Russell. J. F. Griffen, John C. Zeh, president, Joseph Deccea, vice president, and myself were pall bearers. were pall bearers.

Fraternally yours,

Louis R. Tolve, Business Agent,
Local Union 543.

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Brother Michael Huggler, Local 1040, Eureka, Cal.

Local Union 1040, of Eureka, Cal., lost a veteran member when Brother Michael Huggler died, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Bor in Bern Switzerland, Brother Huggler came to the United States when he was eighteen years old, taking up the carpentry trade in Ridgeway, Pa., where he joined the Brotherhood, thirty-six years ago.

Throughout the years Brother Huggler held membership in the Brotherhood, he was a staunch supporter of unionism.

Besides the widow, Brother Huggler leaves three daughters, a son, three brothers, two grandsons and a granddaughter.

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BROTHER CHARLES CONWAY, LOCAL 306, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We regret to announce the death of Brother Charles Conway of Local Union 306, Newark, N. J., June 7, 1940.

Brother Conway was initiated into Local 429, Montclair, N. J., and in later years joined Local Union 306, June 28, 1910. He has held office as recording secretary of the above local and took an active part in labor movements.

Brother Conway will be missed by this Local and fellowmen.

Fraternally yours,

Charles A. Christian, Recording Secretary,
Newark, New Jersey

Local Union No. 306.

VETERAN MEMBER OF LOCAL 8, PHILADELPHIA, PASSES

Editor, The Carpenter:

One of the Old Timers of Local Union 8, Philadelphia, passed away recently in the person of the late Brother Charles H. Davis, who has for some years resided in Worcester, Md.

For many years Brother Davis was very active in the affairs of Local Union 8 having joined the organization April 9, 1900, and although the present membership is not acquainted with the Brother, the old timers well remember his participation in every controversy of the Local before his leaving Philadelphia to a practical retirement in Worcester, Md.

Brother Davis died at the age of 73 years, years which were full of activity for the labor movement, and we mourn his passing from our midst. Every acquaintance of the Brother will miss his friendly greeting and the Labor movement lost a great champion. Local Union 8 joins with the family in mourning the loss of a great old timer whose life was dedicated to the principles of the Labor movement in the true American tradition.

Fraternally yours,

John J. Cregan, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER CARROL FRANK, LOCAL 1303, PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Local 1303, of Port Angeles, Wash., is sad to report the passing of Brother Carrol Frank, age 57. Brother Frank had been a member of the Local for many years, having served as financial secretary for several years and was active in the Local at the time of his sudden death due to heart disease. He was highly respected in his community and his death will be deeply felt by his many friends.

BROTHER WILLIAM MULLIN, LOCAL 385, NEW YORK CITY

Local Union 385, of New York City, was saddened recently by the death of Brother William Mullin, age 84.

Brother Mullin had held continuous membership in the Brotherhood for forty-five years.

CARL J. BEULE, Local 1802, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

* * * * *

LEONARD CLARK, Local 689, Dunkirk, N. Y. Born, 1881; joined Brotherhood, April 2, 1910.

* * * * *

MAX JENKIEGWICG, Local 689, Dunkirk, N. Y. Born, 1885; joined Brotherhood, May 7, 1910.

* * * * *

JOSEPH F. MOWERY, Local 239, Easton, Pa.

U. S. Has Substitues To Meet Rubber Crisis

If the worst happens, this country can supply its need of rubber with "very satisfactory substitutes," spokesmen for the Goodrich Rubber Company, Standard Oil and the duPont Company declare.

The Goodrich representative disclosed his company would shortly be producing 36,000 tons annually of synthetic rubber, which is said to be superior, for some uses, to the natural product.

Standard Oil has developed rubber from petroleum that will meet requirement of natural rubber, the committee was told.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Every Brotherhood Member Shares in This Tribute To The Home In Lakeland, Fla.

Editor, The Carpenter:

A very kind friend of my late father, Charles E. Ludlum, has just forwarded a copy of the June issue of The Carpenter. I should like to join Mr. Eilert, of Local No. 488, New York City, in extending a tribute of gratitude for the excellent treatment accorded aged residents of your beautiful home in Lakeland, Fla.

To the nurse, Mrs. Wilson, her assistants, and Dr. Griffin, we shall always be grateful. Our father was very ill in 1934, and not expected to live very long. The excellent care he received made it possible for him to recover, and enjoy excellent health until his brief, final illness in March of this year.

That he sincerely appreciated the care given him was evidenced last year. He spent the summer with his children in New York. Because of his advancing years, we thought he might like to spend his remaining years with us. But he merely smiled, and assured us that he was "much better off "at home" in Lakeland, where he could consult Mrs. Wilson when he "wasn't feeling so well."

We had the pleasure of visiting the home in 1934, and were greatly impressed by the splendid furnishings and beautiful surrounding grounds. Everyone was so kind, and we noticed that everything humanly possible was done to administer to the needs and comfort of the aged residents. Our father assured us he was quite happy, and he looked so well cared for that we left Lakeland convinced that he was enjoying far greater comfort than any of us could provide.

Our pain at losing him is somewhat eased by the knowledge that his declining years were spent comfortably, and happily, among kindly considerate attendants, at a beautiful home.

He was very proud of his long membership in the Union, and valued his friendship with Mr. Eilert and other old friends. Somehow, we knew that he would have been greatly pleased to know that some of them called to pay their last respects, and sent such a lovely floral tribute.

For these kindnesses, and the excellent care our father received during his residence in Lakeland, we humbly say, "Thank you!"

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Arthur R. Addison,
12906 107 Avenue,
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Dubuque, Iowa, Local Observes its 50th Anniversary

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Dubuque, Iowa, Local 678, was celebrated by members of the union and their families with a picnic.

More than 300 persons attended.

Officers of the state council of the carpenters' group who came to Dubuque for the picnic included B. S. Morgan, Waterloo, president; W. F. Shadle, Cedar Rapids, vice-president; and S. P. McKenzie, Mason City, secretary-treasurer.

* * * * *

Top Photo—Officers of the Iowa state council are shown on opposite page with officers of Local 678 Dubuque, during the 50th Anniversary picnic Celebration of Local 678. Seated in the front row, from left to right, are S. P. McKenzie, Mason City, secretary-treasurer of the state council; B. S. Morgan, Waterloo, president of the state council; and W. F. Shadle, Cedar Rapids, vice-president of the state council. Standing in the back row, from left to right, are the following officers of the Local organization: Frank Hying, financial secretary and business agent; Roy Miller, conductor; Orson Bush, recording secretary; Clem Mullen, president; Fergus Gallagher, vice-president; and Lillard Kieler, Bill Kisting, and Martin Fessler, trustees.

Bottom Photo—Members of the Dubuque Local No. 678, are shown as they celebrated the 50th anniversary of the founding of their organization.

Inset—Two of the oldest member of the organization are shown with the banner of the union. At the left is George O. Jansen, who became a member of the organization about one year after it was formed, and at the right is Herman Kolbe, who was one of the first members of the organization when it was formed in Dubuque's City Hall 50 years ago.

* * * * *

Refreshments were served during the afternoon, and a light luncheon was served in the evening. Horseshoe pitching, softball, cards and games provided entertainment for the guests.

Honored guests at the celebration were Herman Kolbe, 3169 Central Avenue, a charter member of the Local, and George O. Jansen, 71 Lois Street, who has been a member of the union for 49 years.

Present officers of the Local include Clem J. Mullen, president; Fergus Gallagher, vice-president; Frank Hying, financial secretary and business agent; Roy Miller, conductor; Orson Bush, recording secretary; and Lillard Kieler, Bill Kisting, and Martin Fessler, members of the board of trustees.

Brother and Wife Celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kick, of 1309 Lincoln Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary July 15. Their family held the celebration at St. Louis, Mo.

Brother Kick has been a member of the Brotherhood for thirty-seven years. He was initiated in Local Union 1596, St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1903 and cleared into Local 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 4, 1928.

Fraternally yours,
John F. Kerner, Recording Secretary,
Local Union 165. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPENTER'S UNION
NO 678
ORGANIZED
JULY 10 1890

DUBUQUE, IOWA, LOCAL 678, TOGETHER WITH OFFICERS OF THE IOWA STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS, CELEBRATED ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY WITH A PICNIC. SEE DETAILS ON NEXT PAGE.

Joplin, Mo., Local 311 On The March

At a special meeting of Local Union 311, Joplin, Mo., sixty-two candidates became members of our Local Union, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

This occasion was the crowning triumph of the fighting spirit of the members of Local 311 with the able assistance of our international representative, Brother Lary Braten, who performed the intiation ceremonies, and our secretary of the State Council of Carpenters, Brother "Jim" Ceymour, who was present and negotiated the settlement of our grievances with the Atlas Powder Co., together with the representatives of the Building Trades Council, and our Local representative.

The writer of this joined the Joplin Local in 1899, and with the exception of some three years, has been a member of the Brotherhood all these years, and can testify that this was the "truly corwning" event in the history of Local Union 311. We are situated in a most unfavorable union attitude district in the entire middle west, for the reason that this is the great lead and zinc mining district and there has never been any stable organization of our miners in this field, therefore we have always had a hard fight in labor organization work.

Our Local Union wants to take this opportunity to assure the Atlas Powder Co., that our members are loyal American citizens, and that any assistance we can give in maintaining this assurance in the operation of their plant, will, on request, receive our hearty cooperation. Also, that our part of the contract entered into, will be strictly observed, and we have every reason to believe the company will conform to its agreement.

This initiation ceremony was made the occasion of a hearty get-together meeting with a "cold lunch" and all that went with that to make it a festive occasion. We were very disappointed that it was impossible for Brother Seymour to be present.

Brother Braten was present at our urgent request to International President Hutcheson that an international officer be present, and made one of the most forceful organization and Brotherhood beneficial talks we have ever heard, and I am sure that he has the entire membership of our Local as his loyal friends.

A member of Local 311.

◆

Brother's Widow Has Power Carving Machine For Sale

I have been instructed by Local 1922 of Chicago, to insert the following for a widow whose husband died recently. When Brother Joseph Hohmeir was living he did machine carving in his basement. His widow wishes to sell this machine.

Power Carving Machine For Sale

(2) 1-3 H. P. Leland Motors, R. P. M., 3450
110-220 Volts, 60 cycles, Single Phase.
Each Motor drives 3 heads
5 sets of cutters
Floor Space, 7'9—6'6

This machine is in good condition. Best offer will take this machine. Address Mrs. Hohmeir, 6631 North Fairfield Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Sig. B. Johnson, Recording Secretary, Local 1922.

GROUP PHOTO OF 62 CANDIDATES INITIATED BY LOCAL 311, JOPLIN, MO.

New York City Local 2236 Sponsors Finnish Relief Ball

The First Annual Ball for the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. was held under the auspices of Carpenters Local Union 2236 on March 15, 1940 at the Central Opera House in New York City. The affair was attended by about 2,000, including members, their wives and friends.

Prominent men of the community and also high officials of the Brotherhood were invited. Brother John E. Abrahams, President of the Local, was toastmaster. He introduced Brother Charles W. Hanson, President of the New York District Council and gave a hearty welcome to all present. Brother Charles W. Hanson, who acted as Master of Ceremonies, introduced Mr. Kaarlo Kuusammo, Vice Counsel General of Finland. During the course of his address, Mr. Kuusammo stated that the proceeds from this affair would be used for the relief of the people in Finland.

Dr. Lipsett of the Finnish Relief also spoke of the various activities being rendered by other groups for this worthy cause.

The audience was entertained by violin selections played by Heimo Haitto, a fourteen year old violinist who was accompanied at the piano by his mother and they received vociferous applause. Dancing was performed by pupils of the Leroy Dancing School.

All those who participated in this affair had a most pleasant evening and helped to make this occasion a success, both socially and financially. The total amount realized was $1683.58.

New Britain, Conn., Local 97 Observes 55th Year

Organized in 1885 and survivor of several depressions, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union 97, of New Britain, Conn., observed its 55th anniversary in Odd Fellows hall by celebrating the impending erection of the New Britain housing project and its promise of "good times" for tradesmen.

It was indicated that many members of the Local will find work on the federal project and that carpenters who have been forced to put aside their trade and work at other tasks will be in a position to take up their tools again. The training of apprentices is also seen as a counterpart of this activity.

Approximately 100 attended the celebration at which Executive Director William D. McCue of the Housing Authority was the speaker. Refreshments were served. The oldest member in attendance was John Neison, who joined in 1889.

At the meeting, Patrick Howley presented the following history and comment which was later adopted unanimously for use in local records:

"We are assembled here this evening to celebrate the 55th anniversary of Local Union 97. According to the records obtained from General Secretary Frank Duffy, the Local was chartered in New Britain on April 4, 1885.

"At that time, General Secretary P. J. McGuire of Cleveland, O., called a meeting to form a union here in New Britain. This meeting was held in the cutlery union room of the Opera House block and was attended by 13 carpenters. The meeting was called to order by V. P. Eagan of Local Union 43 of Hartford. Mr. McGuire addressed the meeting and administered the oath of the Brotherhood to said 13 and appointed John

W. Allen as acting president, who in turn appointed D. W. Hollis as acting secretary."

Pointing out that none of the charter members are still active, the statement continued, "We honor their memory tonight and their ideals and principles have continued through all these years. This Local Union 97 has and will benefit the working man provided he as a member is loyal to his oath and faithful to his promises. The real object of the formation of a union is cooperation between employers and employes.

"The union has a friend in this local administration as is shown by the fact that union wage scales are to be paid on the United States Housing project . . . I trust this meeting will go on record as approving this action and thank especially the mayor, the Housing Authority and every one responsible for this action . . . Good times are here and organized labor will be employed at a living wage."

Board Fires New Barrage at Rand

THE National Labor Relations Board, which has been trying for more than three years to force James H. Rand, Jr., to abide by the Wagner Act,has fired a new volley of charges against the notorious labor hater.

These were added to a contempt case launched by the board against Rand's firm, Remington- Rand, Inc., in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New York City. Should Rand be found guilty, he may face a jail term or a heavy fine.

As expounded by the board, the contempt proceedings now carry these accusations against Rand:

He failed to reinstate at least 400 out of 4,000 discharged unionists whom the Supreme Court had ordered rehired.

He shut down the Remington-Rand plant in Syracuse, N. Y., last year, in an effort to smash A. F. of L. unions there.

He followed up by repeated threats to close a factory in Middletown, Conn., where the International Association of Machinists had organized nearly all the employes—and carried out the threat.

He refused to transfer union workers to other Rand plants, and instead hired new employes.

Hordes of strikebreakers are still at work in the Rand factories, while former strikers are walking the streets looking for jobs.

Twenty-seven workers have been fired at his plant in Elmira, N. Y., because they struck in protest against the dismissal of two union leaders.

Rand's anti-unionism dates back for years. In 1936, the Machinists and other A. F. of L. unions, after vainly attempting to negotiate an agreement, struck in self-defense.

Rand fought the strike by use of the infamous "Mohawk Valley formula." He used thugs, tear gas attacks, professional strikebreakers, back-to-work movements, vigilantes and many other methods to smash the walkout. Eventually, the law caught up to him, but, despite a decree from the Supreme Court, Rand is still at his old game of battling unions, the board declared.

If you spend your money with advertisers in "The Carpenter," part of its is returned to you through Your Organization.

Local 452, Carpenters Union
50th Anniversary
May 31st, 1940 Vancouver B. C.

GROUP PHOTO TAKEN AT 50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF LOCAL 452, VANCOUVER, B. C. COMPLETE DETAILS IN JULY ISSUE, THE CARPENTER

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 267, of Tacoma, Wash.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary No. 267 of Tacoma, Wash., has been hearing reports of the State Convention at Hoquiam, Wash., at which our delegation did us credit, and we have been inspired to greater achievements by this coming together of delegates and members from all over the state. This was our third State Convention and new Auxiliaries are joining the State Council every year. Our Sister Olga Leek of Tacoma, who was State President for two years, has been very active in helping organize new local Auxiliaries throughout the State, and deserves commendation for that work.

Delegates to the Card and Label Union and to the Central Labor Council keep our local on its toes in "buying union." The idea—reported by a Sister from Montana—of having a Committee see that every delegate at a Convention had three Union labels on her clothing seems to be a good way to show we stand by our principles.

The drill team in our local has been doing faithful work as ever, and it adds zest and sociability to our gatherings.

We are busy with ways and means of increasing our membership, and with summer here we are looking forward to several picnics and outdoor meetings of our local.

Bessie F. Olson, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 316, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

On the evening of July 11, we installed officers for the ensuing year. The Sisters installed were, President, Mrs. A. E. Larsen; Vice-President, Mrs. W. D. Campbell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William Engel; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. William Frandsen; Condustress, Mrs. Paul Van Horne; Warden, Mrs. Robert Larsen and Chaplain, Mrs. William Austin.

After installation our President was hostess to the Auxiliary. A beautiful cake decorated in our colors centered the table. Games were played and the officers and the retiring secretary helped serve.

We have a membership of twenty-seven and all are very active. We are now working on a bazar which will take place in the fall.

In the past year we have sponsored a card party, a Bingo party, a quilt which we raffled, and vapor bath lecture. These have proven very successful. We have taken out a one year membership to the cancer control and donated five dollars to the Portsmouth relief, the cyclone stricken area.

We extend a hearty greeting to all our Sister Auxiliaries and would like to hear from you all.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. William Engel, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 332, of Westwood, Cal.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 332 of Westwood, California has been organized a year and we have a membership of about seventy.

On June 24 we held a turkey dinner for our husbands and friends. The dining-room was decorated in the Fourth of July motif. Nearly 100 persons were present to enjoy the dinner and the old-fashioned dances afterward.

In order to support our organization we run a concession at the local A. F. of L. Ball Park. It is managed by our President with the help of the members. We sell soft drinks, candy and sandwiches and do a very good business.

Marguerite Erickson, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 284, of Tacoma, Washington

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Auxiliary 284, of Tacoma, Wash.

We held our annual installation of officers for the ensuing year, on Wednesday evening, July 10, at the Union hall, with a banquet and entertainment.

The Carpenters' Auxiliary 267 degree team, of Tacoma, installed our new officers in a room banked with Shasta daisies, sweet peas and ferns. Sister Olga Leek, past president of the Washington State Auxiliary Council acted as installing officer. A large crowd was on hand to witness one of the most impressive ceremonies ever held by our organization.

Following the installation we were entertained with solos by Sister Lorraine Haney on the accordion, and by pupils from the Retha Gorry Dance Studios. At the conclusion of the entertainment a lunch was served.

Altogether a very enjoyable evening was had by every one present and it is the hope of the membership and the new officers that we will have a year of growth and prosperity.

Edna Dean, Recording Secretary.

Abolition of Poll Tax Urged By AFL

Full spport by the American Federation of Labor for the bill introduced by Representative Lee Geyer of California to make it unlawful to require the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting was expressed by Paul Scharrenberg, A. F. of L. representative, at the hearing held by the House Judiciary Committee on the measure. Citing statistics to prove that the poll tax in 8 States deprives thousands of poor citizens from voting, Mr. Scharrenberg said:

"There was a time in the history of our country when countless children were 'too poor to attend school.' Today, poverty is no longer an excuse for non-attendance at school, but millions of American citizens in 8 Southern States are denied the right to cast their vote because they are too poor. Surely the evidence is overwhelming that the poll tax requirement is deliberately intended to disfranchise the poor."

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 144

The outstanding big job for carpenters on reinforced concrete structures, is form building. More and more, on such buildings, the finishing work for the carpenter is becoming less and less. Wood steps and stairs are seldom used, while door and window trim are gradually being eliminated. Metal doors and door frames and metal windows are taking the place of wood sash, doors and frames. Floor laying, too, is slowly becoming a lost job for the carpenter, speaking of large building. But, with the exception of here-and-there dents made by metal, form building still remains for the carpenter.

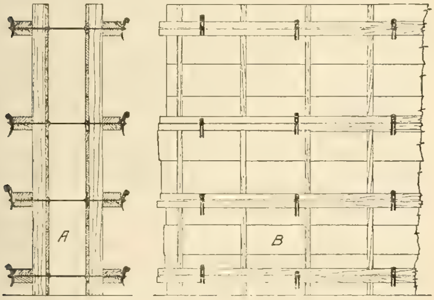


Fig. 1

Figure 1 of the illustrations shows, at A, a cross section and, at B, an elevation, in part, of a form for a concrete wall. This construction is perhaps the best—at any rate, if it is properly built, that is to say, if the studding, walers and tierods are spaced in proportion to the pressure that will come upon them when the pouring is done, this construction can not be excelled.

The boring for the tierods is done after the form is up. This makes it necessary to bore a hole on the side from which the tierods are inserted a little larger than the washers. This is shown at A, Fig. 2, where the arrows and dotted line indicate how the rod is slipped into position. At B we are showing the smaller hole, which is just large enough to permit the button at the end of the rod to pass through. The washers are spaced and fixed to the tierods so as to make them answer for spreaders. The relative positions of the 2x4 studding, 2x6 walers and the hair pin, are shown to the right. A front view and a side view of the hair pin are shown in their order at A and B, Fig. 3.

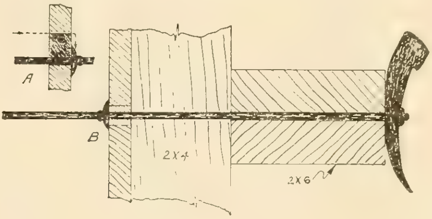


Fig. 2

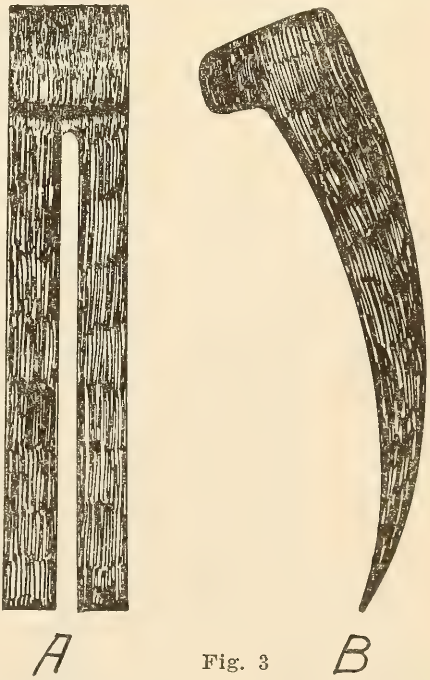


Fig. 3

A plan of the construction of a pilaster form is shown by Fig. 4. Here the walers for the wall are held by tierods, while the waler for the pilaster is fastened to the main walers by means of wires. The blocks pointed out with indicators at B, are necessary in order to keep the form from being pushed out of line when the wiring is done.

There are some form builders who object to making the end-joints of form lumber all on one studding. They insist on breaking joints. This we think is not only a waste of time, but it is a waste of material as well. And if the wall is to present a finished appearance, it will look much better if the end-joints are shown in a perpendicular line than if scattered around on the wall. Besides that, tighter edge-joints can be obtained if the end-joints are on one studding.

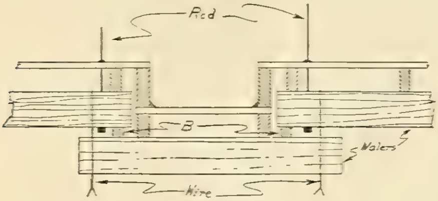


Fig. 4

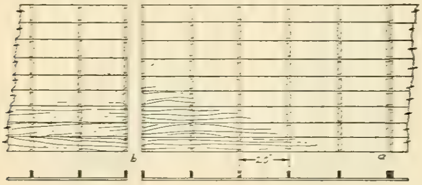


Fig. 5

Figure 5 shows how forms can be made in sections and put together so that when they are taken off, they can be used again for some other wall. Here the end-joints are kept in line, but are not made on one studding. The board-ends of each section are nailed on a separate studding, as shown at a, both on the elevation and on the plan. At b we are showing a section-joint ready to go together. A detail of this joint and how it is fastened, is shown by fig. 6. Notice that the spikes are not driven home, but are left so they can be pulled when the forms are dismantled.

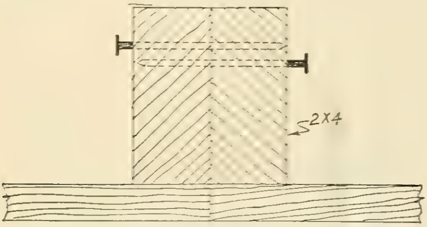


Fig. 6

Fig. 7 shows how the grade is marked by means of a nail. Grade nails should be placed at all corners, and on long stretches, at intervals of from 5 to 8 feet.

Every carpenter should keep himself posted on ornamental concrete construction. This form of construction is used quite extensively at the present time, and will, no doubt be in greater demand in coming years.

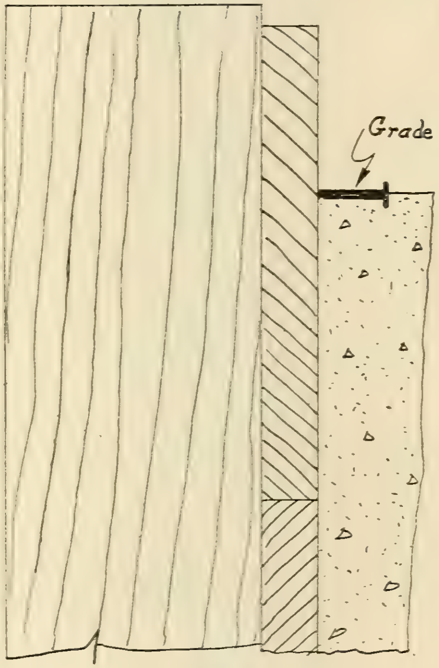


Fig. 7

When ornamental concrete construction comes into its own, there will be a demand for what we will call, form finishers. In other wards, there will be a demand for skilled workmen, who can work out and finish the forms with the architect's ornamental designs. We believe that the plainness of the modern style of architecture, will become monotonous to the public, and the reaction will be a noticeable touch of artistic ornamentation.

Architectural Drawing

By L. Perth

PART THREE

The principal accessories and instruments required by the student of Architectural Drawing were listed in the previous chapter. In addition to those the student will need a scale, pencils, an eraser, thumb-tacks and drawing paper.

The "Scale" is an instrument used for laying off dimensions on drawings. These are usually made of boxwood and have a triangular section which permits the arrangement of four different scales on each edge. The application of this device will be explained later on in these series.

It is desirable to use "drawing pencils" instead of ordinary writing pencils. The difference between these two types is that drawing pencils are manufactured in various degrees of hardness and are graded by the letter "H," thus "1H", "2-H", "3-H"; the numeral affixed indicates the degree of hardness. One "2-H" and one "3-H" pencil are all that will be necessary for our purpose. An ordinary red rubber eraser should be used.

The use of small thumb-tacks is recommended. Large thumb-tacks ruin the drawing board very soon. Drawing paper comes in many grades, finishes and weights. An ordinary medium weight drawing paper, the grade recommended for schools, should be employed.

We now are ready to proceed with the introductory operations of drawing. Place the sheet of drawing paper on the board and fasten the upper left hand corner of same with a thumb tack. Line up the upper edge of the sheet with your T-square, smooth it out with the palm of your right hand and place the second tack in the upper right hand corner. The lower corners of the sheet should be also fastened to the board making sure that the paper is absolutely smooth.

Drawing is the language of lines and consequently the draftsman should possess the skill of producing these lines as near perfection as possible. There is nothing difficult about this, since with the use of the drawing instruments anyone with average ability can become proficient in performing the required task. We will begin with the drawing of straight lines.

Straight lines may be divided into three classes: horizontal, vertical and inclined.

Horizontal lines are drawn by means of the T-Square which is placed on the drawing board so that the head travels along the left edge of the board. Your left hand should at all times control the operation of your Tee-Square. In doing so place your left hand on the head of the instrument and move it up or down as the case may be; do not grab it nervously, nor apply any force to it. Go easy about it. Your right hand is doing the "drawing." With your pencil in a vertical position start from the left and "draw" your pencil to the right in a uniform motion at all times touching the upper edge of your T-square. It must be borne in mind that all lines should be "drawn" and this means they should be started from the left. If you should attempt to draw a line starting from the "right" you are "pushing" your pencil which is wrong and may develop many difficulties especially when drawing with ink.

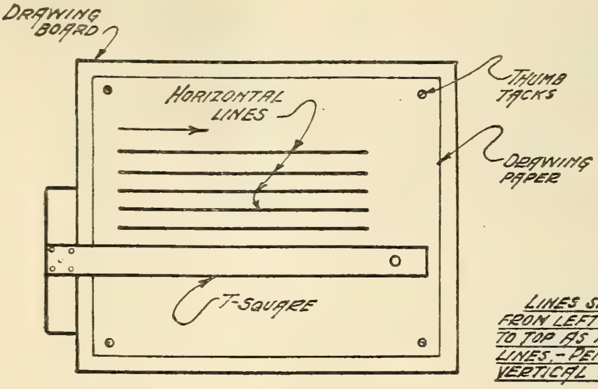
Diagram in Fig. 1 illustrates the method of drawing horizontal lines. These lines may be of any length and may be equally spaced or they may not. It must be understood, however, that all these lines are parallel, i. e. they are equally distant from each other.

The pencil should be kept sharp at all times. This may be accomplished by running the lead point over a piece of fine sandpaper or a file. After drawing a few lines it will be noted that the point of your pencil is becoming dull. It should be brought to a desired point by the above described method.

It is advisable to devote a whole sheet to the exercise of drawing "horizontal" lines. This should not be done in a hurry but rather deliberately and intelligently, watching the operation of your instruments and detecting the results obtained.

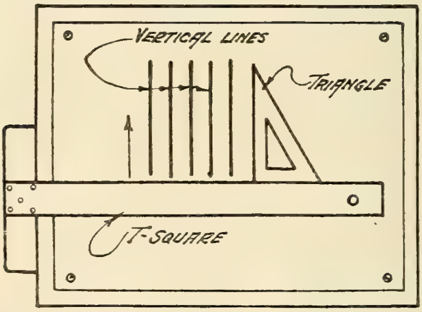
The next step will be the drawing of "vertical" lines. This being accomplished by the use fo both the T-Square and a Triangle. It differs little whether you use the 45 degree triangle or the one having 60 and 30 degrees. It is, however, preferable to use the latter as shown in Fig. 2.

With your T-Square in a firm position, place your triangle with its short side against the upper edge of the Square. Beginning at the left move your triangle to the desired position. With your left hand hold both instruments to the board and with your pencil draw vertical lines along the back edge of the triangle beginning from the bottom and moving your pencil upward until the line is completed. You will notice that drawing your lines from "bottom to top" is identically the same as the drawing from "left to right." Do not create the habit of drawing vertical


DRAWING BOARD
HORIZONTAL LINES
THUMB TACKS
DRAWING PAPER
T-SQUARE

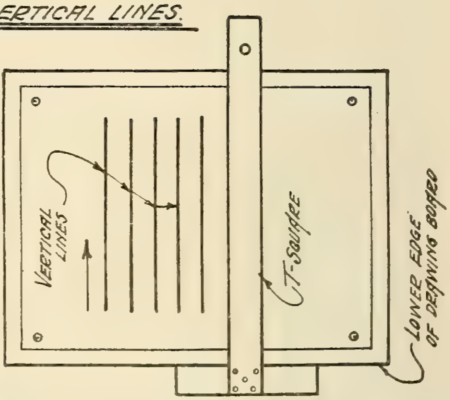
LINES SHOULD ALWAYS BE DRAWN FROM LEFT TO RIGHT OR FROM BOTTOM TO TOP AS IN THE CASE OF VERTICAL LINES.–PENCIL SHOULD BE HELD IN A VERTICAL POSITION.

① DRAWING HORIZONTAL LINES.


VERTICAL LINES
TRIANGLE
T-SQUARE

② DRAWING VERTICAL LINES.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.


VERTICAL LINES
T-SQUARE
LOWER EDGE OF DRAWING BOARD

③ DRAWING VERTICAL LINES WITH T-SQUARE.

lines from "top to bottom" for the same reason as explained above. Vertical lines drawn in this manner will also be "parallel lines." They may be spaced at equal distances from each other or they may be drawn otherwise. This does not affect their position as vertical lines.

There is another method of drawing vertical lines shown in Fig. 3. This becomes necessary when we have to produce vertical lines longer than the sides of our triangle permit. In situations of this sort the head of the T-square is placed at the "bottom" of the board instead of the "left edge" and the instrument is manipulated from "left to right." The head of the square is controlled by the left hand as usual and the lines are drawn with your right hand and always from "bottom to top," as indicated by the arrow. A full sheet should be devoted to the exercises shown in Fig. 2 and 3.

In performing these exercises, the student should tend to produce the lines as uniform as possible which is accomplished by always keeping your pencil points sharp and clean. The uniformity of lines is also attained by slightly revolving your pencil while drawing your lines. There are several ways of sharpening pencils, which we will explain in the subsequent lessons. A drawing pencil of grade "2H" should be used. The other grades will be introduced later.

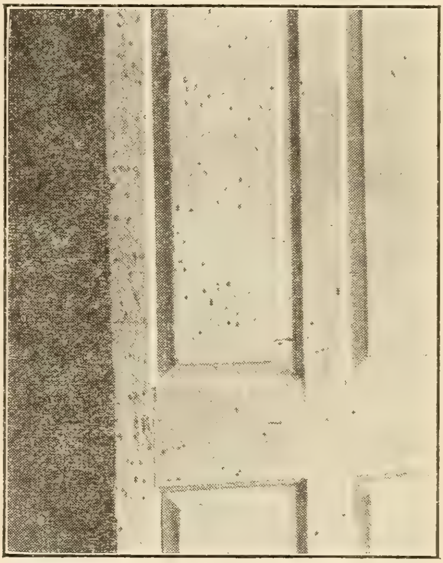
It is the sincere wish of the author of these lessons that students who are encountering difficulties in their work write to him, and he will be only too glad to help them to solve their problems.

Preparedness for Painting

By Charles A. King

The cost of repairs and of repainting the outside of the old farm house Peter and Susan had bought for a summer home had forced their budget balance too near the red for comfort hence, as a measure of economy they determined to paint the interior themselves. They were sure they could spread paint for it was so simple and it would be such fun. Of course they could do it for had they not made some furniture, scraped and refinished a table and a chest of drawers and taken lessons in wood carving?

They selected ready mixed paints from color cards and bought two very good brushes for they knew good tools were necessary. They opened the paint can and stirred the paint as directed and brushed it liberally over the doors and casings of one side of the kitchen and stood off to observe results. Were they gratified? No, something was wrong. Their painting was not smooth like that of their city apartment nor like any painting they knew anything about. Then for the first time they noted the roughness and defects of the old surface and straightway their ideas of the simplicity and fun of painting began a process of revision.


Result of painting an unprepared surface

Something must be done and at once, but what? The thought of giving up the job did not enter their minds but instead they climbed into their roadster and sought Mr. Ware who had painted the outside of their house. He listened to their tale and grinned amusedly as he gathered tools and a bundle of sandpaper and returned to the house with them.

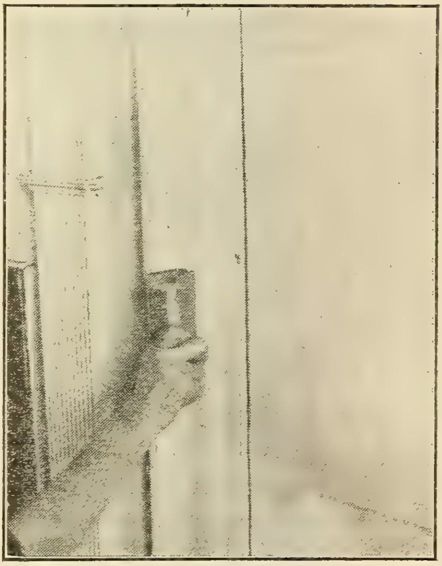
"Yes," he said, "just as I expected. Cowbags, runs and drips, paint skins, tacks and nails, bruises and pretty nigh everything else painted right in. 'Twouldn't have been like old man Mitchel to take time to get ready for painting but would begin slapping the paint on any old way and his wife thought everything he did was just right. Some of these tacks and pieces of strings have three or four coats on them. Yes sir, it don't seem possible any one could paint over such things but a lot of it has been done in these old houses. Wal' if it ain't in a man to do things right 'taint likely he ever will if he doesn't have to."

Runs of paint

"Now you want me to help you get started; we'll let the kitchen rest until the paint you put on has hardened and tackle the dining room. First dig out all tacks and cut down all the lumps and putty all the holes in the finish and in the floor. Then get some soap and water and wash off that greasy dirt around the door knobs or it will come through the new paint. 'Twould be a good idea to wash all the paint but sandpaper will make it all right for the next coat. While you are doing that I will patch the bruises and broken corners with putty mixed with a little cold glue so it will harden quickly."

Every newly painted surface catches dust from the air and holds it; the more coats the rougher the paint unless it has been sandpapered between coats. This dust forms the rough grain one feels when he rubs his hand over the painted surfaces of many old houses. Paint skins, rolls of dust and dirt, cobwebs, rounded runs, bags and hard drops of all shapes and sizes must be cut down with a chisel, a scraper or a knife and all nail holes puttied. Then the entire surface must be sanded with No. 1½ sandpaper wrapped around a block. This cuts down the dust, grain and other small defects and gives a better and more uniform tooth for the new paint. Make a knife edged block and a ½" block with a rounded edge for working into beads and the curves of moldings. Do nothing to the floor at present beyond taking out the old carpet tacks that have been painted in times without number and cutting or sanding down the hard lumps of paint. Wait until the work on the wall is done and do the floor last and the paint will not be scratched nor spotted with drops from the wall.

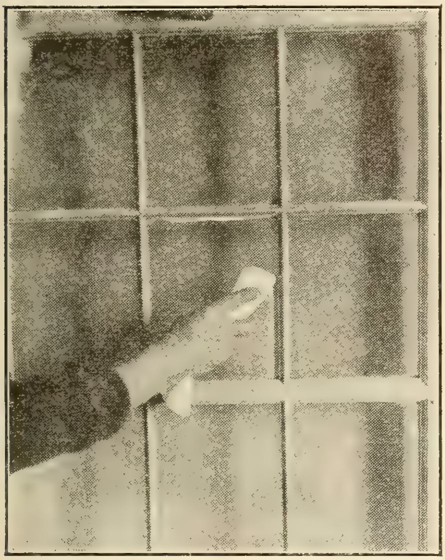
Late in the afternoon Mr. Ware said; "There, this room is about ready for the paint and I guess you can worry along now by yourselves. The bruises I have filled with putty and glue should be sanded before they are painted.



Sandpapering surfaces and into corners

"I guess," observed Peter as he gently rubbed the tips of his fingers, "we shall have to get some gloves before we do any more sandpapering. I think sandpaper cuts the fingers about as much as it does the paint."

"That's part of the fun of doing your own work" said Mr. Ware; "The old paint could have been taken off to the wood with a gasoline torch but it would not be safe in an old house like this. Lye or savogran would have done it; lye is hard on the hands and clothes and savogran is good but slow acting and commercial paint remover costs too much. If these are not thoroughly washed off with clean water they are likely to come through the new paint and that makes bad spots which are hard to do anything with. On the whole thorough sanding is about as good as either on this kind of work."



Cloth around a skew chisel shaped piece of wood will clean wet paint from glass easily

Be sure no paint gets on the plaster because wall paper is not likely to stick well to paint unless the paint is sugar-sized by mixing hot vinegar and sugar and covering the paint with it. Directions on the can tell you how to mix paint but a couple of suggestions may save a bit of trouble. When you paint sash get a chisel pointed sash tool and keep the paint away from the glass by working carefully; if you do get on the glass occasionally take it off at once with a soft cloth over a thin skew shaped piece of wood. If you leave paint standing over night stick the brush into water so it doesn't rest on the point of the bristles and so the handle stands straight up and down. In the morning strain the paint through cheese cloth and remove all skins from the inside of the can or you will have skins in your paint. Work all the water out of the brush and scrape away all paint refuse from the outside of the bristles before using the brush.

Preparing on old painted surface is not a romantic process and seems a thankless task to one without the vision of the soft beauty characteristic of old work well treated for it has a distinction of its own that separates it from the finest new work. Only one who knows realizes the necessity or appreciates the work spent in preparing an old painted surface for repainting, but the approval of the finished work by one who knows is worth working for and it should amply reward the amateur who did the work.

Need Help? Write To Craft Problems

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have received many letters from readers of my craft problem articles asking for solutions to individual problems, back numbers of The Carpenter or whether my work is available in book form. I quote from some of these letters:

"I have been very much interested in your contributions to the Craft Problem department in our official journal."

"Your articles and lessons have been so clearly expressed that I and several of my carpenter friends have wondered whether you have published your work in book form."

"I would like to obtain plans and suggestions for constructing a ping-pong table (table tennis) with folding legs."

"I am an old New York carpenter and get our journal here in Ireland. I am always interested in your articles."

"Was the series of lessons designed to carry the student from start to finish of a house? If so, are the back numbers of The Carpenter magazine available from the beginning of the series? If they are, what are they worth?"

"Kindly send me a list of books published by you on carpentry."

"Your lessons are the best organized instructional material I have ever seen.

It would prove invaluable (in book form) for use in school work."

"Please let me know how I can get a book on Modern Stair Building and Hand Railing."

"I have read the lessons on "Carpentry" and would like to know whether you have your work published in book form. If you have, what is the price of the book?"

"I am following up the lessons in the Craft Problem department, and would like to have everything you have dealing with concrete forms and fireproofing."

"I compare the Craft Problem department to a correspondence school course in architectural drawing, and I think your treatment of some of the subjects is even much clearer. . .Your craft problem articles should be very helpful to the members of the Brotherhood."

"I have read all your articles: Some are the best, some are mediocre and a few are all wet."

These extracts are fair samples of the run of the letters that come to me in response to my contributions to the Craft Problem department. I answer all letters and give all the information and help that I can to the many requests that come in that way. To the requests for published articles dealing with certain subjects, back numbers of The Carpenter and for my work in book form, I usually answer:

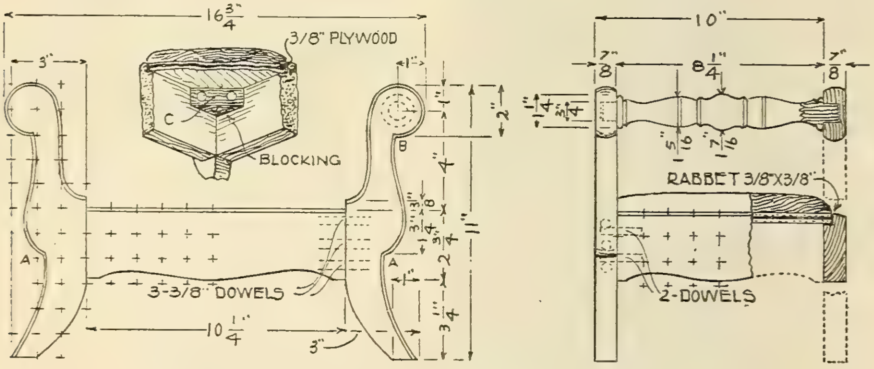
If the demand for my work in book form becomes strong enough (thousands of letters asking for it) to interest publishers, it will be an easy matter to revise and assemble the various lessons and articles for book publication. In the mean time, I will continue, as I have been doing, to answer all letters promptly and give whatever help I can to my correspondents.

H. H. Siegele.

Early 19th Century Footrest

By Charles A. King

If Pfyfe himself did not design the original of this footrest someone had ideas of grace and simplicity that were closely related to those of the master. Not only is this a convenient rest for adult feet but it is a most comfortable seat for little folks who are not too broad in the beam to slip easily between the arms. Also the footrest has a hand made character and a personality that fit gracefully into any environment of furniture designed upon the lines of a century or more ago.

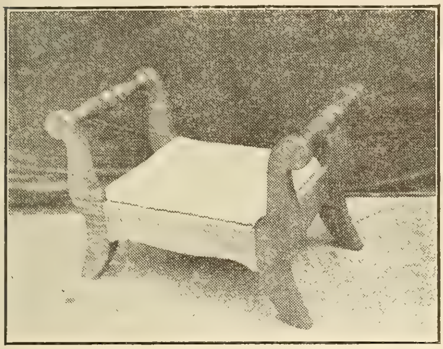


EARLY 19TH CENTURY FOOTREST

Mahogany is perhaps the wood best adapted to the design and the time it was conceived, but the photo was taken from one made of curly maple finished in a warm toned burnt umber oil stain and upholstered with a jade green fabric. Needle point should be used if most consistent results are desired.

The side rails and legs of thoroughly seasoned wood were shaped as shown. They may be easily duplicated by transferring the 1" squares and reproducing the curves. In band sawing these, save the pieces A cut out of the legs opposite the ends of the rails to give clamp grips while gluing up. Make the dowelled joints, smooth the edges with a file and flat round them. This may be done by hand though if a shaper is available it should be used. In either case the inside angles at A and B should be finished by hand. These are important evidences of hand work and take the piece out of the machine made class. Glue the sides together, keeping the surfaces straight and the face joints flush with a straightedge. Smooth the surfaces carefully.

Get out the end rails and the arm turnings, dowel the former and fit the latter as shown. Glue accurately, being sure the seat opening is square and that the tops of the rails are out of wind. Fit blocks ⅞"x2" as at C and glue and screw strongly in place. Fit the ⅜" plywood seat making it say about ⅛" less in size than the rabbet to allow for the upholstery. Cut out the corners to fit around the legs. Use cotton felting or "bats," cut a little larger than the seat to cover the sharp corner of the latter, say ⅜" or ½" all round; make the filling about ¾" thick when pressed down. Turn the fabric under and tack to the under side of the seat.



Finish with oil stain to suit and give three coats of shellac well rubbed with pumice and oil. Place a piece of brown toned pasteboard under the seat to conceal the ragged edges of the cover fabric and fasten the seat by driving 1 ½" screws through blocks C into the plywood seat bottom.

◆

Colonel F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, announced that the Work Projects Administration expects to have from 500,000 to 600,000 jobless employed on national defense projects by fall. The projects include military barracks, airports, armories, garages, utilities and other facilities intimately connected with the defense program.

Estimating Concrete

By L. Perth

In presenting this series of studies on Estimating we proceed from the premises that our students are quite proficient in the art of Blue Print Reading, a subject which has been very thoroughly and carefully prepared and published in the columns of our Journal for the last three years.

From the numerous communications we are constantly receiving from our readers it is very gratifying indeed to know that the subject has been diligently studied and as far as was practicable applied to their everyday activities.

We also feel it will not be amiss to mention that the importance of making free hand sketches should not be overlooked. In estimating it is almost an impossibility to do without sketches. No matter how complete your Plans may be you will always find it necessary to supplement same with your own sketches. This subject of free hand sketching has been treated in the various issues of our magazine in the past. However those who are not very familiar with this matter may communicate with this writer and we will see that immediate assistance is given.

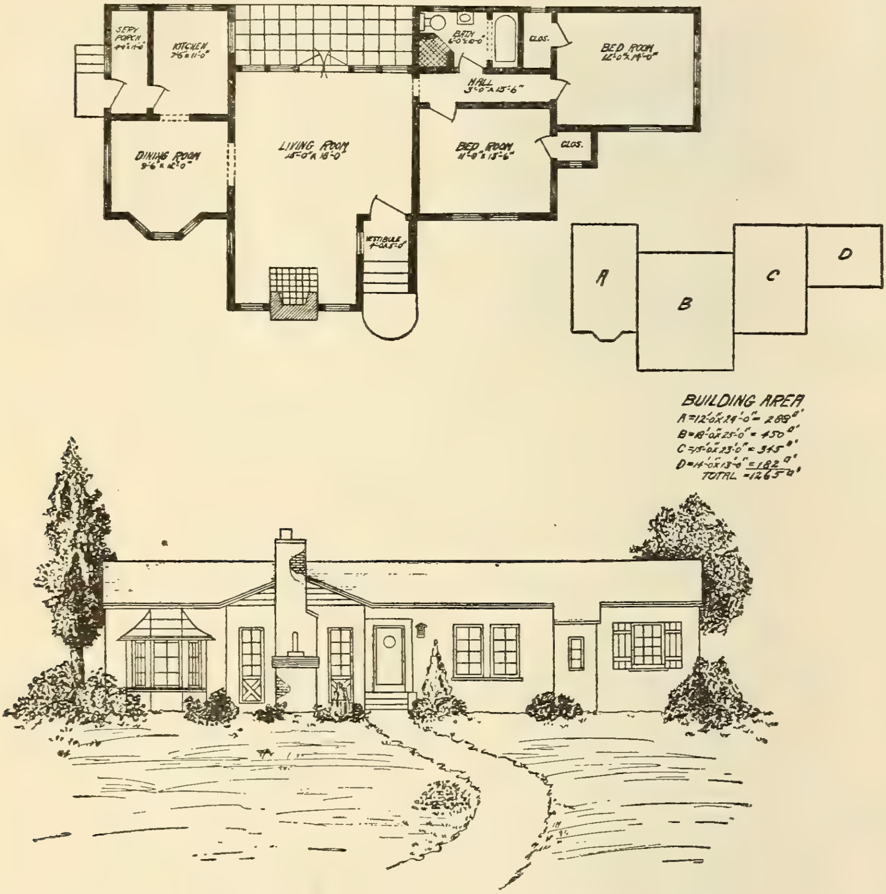
In estimating, the building is broken up in as many parts as there are branches of various trades entering into its construction, such as: excavation, masonry, foundations, carpentry, roofing, plastering, stucco, painting, decorating, heating ,electric wiring, sheet metal work. It is the job of the General Contractor to estimate the total cost of each of these branches and then after summing up the total he may have a definite idea of what the total cost of the structure will amount to. It is evident, therefore, that the General Contractor should possess the ability of preparing an accurate estimate of every branch of the building trades.

In ordinary residential construction, unless the building site is on a hillside, excavation is a part of the foundation work, i.e. the concrete contractor does all the excavation necessary.

The purpose of this lesson is: to prepare an Estimate of the concrete work that goes into the construction of the five room residence shown on the accompanying Drawing, which has been expressly prepared for this particular problem.

It will be noted that overall dimensions have been omitted. The sizes of rooms, however, are definitely given.

From these the student must establish the various general dimensions, variations in offsets and intermediate figures. This method of approaching the subject places the reader in a sort of an independent position, as far as the completeness of the drawings and the job are concerned. He is free in using his own ways about the matter if he feels this will facilitate the work but he must be extremely careful in checking all dimensions and be sure that the overall distances are equal to the sum of the intermediate values.


SERV. PORCH 4'-0"x11'-0"
KITCHEN 7'-6"x11'-0"
BATH 6'-0"x8'-0"
CLOS.
BED ROOM 12'-0"x14'-0"
HALL 3'-0"x15'-6"
LIVING ROOM 15'-0"x18'-0"
DINING ROOM 9'-6"x12'-0"
BED ROOM 11'-0"x13'-6"
CLOS.
VESTIBULE 4'-0"x5'-0"
A
B
C
D
BUILDING AREA
A=12'-0"x24'-0"= 288 □'
B=18'-0"x25'-0"= 450 □'
C=15'-0"x23'-0"= 345 □'
D=14'-0"x13'-0"= 182 □'
TOTAL =1265 □'

The foundation is a duplicate of the floor plan in all cases with a very few exceptions. By "duplicate" we mean the outside walls only. Sometimes, at the discretion of the Contractor or stipulation of the Owner or Architect, the intermediate walls under the partitions are constructed. But the general practice is to make piers perform the function of the intermediate walls, i.e. support the girders. This is by the way, a house without a basement, a type of construction generally adopted on the Pacific Coast and which it is firmly believed will eventually supplant the traditional basement in the other parts of the country.

For the information of the student we will supply the following data: from which you can prepare the respective sketches, giving all the necessary dimensions which will be required for your estimating calculations.

Typical wall construction: Width 6 inches, height above grade 8 inches, bottom of footing 10 inches below grade, depth of footing or thickness 6 inches and width of same 12 inches. From the above description you will be enabled to make a rough sketch which will give you a typical cross section of the foundation wall throughout the job.

Girders should be spaced not over 5 feet c.c. and piers carrying same should not exceed the above dimensions. The student will use his own judgment and past experience in arranging and spacing of the piers.

Pier construction as follows: Top of pier 6"x6", bottom of same 12"x12". Height above grade and bottom of pier 10 inches below surface of ground. The 12"x12" part of the pier should be 6" thick and taper from 12" to 6".

This is all the information which will be required for the preliminary work of preparing the rough sketches so as to enable you to calculate the cross sectional area of the mail walls and also the piers.

The next step is to establish the number of lineal feet of foundation wall required for the entire building. This is arrived at by obtaining the perimeter of the structure, i.e. the lineal length of all the walls as if they were strung out in one straight line.

Concrete work is being figured on the basis of cubical contents which means the cost is based on the amount of materials and labor required to pour "one cubic foot." Consequently the job of the estimator is to establish the total number of cubic ft. of foundation walls.

Floors, terraces, driveways and walks are calculated by the square foot. These usually are between 3 and 4 inches thick. In our case the Living room has a concrete floor and there is also a terrace in the rear of the house. This is all the flat work included in this project. No walks nor driveways.

If the typical cross section of the foundation wall were "one square foot" or 12"x12", then one lineal foot of this wall would represent 12x12x12 equals 1728 inches which is one cubic foot. Or by obtaining the number of lineal feet in the whole foundation we would have the number of cubic feet also.

In your case however it may be somewhat different. The cross sectional area may be more than foot or less. It is one of the most important steps to establish the area of the cross section of the wall, the rest is not difficult.

The same method of figuring should be followed in establishing the cubical contents of the piers. The difference being that instead of multiplying by the number of lineal feet we multiply the obtained value for one pier by the total number of piers. After the total number of cubic feet has been obtained this figure is multiplied by the unit cost per cubic foot and thus the total cost of the concrete job will be found.

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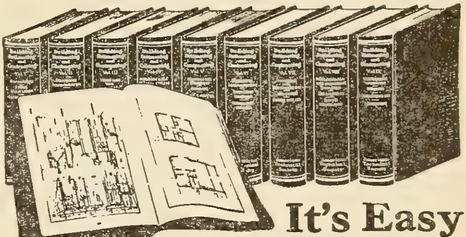

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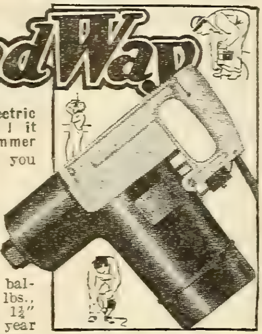

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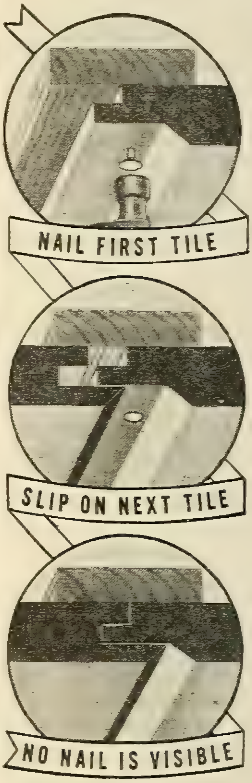

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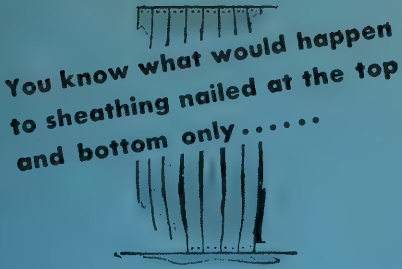
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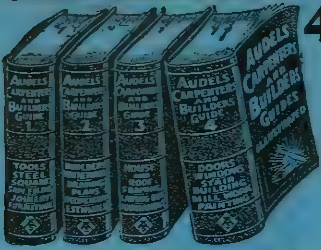
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The
CARPENTER

1. This country must quickly strengthen and modernize its defenses, taking advantage of the lessons in new military techniques which the present European war affords.

2. We must not let emotion unbalance our clear thinking nor contribute to the development of war psychology. Rash and hysterical statements should especially be avoided by those in a position to influence public opinion.

3. We must redouble our vigilance against treachery and the creation of "Trojan horse" organizations by Soviet and Nazi adherents in this country.

—Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

September
1940

Every department of skilled labor challenges statements of anti-American industrialists, who are seeking to tear down Labor's hard won safeguards by spreading propaganda, under the cloak of "defense emergency," that there is a shortage of skilled craftsmen.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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THE CARPENTER

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Labor Day, 1940

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor

IN THESE moving times when that which gives value to our lives and civilization lies in the balance, the observance of Labor Day takes on a new solemnity and a new obligation. Labor Day is in Labor's economic world what Independence Day is in our political life. Labor Day typifies the status which Labor has secured through union organization. For the wage earner finding the union means finding the way to those industrial rights which are the basis for justice and freedom in that important part of life spent in earning a livelihood. We know that if we exercise political freedom we must also have economic freedom. The trade union is Labor's economic freeedom. The trade union is Labor's economic declaration of independence.

The union assures that basic right—representation. Through representation the union can present its views, influence decisions, and suggest ways and means for dealing with problems. The right to representation, whether in law courts, in political bodies, in special groups or in decisions on work terms and standards, is the provision essential to individual initiative and feeling of justice and self-reliance. Representation implies rights and status and lays the foundations for a continuous program for betterment.

Representatives must be designated by those represented. This alone can give them authority to act.

Free trade unions and democratic institutions are inseparable and grow from the same ideals of liberty.

Liberty cannot be given to any individual, group or nation. It must be achieved and maintained by those concerned. This implies responsibility and discipline on the part of those who are members and officials of free organizations as well as those who constitute a democratic people. We can be sure of preserving our rights only as we exercisee them wisely and resist encroachments on them.

By common consent priority has now been granted to defense production. One and all agree that we can fight a revolution of destruction only with force. The keys to defense equipment are adequate air force, mechanized troops and ships. Our problem is to get equipment with the speed necessitated by the imminent danger.

Manufacturers and producers planning to undertake production required for our defense program, have been united on two demands: First, that their industries should be allowed to write off the cost of plant expansion for defense production within five years with allowances for depreciation and obsolesence; and secondly, the elimination of restrictions upon hours of work because of an alleged labor shortage. In the case of munitions the Government is planning to build the plants and lease them to the producing companies.

In accord with this background of protection for manufacturers against undue costs, are legal regulations to pay workers overtime in excess of the maximum standard of 40 hours provided by the Walsh-Healey Act and 42 hours in the Fair Labor Standards Act. The regulation does not prohibit longer hours but insures workers against long hours at undue expense to them.

On Labor Day 1940 we can rejoice in progress even during a period of depression and conflict. Our membership is at an all-time peak. Employed workers have made progress despite the depression. Approximately 700,000 union workers have gained the 30-hour week while the average work week for all dropped from 50 to 40; hourly earnings increased 20 per cent in dollars and 45 per cent in purchasing power. But progress for the employed is offset by the number unemployed who are denied places to earn a living in our business structure. When we learn that during these decades productivity has increased 50 per cent, we realize that upon a return to normal conditions the 30-hour week must be established for all and that industries must be expanded to capacity to provide work oppotrunities for all and the materials for higher standards of living for all. As labor costs per unit of output have decreased 25 per cent, wage increases could without difficulty much more nearly approximate the increase in productivity. Sustaining purchasing power in the hands of workers families is necessary to maintain production at capacity. And this is the basic step in solving unemployment which is our major and most imperative problem blocking the way to prosperity in peace and unity for national defense.

Upon the organized trade union movement rests the responsibility for maintaining labor standards for the maintenance of progress for Labor and prosperity for the whole Nation. It is our duty and our mission to maintain standards as our economic and social service, and to preserve our free trade unions as an organization necessary to government and justice in industry and to democracy in our political government.

The labor movement in the United States, the oldest labor movement of the Western Hemisphere, has a responsibility for helping to preserve free unions in the New World. Without free unions democracy and liberty cannot exist. This solemn duty rests upon the individual members of all unions. Labor Day 1940 should constitute a day of rededication and planning to carry out this high purpose.

Labor Costs Less Than In '17

Labor costs are now much less than during the last World War, according to a report released and prepared jointly by research men of the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce. The report shows that workers' efficiency has vastly increased since the last World War, and that defense industries are getting a far greater production per man-hour from their employes than they did 20 years ago.

As a result labor costs have dropped. For example, in petroleum refining, labor costs per unit of output have declined 57 per cent since 1919; in chemical factories by 50 per cent; in blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, 38 per cent, and in metal smelters, 30 per cent.

In virtually all cases, it was noted, payrolls have lagged behind production, and wages would have to be increased considerably to catch up with output.

Because of this greater labor productivity, there is not the slightest call for increasing the hours of work, under the guise of national defense, union spokesmen contend.

When you patronize the advertisers in "The Carpenter," you are being true to those help support your ideals.

AFL At Greatest Strength

By **GEORGE L. MEANY**

Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor

THE strength of the American labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is greater on this Labor Day of 1940 than it has ever been. The actual paid membership of our organization is today more than 4,300,000, as compared with a membership of only a few thousands in the year of the first Labor Day celebration, back in 1882.

During the last year the labor movement has successfully continued to carry on its efforts to achieve a better day for the wage-earners of our great country.

Despite the activities of anti-labor forces designed to impair the effectiveness of trade-union effort, the American Federation of Labor has pressed forward as ever, organizing, bargaining, counseling, consistently pushing the American standard of living higher and higher.

During the year the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have obtained thousands of contracts calling for good wages and decent, American working conditions. In the legislative field, labor has also registered gains since we last celebrated Labor Day, although advances in legislation have been considerably fewer than in recent years.

Those who sought to destroy the American Federation of Labor by setting up a dual organization have encountered a rapidly growing revulsion toward their tactics on the part of all American workers—those still unorganized as well as those already in the labor movement and enjoying the manifold benefits of organization.

Recently this mounting revulsion to those responsible for the continuance of the division in organized labor took concrete form in the reaffiliation of one of the largest international unions, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, thus bringing back into the American Federation of Labor a total of 250,000 workers.

This action on the part of the Garment Workers has re-awakened the hope that the day is not far distant when all labor in America will be reunited in a strong, vigorous movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. Experience has taught us that unity is desirable. Present-day conditions throughout the world indicate that unity of labor in America is imperative. I hope and trust that unity will be achieved before another Labor Day rolls around.

Despite our great growth, I believe there can be no more appropriate message to the workers of the nation on this Labor Day of 1940 than the Labor Day message of the revered Samuel Gompers almost two decades ago.

"Organize! Organize! Organize!" was the Labor Day message of the late president of the American Federation of Labor in 1922.

We have come a long distance on the organizational road since Samuel Gompers voiced this exhortation, but I believe that our job is only begun. There are still millions of men and women workers in this land of ours who are toiling for pittances, under miserable working conditions, with no security and little hope.

Trade unionism, which has brought good wages, short hours, vacations with pay, job tenure and many other benefits to millions, can bring these same good things to those other millions who are still being ground into the dirt.

As I see it, it is our solemn duty to carry the gospel of trade unionism to these workers, so that they may benefit, so that the American labor movement may become an even more potent force than it is today and so that this nation may become better and greater through the increased well-ebing and prosperity of its people.

On this Labor Day, as on each Labor Day for the last ten years, the problem of unemployment hangs over us like a shadow. This problem still calls most urgently for solution. ?

For sixty years the American Federation of Labor has served as an instrumentality through which the workers have given expression to their economic hopes and aspirations. Rival organizations came on the scene, functioned temporarily, then fell apart and passed away.

The American Federation of Labor has endured because it has embraced a sound economic philosophy and because it is an American institution builded upon a solid foundation of devotion and loyalty to our democratic form of government and its Constitution.

Now our nation finds itself in a critical situation as a result of the onward march of totalitarian aggressors. The wage-earners of the land, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, are wholeheartedly in favor of national defense. Much is expected of us and, as patriotic Americans, we shall do our part, as we have always done in the past. However, we cannot permit selfish interests to use the false pretext of labor shortages or any other equally specious claims to break down the standards which it has taken labor many years to build up.

The American Federation of Labor will continue its efforts to promote human betterment by following a course in harmony with the best traditions of our American life, and I am confident that when Labor Day rolls around in 1941 we shall once more be able to point to the substantial results which come from carrying on such efforts.

In conclusion, I would again stress the vital importance of taking to heart and acting upon the advice of Samuel Gompers:

"Organize! Organize! Organize!"

Perkins Kept Deportable Aliens in U. S., Is Charge

Donald Despain, vice president of the National Small Business Men's Association, charged in a public statement that more than 700 aliens guilty of deportable offenses against the laws of the United States were exempted from deportation by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Mr. Despain listed by name the aliens and the offenses for wich he asserted they might have been deported. He said the list was composed by the State Department and is now a part of the official privileged records of Congress.

◆

By buying better than 400,000 tons of steel in the form of household appliances last year, housewives of the country created the equivalent of employment for 10,000 of the steel industry's workers, a report shows.

Labor Sunday Message, 1940

(Issued by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its Department of the Church and Social Service.)

THE FOUNDER of Christianity was a workman. Christianity stands in peril when it forgets that Jesus knew what it meant for a man to labor with his hands, to find the joy that comes when with skill he uses mind and body to minister to the needs of men. Work was not a burden which Christ reluctantly assumed. It was a means of fellowship with God, for Jesus said, "My Father worketh even until now and I work." Jesus knew that creative work gave meaning and splendor to human life.

Any economic society which fails to provide work for all, not only threatens bread and butter of the poor, but also robs the unemployed of mankind's divine heritage of self-respecting labor. A human society tainted by unemployment is immoral to the extent that it fails to seek a cure. We would, therefore, confess the corporate sin of our society in which millions today are denied the right to work.

The conservative estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board indicate that about nine million potential workers were unemployed in April, 1940. The situation is the more serious because for the last three months of 1939 industrial production, according to the index of the Federal Reserve Board, was greater than the average for the year 1929. While divergent opinions are advanced to account for this unhappy situation, we would emphasize that controversy about the causes must not be permitted to obscure our common responsibility for their removal.

While recognizing that there have been many commendable efforts toward the solution of unemployment, we must now press forward with renewed determination and in a spirit of co-operation and unity. Whatever the defense needs of the nation may be, pre-occupation with them must not be allowed to divert attention from our basic economic problem. The problem of unemployment must not become a political football. It must not be used for partisan purposes by any party. It must be the common concern of all. This is the more important since there revolve around the problem of unemployment other major issues of our national well-ebing, including our hope for peace and the possible danger of war.

Economic desperation leads multitudes of well-meaning citizens into temptation. Baffled, confused, embittered, seeing themselves in want in an age of potential plenty, not knowing where to turn, they are an easy prey for demagogues and would-be dictators. It is in such a psychology of despair that class bitterness increases, "scapegoats" are blamed for all the trouble, race hatreds flourish, civil liberties are curtailed or destroyed, labor's rights of organization are imperiled, and the ground is prepared for violence and dictatorship, either from the right or from the left.

It is not enough to condemn these alarming social symptoms which have already made their appearance in the life of our country. The more alarming the symptoms the more urgent it is to insist that the nation's attention be focussed on the causes. True religion and sound economics agree that every legitimate effort be made to abolish unemployment.

Because of the issues of justice, of human personality, of suffering and want, and of peace or war which are involved, unemployment is a major concern of the church. The church must insist in the name of God that every man shall have an opportunity for self-repecting work.

Unemployment is a dreadful scourge and a social sin. It is a major cause of war and poverty and an indictment of our society. Yet most of us have been indifferent and irresponsible in our attitudes toward this most critical problem.

The moral effects in the continued unemployment of nine million or more workers are evident. Enforced idleness demoralizes personality, makes it impossible for families to live normal, healthy lives, and prevents their participation in community life. These conditions must now become the common concern of the nation. The religious bodies must apply the moral dynamic for changing them.

Unemployment must not be continually relieved—it must be abolished. It is the plain duty of the religious bodies to demand a thousand times more loudly than ever before that the necessary steps be taken to use our great resources and to work out procedures in accord with democratic principles.

Solutions cannot be found without individual and social sacrifice. The employed, the fortunate, must identify themselves with the unemployed, and be willing to make sacrifices in order to bring about the abolition of unemployment. Only high spiritual attitudes will bring justice. The moral will should be expressed effectively in terms of right social relations.

It is imperative that just social relations be attained, because economic desperation will lead many well-meaning citizens of all classes into great temptation. When people are confused and embittered, not knowing where to turn, they seek scapegoats, thus arousing race hatreds. People haunted by insecurity are most likely to become the easy prey of ruthless leaders, of emotional stress it is doubly necessary to emphasize democratic procedures and rights.

Whatever may be the needs of national defense, stimulation of industrial activity through the production of arms will not provide a permanent method of abolishing unemployment. This has been declared by the many speakers mentioning the subject at this Conference. Indeed, some have warned that long and increasing production of armament threatens the production of consumers' goods, and thereby lowers the general standard of living. It is clear that we must all search for sound methods that promise more constructive economic results. The religious bodies have a vital interest in what is socially constructive; in reconciliation and healing; in the arts of peace. Elimination of unemployment requires social thinking of a high order, and social collaboration to work out the plans and put them into effect.

To that end, there should be a continuing commission, composed of representatives of consumers, farmers, labor, finance, manufacturing, commerce, government, education, religion. We hereby call upon the national organizations in these various fields to come together to form such a commission. For enforceable and coordinated action by the organized social forces of the country, governmental leadership is necessary. Government, we strongly recommend, should call those organizations together for devising cooperative, democratic measures to solve the unemployment problem.

Religious bodies dare not escape their responsibility to educate, with the aid of informed laymen, in regard to the moral and social aspects of such questions as have been here discussed, including: the kind and degree of taxation; the relative emphasis upon voluntary and upon governmental leadership; the role of cooperatives for purchasing, credit, marketing; the possibility of setting up democratic economic planning; the importance of preserving religious and civil liberties; the need for new social inventions to deal with new conditions.

Let America accept the challenge to discover and put into effect measures for the cure of unemployment as one of the greatest possible contributions to democracy and to enduring peace among all nations.

Let our churches call upon their members for their most prayerful thought and sacrificial devotion to the end that we may help build a world of economic security, justice, brotherhood and peace.

Suggestion for Salvage of World's Fair Material

Millions of visitors to our World's Fair feel great regret, standing somewhat agast at the idea this magnificent architectural spectacle is to be torn down and literally ground up into waste salvage and refuse. There can, of course, be little salvage for many buildings covered with veneers of plaster and other non-durable materials because cost of annual up-keep, painting and their gradual deterioration makes it necessary to take them down. There are, however, hundreds of details at the Fair, parts of temporary structures, fountains, murals of canvas, decorative material of copper and other substances which could well be saved. In addition there are countless statues of plaster which could be cast into iron or bronze with the sculptors' permission. It would surely seem that the creators of such lovely work would give their consent for a very nominal fee, in order that their work could be permanently preserved.

We do not know exactly how much of an effort has been made for preservation of the Fair's decorative material that has not been sold or will not remain in Flushing Park but it is the serious suggestion of News & Opinion therefore, that those architects responsible for the World's Fair immediately list such items of decoration as could be permanently preserved in other places, and ask sculptors and other designers permission to set their work up elsewhere.

Accompanying this tabulation of the materials available, a committee of the leading architects of this country, together with other bodies and municipal landscape authorities should immedately list parks, public and private buildings throughout the country in which World's Fair decoration might be incorporated.

It seems extremely probable that in the lobbies, offices, display rooms, theatres and public buildings of New York and other cities will be found places for much of the World's Fair material that deserves to be saved. Certainly our parks could receive many of the small fountains that are of permanent material, as well perhaps as some of the buildings. In this connection exhibitors themselves might be tempted to provide limited funds for removal and replacement of either part of entire building that could be made reasonably permanent without great cost.—(News and Opinion.)

According to the Institute of American Meat Packers, the people of the United States last year consumed over 18½ billion pounds of meat and lard—a total representing 145 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country.

The Winners!

Why I Am A Labor Unionist

By FRED L. CARVER

(Hollywood, Calif.)

Reprinted below are the winning essays in a Contest conducted recently by the Union Label Trades Department of The American Federation of Labor. Each winning essay brought $250 to the writer.

I carry a card because it carries me into the hearts and thought and sympathetic understanding of millions of other average human beings with problems like my own. My card guarantees me a respectful hearing at all times from my employer. It guarantees me a living wage, decent working conditions and time to enjoy my home and family. It entitles me to the benefits of knowledge and experience acquired by my fellow-craftsmen. It gives me social contacts I enjoy. It creates within men confidence, good fellowship and a strong sense of security and well-being.

It promotes the brotherhood of man through honest work, fair bargaining, "live and let live" and a just reward for all.

It advances patriotism, elevates my standards of thought and living, permits me time for cultural pursuits and spiritual thinking.

It stands for self-support and mutual advancement, which means unending progress.

It puts the shoulder of experience and mutual assistance behind the weaker links in the chain of life and keeps the pace a steady one for all.

It makes understandable and unforgettable the brotherhood of man. There can be no forgotten men in such a universal brotherhood.

I carry a card because I believe that, if the Carpenter of Nazareth were here today, He too would carry one, thus helping to make practical, through true trade unionism, the precepts He laid down for all mankind 2,000 years ago.

These are the reasons why I am a labor unionist.

(Mr. Carver is a member of Local 20798, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists and Assistants.)

* * * * *

Why I Buy Union Label Goods

By LILLIAN A. BENCO

(Cleveland, Ohio)

I buy union label goods because I am an American and believe firmly in the high standards of American living. These high standards are based on the solid foundation of higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions, the cardinal points of unionism. It is therefore highly essenial that, to maintain and improve these standards, we must always purchase and convince others to buy union label goods. I buy union label goods because they are made in America. This aids our home industries and helps make our future secure. I buy union label goods because they are of superior quality and workmanship. They are not the products of child labor, prisons or sweatshops, so detrimental to American labor.

I buy union label goods because of the sanitary conditions under which they are made. This has been of great importance to our health and well-being.

Moreover, I buy union label goods because the higher wages enable us to live happier, better and more decent lives than we would otherwise.

Higher wages mean greater purchasing power; greater purchasing power means more jobs; and more jobs mean prosperity for all.

I buy union label goods because shorter hours mean leisure time in which to travel, play or study—in short, to enjoy a fuller life.

Finally, I buy union label goods because it helps to strengthen our nation, brings prosperity and promotes the welfare of our people. All this is Americanism, of which I am glad to be a part.

* * * * *

Why I Use Union Services

By ISABEL DUNN

(Oakland, Calif.)

There is no class of employers who can so heedlessly condemn workers to starvation wages as fellowworkers and their families. There are millions of us who, in spending our pay checks, are the real employers in America. I, for one, will not be a chiseling employer. My husband is a union laundry driver. If most people in our community patronized non-union laundries, my husband's employers could not maintain union standards. In all fairness, our money, in turn, must be spent where it will boost, not undermine, the union structure.

Moreover, I like value for my money. When I employ a tradesman I want no amateur. The best workers are to be found in union ranks, for the expert worker does not need to underbid his fellows to get employment.

It seems a small matter, perhaps, that I am careful to patronize union barbers, milk drivers, cooks and waiters, et cetera. It is easy to undervalue my efforts when I act as one of millions.

But I consider how immense issues are decided by the nation at the polls, yet each man, rich or poor, has but one vote.

In our visions of a better America, many of us have thought what splendid conditions we would give our workers if only we were employers. Yet, in sober fact, that power is in our hands once we realize that practical action in our own small corner is worth a world of day dreams.

* * * * *

Why I Joined A Women's Auxiliary

By MARION E. GRIMMER

(Kenmore, N. Y.)

My first reason for joining the women's auxiliary was that my husband, a union printer, asked me to join, and I was glad to comply with his request. Second, I believed I could learn more about the principles of trade unionism and its ultimate effect on my own family. Third, through its label work the auxiliary, I felt sure, could advise me about union-made goods and union services, and it is only fair that every dollar spent which is union-earned should be union-spent.

Fourth, an organization of merit such as a women's auxiliary could influence legislation in which I was interested much better than an individual could.

Fifth, joining the auxiliary would give me the pleasure of meeting other women interested, as I was, in the cause of bettering working conditions, raising wages and maintaining a decent standard of living in America.

Sixth, though the death benefit may seem a small sum, nevertheless, since women in general do not carry large amounts of life insurance, the old saying "every little bit helps" would be appropriate.

The word "auxiliary" means "helping or aiding; giving support." By joining the auxiliary I feel that I am doing my small share to aid the cause of labor by not only buying union-made goods and employing union services myself, but by making my friends union label conscious.

The strength of unionism, plus the support of the women's auxiliaries, should make trade unionism supreme.

(Mrs. Grimmer is a member of Auxiliary 200, affiliated with Local 9, International Typographical Union.)

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Huge WPA Sums For Construction in New York City

THE 1940 WPA program for New York City contemplates expenditures of approximately $91,000,000 for construction projects, of which the city assumes about 25% of the cost. Thirty-two millions additional are allocated to white collar projects.

About $25,000,000 is for park construction program with $9,000,000 of this sum to be for building of new play areas. Ten millions are allocated to the Bronx for highways and sewers. Queens receives $7,000,000 for this purpose and Manhattan $6,500,000, Brooklyn $5,500,000 and Richmond $2,500,000.

WPA renovations and repairs to public schools will amount to about $6,000,000 throughout the city, and hospital repairs, alterations and new construction will amount to another $5,500,000. Over $2,500,000 will be spent for work on the Navy Yard and the several forts and airport around the city. In the borough of Queens alone alterations, repairs and extensions will be made to some 40 public buildiings.

In addition to actual building work WPA has announced that it will set up vocational training in a number of schools for mechanics, the statement being made that most of the men will be trained in sheet metal work, instrument making and welding.

Labor publications in New York are taking considerable exception to this WPA program, principally because the work will be done at the WPA scale of rate of pay of about 71c an hour. The limitation of $50,000 for single jobs which was formerly upon WPA construction work has been replaced by $100,000 in the new appropriation so that building interests can expect to see a considerable amount of new construction in this program.

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Million Idle Reported Placed in Jobs in Year

The Federal Reserve Board estimates that about 1,000,000 persons were taken from the unemployed army last year, but the net decrease in the jobless, the board said, was only "around half a million" because of the growth of population.

Canadian Labor In the War

HOW is Canadian Labor faring under war conditions? This question is being asked more frequently as World War II grows in area and intensity, for Labor is sadly aware of the fate of Trade Unions and their members caught in the meshes of the totalitarian forces of destruction. The Organized Labor Movement in the dictated countries has been completely destroyed and with it the liberties and conditions formerly enjoyed.

Not so in Canada, of course. As a matter of fact the Trade Union Movement in the Dominion is functioning today in a high state of efficiency, is gaining greater results and prestige than the most optimistic could hope for. There is a degree of cooperation between employers, employes and government which seldom, if ever has been attained in the past. The unity of purpose of the Canadian people is reflected in this expression. It tells the world that Canada means to preserve its fundamental forms; to extend rather than curb its democratic processes and meet the demands of the conflict as free men and women.

The experience of the organized street railway and bus lines employes of the Dominion under the war status is, in many respects, typical of the whole. A survey of the Amalgamated Association membership in Canada shows all are doing their bit. Because transportation is a vital service the majority of our members are being kept at their jobs. Up to now there has been a definite tendency on the part of recruiting officers to reject for active service men who are needed in key positions in essential industries, among which is listed transportation. Some connected with the permanent military forces have been called to duty and a limited number of younger men have been accepted.

In practically every city the eligible men have joined the local civil volunteer defense organizations, and are giving all possible spare time to patriotic service. They are finding many ways to assist, and their status as organized groups makes this assistance doubly effective.

In addition to the increased taxes, costs have risen somewhat on a variety of articles, the majority of which are imports and so-called luxury class items.

Despite war conditions—or possibly because of them—the transit business in the Dominion is improved. In fact this improvement has been going on for more than a year, predating Canada's entry into the hostilities.

Accelerated production in all fields of industry has increased employment in general and this has of course made added demands upon the transportation facilities of the Dominion. Twenty-four hour shifts in the factories call for more frequent car and bus schedules; service to airports has become more important. Movements of soldiers, as well as the transport of refugee children brought to Canada from Britain and the transferring of prisoners of war have been carried out with the aid of buses chartered from local transportation companies. Most of this work has been handled without disarrangement of the normal service so far.

The supplies of fuel—gasoline and oil—are said to be ample in Canada. It is estimated that the oil fields there are being worked at only about a third of capacity. There is talk of imposing a federal tax of 10 cents per gallon on gasoline, but the base price of the product has not as yet been raised. This tax would, naturally, work a hardship on public transportation companies, but probably would curtail the use of gasoline by private consumers, thus conserving the supply.

Precautions have been taken by the government to protect sources of electric power from enemy activity. At the great plants at Niagara Falls the boulevard along the gorge below the falls has been closed to sightseers all the way up the river from the lower International Bridge and the upper portion of Queen Victoria park is blocked off and guarded by militia. Bus lines have been re-routed to avoid forbidden areas.

The Canada which finds itself supporting the mother country in World War II is a much changed dominion from the Canada which helped win the first World War. In 1914 the country was chiefly agricultural. While agriculture still is one of the most important pursuits, manufacturing and mining have been developed extensively in the twenty years following the end of the last war. Under today's setup Canada is being called upon to furnish immense quantities of war materials; factories are going night and day. It is a source of industrial supply of major importance to the British empire.

With the growing industrialization of Canada there has evolved a constantly expanding trade union movement, though the strides of the latter have not been as sensational as in the United States. Canadian Labor has been torn by dualism, which to them it is a fairly old story, dating back before the CIO. The CIO was merely another dual organization to take its place alongside the One Big Union, the Catholic Federations and the nationalistic movement which have been traditional enemies of the international labor movement affiliated with the A. F. of L. Today, however, the international movement has moved predominantly to the fore and is taking its proper place as the responsible spokesman of the organized wage earners.

The strength and influence of the international movement has lately been shown in the strenuous fight of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress against certain factions in the Dominion government which have been advocating the outlawing of strikes in war industries. The Congress, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., holds tenaciously to the principle that so long as these industries are carried on by private interests, with profit as a primary motive, the right to strike is a safeguard against oppression which cannot safely be relinquished.

Drawing attention to the injustice of comparing strikes in industries to desertions from the army, as some of the anti-labor forces have done, the Canadian Congress Journal recently declared in an editorial:

"No one would assume that the services of the men enlisted in the defense forces of Canada were being used or could be used for the profit of another person. At the same time the worker knows full well that war industries are being operated on the profit basis and that the utmost the government demands from the employer is 50 per cent of the excess profits over and above those earned over the past four years."

The voice of Organized Labor is being heard in government circles, as it has been listened to for decades, but with the difference that today the government is promptly heeding the requests, the advice, the demands of the bona fide trade unionists. Many of the reforms which have been urged for years now are being brought about, war status notwithstanding.

First of all, the Trades and Labor Congress made it plain that there is to be no relaxation of vigilance by the unionized wage earners to protect and defend all their economic and social gains, nor will Labor permit a lowering of the standard of living or usurpation of its rights to organize and bargain collectively.

Thus, when the federal government of Canada formulated its wartime labor policy, the effect of the Congress position was quite apparent. The government's ten point program for production, which includes a guarantee of Labor's right to organize calls for "fair and reasonable standards of wages and working conditions;" prohibits unduly extended hours of work and calls for retention of all regulations for protecing the health and safety of workers. Closer cooperation between employers and union representatives for the purpose of supplying man power also was urged.

As this is written it appears that a piece of legislation for which Canadian organized labor has been striving several years is about to become an actuality. A plan is being worked out by the Canadian Parliament to make unemployment insurance benefits available. This would go into effect as soon as the British Parliament approves the necessary amendment to the British North America Act, empowering the government in Canada to establish unemployment insurance on a Dominion-wide basis. The House of Lords already has approved the amendment and assent of the House of Commons will give the Canadian Parliament the authority to enact the legislation.

Promulgators of this law feel that unemployment insurance provisions should be made during these abnormal war times, when unemployment is at a minimum, in order to safeguard workers in the depression which is anticipated after hostilities cease.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King expressed his views to the Parliament May 20, declaring "a time of war, when there is much in the way of employment in heavy industry, offers perhaps the best of all opportunities to begin a measure of this kind. Contributions will come in more readily at such a time. Then, if unemployment comes, as it may once the war is over, there will be upon the statutes a law under which men will be able to obtain their allowances." On June 18 the prime minister announced the agreement of all Canadian provinces to the legislation.

Working continually to protect itself during and after the war, Canadian Labor faces the stern prospects confidently. "Labor's stake is great in any war," Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, declared in a conference with Prime Minister King, cabinet members and labor leaders. "Not only does Labor contribute in war production, but it is also from the great mass of workers that the fighting forces are recruited. Undeniably, the entire structure of the free Labor Movement is now menaced."—The Motorman and Conductor.

Corporate Reports Show Sharp Upswing

Corporate reports for the first half of 1940 have shown a sharp upswing in profits, indicating revised Federal levies on business earnings may yield the Treasury the richest harvest since 1918 and 1919.

Four hundre leading industrial concerns for the first six months reported combined net profit of $648,928,44, compared with $409,123,000 in the intial half of 1939, a gain of fifty-eight per cent, according to a tabulation by the National City Bank of New York.

Facing *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

Writing and editing news is a problem of selection. Newspapermen are highly trained in judging whether information is interesting or dull, true or spurious. Every day in every newspaper office stories that are worthless or superflous are killed by the simple process of impaling them on a spike.

We ask the newpapermen of America to exercise the same judgment and analysis with respect to the union which claims to represent them—the American Newspaper Guild—and to spike it.

The American Newspaper Guild today is a fraud. It is not a union of newspaper writers, copyreaders and editors. It has taken in scrubwomen, advertising solicitors, clerks, stenographers, proof boys and a dangerous group of Communists.

These Communists are now in full, open control of the Guild. They are running it their own sweet way. And that is the way of ruin and destruction for the working press of the nation.

In the past we have deliberately pulled our punches at the Guild. We're through pussyfooting now. The time has come for the self-respecting newspapermen of this country to crack down on the clique of Communist conspirators who have stolen their union and turned it over to the custody of Stalin.

From now on we are going to do our utmost to expose the Communists and their stooges in the Guild. We are going to start right at the top and work down.

Let's take the new President of the Guild, Donald Sullivan, of Boston, He was elected at the recent Guild convention in Memphis. His opponent was Kenneth Crawford, of Washington, the incumbent president, who had succeeded the late Heywood Broun. Mr. Crawford is a liberal New Dealer. He is not a Red-baiter. But the activities of the Communists in the Guild had so disgusted him that he refused to follow the Communist Party line. He protested against the editorship of the Guild Reporter, the union's official organ. He inveighed against the political policies of the Guild being shaped by the Communists. He was openly critical of John L. Lewis. So he was marked for sacrifice and the Communists lined up enough votes to defeat him and elect Mr. Sullivan.

A reporter on the Boston Globe, Mr. Sullivan was highly regarded in labor circles until a few years ago. Then, in the words of his former friends, he "went wrong." His Communist-supported candidacy in the Guild was not the first time the Reds had used him as a front. Recently they put him up as a candidate for State CIO director in Massachusetts, but he was defeated. Apparently the Communists have a lot of confidence in Mr. Sullivan.

Then, let's take Morris Watson, organizer for the Guild but paid directly by the CIO. You can have him. Mr. Watson led the Communist putsch in the American Labor Party a few months ago but was soundly beaten. He follows the C. P. line closely.

One of the storm centers in the Guild convention was Clyde Beals, editor of the Guild Reporter. Committee reports denounced him and the paper for following the Communist Party line. But he was finally given a public vote of confidence at the convention and warned privately to pipe down.

All of the scandalous activities of the Communists in the Guild are not known because the opening session of the convention which debated this issue was held behind closed doors. The working press was barred. This in itself is scandalous for a newspapermen's union.

Fortunately, we are able to look ahead optimistically because a serious and growing revolt has started among bona fide newspapermen against the Guild. A few days ago the American Federation of Labor chartered the American Newspaper Writers Association in New York City. This local will lead the drive to organize an honest-to-God newspapermen's union in New York and its efforts will be aided by dozens of other locals already established in other cities. Within a short time the American Federation of Labor plans to form these locals into a national council to lay the foundation for a new national union.

The president of the New York local is William L. Laurence, of the New York Times, who commands the admiration and respect of newspapermen, educators, scientists and public officials throughout the country. We once had the good fortune to work with Bill Laurence on the old New York World. He is universally beloved for his kindliness, his idealism and his ability. He is a highly paid writer and has nothing to gain personally from the job he has voluntarily undertaken of organizing this new union. He is doing it unselfishly for the good name of the profession and the welfare of his fellow workers.

The secretary-treasurer of the New York local is Joseph Shaplen, a gifted reporter who for many years specialized in the labor field. Every leader in the labor movement knows and respects Joe Shaplen for his honesty of conviction, his courage and his ability. He is whole-heartedly anti-Communist because he has closely studied the ways of the Communists. He is a practical, hard-hitting, natural leader.

With these two men at the helm, the new union is bound to steer a straight course and make rapid progress. We wish it Godspeed.

* * * * *

An open break between Sidney Hillman and John L. Lewis is imminent.It is obvious now that they are working against each other for control of the CIO. They are each seeking to line up support among CIO affiliates for a showdown fight which will take place at the next CIO convention, if not before.

Their differences are basic and irreconcilable. Organizationally, Lewis wants— as he always has wanted—to destroy the American Federation of Labor and become a one-man dictator over American labor. Hillman, on the other hand, appears to be anxious for labor peace and a reunited labor movement.

Politically, the split between the two CIO leaders is even wider. Lewis has broken with Roosevelt and is making a desperate effort to beat the

President in his third term ambitions. Hillman admires Roosevelt and he wants to commit the entire CIO organization to support the New Deal.

Philosophically, they no longer see eye to eye. Lewis, always contemptuous of the democratic process, admires and wishes to emulate the inhuman efficiency of dictatorship. Hillman, however, is overcome with revulsion against the methods and practices of his former ideal, Soviet Russia, as well as those of Nazi Germany and Facist Italy.

But more than all of this, the feud between the two men has now become implacable because Hillman refuses to take orders from Lewis and is pursuing a completely independent course. No one can do that and remain on good terms with Lewis. Throughout his career he has demanded complete subservience from all his followers. He has kicked out life-long friends for a mere, momentary deviation from his personal policies. He is now trying to kick out Hillman.

But Hillman is evidently not going to submit quietly to a purge. If Lewis ousts him, Hillman is determined to take other CIO unions with him.

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Check Up on Your Social Security Status

Opportunity for social security account holders to check up on their old age and survivors insurance accounts is offered by the Social Security Board. The board says it is now ready to furnish to any account holder on request a statement of the wages credited to his particular account for 1939 and at least one quarter of 1940.

Social security accounts are the Social Security Board's record of each worker's wages as reported to the government by his employer. The monthly benefits payable to insured wage earners, to their wives or widows, and their children, or to their dependent parents, depend upon the amount of the worker's wages. Therefore, the board points out, it is important for the worker to check up once a year and find out for himself whether the record is correct.

Such an opportunity is provided by the board once a year beginning in July, and for the account holder's convenience, a postcard to use in asking for the statement of his wages is also provided. All the worker needs to do is fill out this card and mail it, or write a letter making the same request. In either case, he gives his name and address, his social security account number, and the date of his birth to identify his account. He will receive the reply in a sealed envelope, in accordance with the board's regulation which requires that any information about anybody's social security account shall be confidential.

The statement of wage credits will show the total of the worker's wages reported to the government by his employer or employers for the year 1939, and in addition for quarters in 1940 so far as the records have been posted.

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Under supervision of the U. S. Public Health Service, America's drive against venereal disease has made notable progress. In 1930, blood tests for syphilis totaled only 1,632,082, and there were only 500 free venereal clinics in the nation. Last year, however, syphilis blood tests totaled 5,588,285, and there are now 2,400 free venereal clinics.

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Tell them you saw their ad in "The Carpenter" when you buy.

Exploding A Myth

IN THESE incredible times, when the events of today telescope into those of yesterday, when world-shaking upheavals pile upon one another between sunrise and sunset, the vision of the keenest observer is easily blurred by the rapidity of developments.

When there is little time to plot the cross-currents underlying the trend of events or to chart their direction, even skilled observers may find it hard to sort out fact from fiction and check the reliability of their sources.

In this tense atmosphere in which powerful forces seek to sway public opinion, in which gigantic interests strive for recognition and struggle for preservation of their special domain, it is easy for a false rumor to spread and gain acceptance and for fabricated fiction to be mistaken for solid fact.

It is not surprising that under these conditions, when our people are mobilizing their every resource for the gigantic task of national defense, subtle propaganda is widely used to reinforce covert attacks against labor.

An outstanding example of this is a widespread assault against American labor standards recently launched from several quarters under a flimsy cover of pretense that the maintenance of fair labor standards is an obstacle to our defense activity.

The ink was not yet dry on the bills embodying the first defense measures and Congressional committees had not yet met to consider them, when the first shout went up from groups determined to make the most of the emergency for their own profit, in blind disregard of the welfare and real interests of the American people.

"Repeal the Wage and Hour Law!" was the outcry. "Amend all statutes protecting labor standards! Make room for unlimited hours of work!"

The demand was promptly echoed by columnists and editorial writers throughout the length and breadth of the land. This demand was widely repeated because the argument used to back it sounded so plausible.

First of all, it was argued that the Wage and Hour Law, Walsh-Healey Act and other statutes limiting the work week to forty-two or forty hours made it impossible to produce the airplanes, warships, tanks and guns necessary for national defense quickly enough and in sufficient large quantities.

Maximum hours imposed by these laws, it was said, would cause critical shortages of skilled workers and would create bottlenecks in defense production.

To clinch the argument, those marshaling the attack on labor standards made a sweeping comparison between our maximum hour laws and the French forty-hour law of 1936. Thus a great legend was created overnight.

According to this legend, the French forty-hour week law made it impossible to produce the war materials needed for defense and was thus the primary cause of the French defeat. Our laws are the same, it was claimed, and, being therefore equally destructive, should be stricken at once from the statute books.

The issue raised by these allegations goes to the vital roots of our whole problem of national security. Its dominant importance in shaping the policies which will determine the destiny of our nation demands a searching examination of the facts.

Just what was the French maximum hour legislation? How did it operate? What was its relation to the French production program? How did it compare with our Wage and Hour Law and other American laws providing for maximum hours of work?

The French labor law in question was a decree promulgated on June 21, 1936, soon after the Popular Front government of Leon Blum came into power. It was part of a legislative program which in its entirety was Marxian-Socialist in orientation and was frankly aimed to curb and even stifle private enterprise.

In its very direction the French legislation differed fundamentally from the American labor legislation of recent years. For the French law represented the attitude of antagonism toward a system of free enterprise and private profit, while the American labor laws were based on the principle of cooperation of labor, management and government and were designed to improve the mechanism of our competitive system by offsetting the destructive effects of the depression.

The principle of the maximum hours of work was by no means new in France. From the end of the nineteenth century French workers were protected by maximum hours laws which generally provided for a forty-eight-hour work week.

The law of 1936 established a rigid maximum work week of forty hours in industry and of thirty-eight hours and forty minutes in underground mining. The law provided that workers should receive the same regular weekly wage despite the reduction in maximum hours.

This meant a twenty per cent increase in hourly wage rates for nearly all French workers—an increase applied abruptly, without providing an opportunity for necessary readjustment.

The decree itself was merely a statement of legislative policy which left the method of application to the Council of Ministers. This was done by means of supplementary decrees effectuating the basic law in each industry.

For the bulk of employes in basic industries the maximum hours were rigidly applied, permitting no overtime whatsoever. In continuous operation industries, split shift, rotation of work and other devices necessary to insure continuity of production were forbidden.

Only in a few isolated industries was an attempt made to accomplish the transition slowly. In a vast majority of industries the hours were cut in one operation.

There are several vital differences between the French law and the American laws applying to the hours of work.

With but a few minor exceptions, the French law prohibited all work beyond the maximum limit set, while our laws make possible unrestricted overtime work and merely require that overtime compensation be paid for excessive hours of work.

The French law not only established a rigid maximum but, except in a few instances, accomplished the reduction in a single drastic readjustment. Our Fair Labor Standards Act lowered the overtime pay limit in three gradual steps, each spaced a year apart.

The most important difference is found in the fact that, while the French law established a maximum which drastically curtailed the prevailing normal hours, our laws placed the overtime requirement at a level actually above the average work week prevailing in the industry.

In most of the French industries the work week was reduced from forty-eight, and in some industries from fifty-six, to forty hours per week. In contrast with this effective reduction of from eight to sixteen hours per week in actual hours of work, our Wage and Hour Law merely placed an overtime pay requirement at the final limit of forty hours per week when the average work week in the entire industry was averaging considerably less than forty hours.

With the basic decree enacted in June, 1936, and supplementary decrees issued at varying intervals, the French maximum hour law did not become fully effective until the Summer of 1937. Its complete application to French industry lasted less than a year.

By the Spring of 1938 the Popular Front government was no longer in office. The process of liberalizing the rigid standards of the law was begun with the decree of May 24, 1938, which permitted increases beyond the maximum of as much as eight hours per week.

By August, 1938, another decree was promulgated, authorizing further lengthening of the work week in all establishments connected with national defense, safety or public service.

After the Daladier-Reynaud law was formulated it was put into effect on November 12, 1938. This law extended the work week to fifty hours.

Following the decree of March 20, 1939, and a general decree issued in April, 1939, as part of the defense program, the wartime enactment of September 1, 1939, authorized a general sixty-hour week, with a week as long as seventy-two hours in certain national defense and public service operations.

This brief chronicle of the rise and fall of the French labor law makes it clear that there was no connection between its provisions and the defense of the French Republic. The authors of the French labor law myth have clearly strayed from the facts in urging their conclusions.

They did so also when they claimed that among the reasons for the French defeat was the fact that German workers were toiling eighty-four hours a week for five years preceding the war while the French were easing along at a forty-hour pace.

Of course, these statements are equally untrue. From July 6, 1934, to January 1, 1939, German industry was on a forty-eight-hour week. This means that nine months before the war broke out, the French allowed industry to work longer hours than the Germans.

The Nazis introduced a sixty-hour week in January, 1939.

In certain munitions industries longer hours were permitted, but the Nazis soon discovered, as did others before them, that long hours tended to destroy efficiency instead of improving it. The back-breaking schedules had to be cut down to reasonable length in order to maintain maximum production per worker.

To quote from the Monthly Labor Review:

"Production began to fall off rapidly, accompanied by such an alarming increase of industrial accidents and stoppages as to attract the serious attention of the governmental authorities. . . . The government applied the sternest measures against suspected saboteurs, but also began to lighten somewhat the hard labor conditions."

As Colonel Fleming, the Wage and Hour Administrator, tersely put it:

"The Nazis could shoot the lagging worker, but they couldn't stand outraged Mother Nature up against the wall. Fatigue is still fatigue in any language. This accords with common sense and the experience of every other industrial nation.

"The fact is that no important nation in the world today, whether democratic, Fascist or Communist, believes that it is possible for a modern industrial system to operate in peace or war without social and labor regulation."

In England, too, they pushed defense production to the hilt. In many war factories workers were put on the schedule of as many as seventy-eight hours a week. Current experience has shown, however, that this did not help meet the maximum production requirements.

On July 18, 1940, the Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, stated that "excessive overtime in war factories is retarding rather than increasing production." He announced that because long weekly hours not only impaired production schedules, but also injured the health of workers, beginning August 1 maximum hour schedules designed to yield maximum production would be put into effect.

This squares with the experience in our own country. During the last war our Army was as desperately in need of supplies as it is today. The Army's primary concern was not reemployment, or welfare, or leisure of the workers. Its foremost consideration was that of efficiency.

Remembering this, let us look at general order No. 13 issued by the Chief of Ordnance and by the Quartermaster General of the United States Army, on November 15, 1917, seven months after we had entered the war.

In the words of ranking officers of the Army responsible for supply and production of munitions, addressed to arsenal commanders and manufacturers:

"Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions, and a proper wage scale are essential to high production. The pressing argument for maintaining industrial safeguards in the present emergency is that they actually contribute to efficiency. To waive them would be a shortsighted policy, leading gradually but inevitably toward lowered production.

"It might be expected that an individual working ten hours a day, instead of eight, would turn out more goods. He can—for the first few days.

"But experience shows us that in a few weeks, or a few months, the output will be the same, or even less, than it was during the shorter day."

Suppose we put the accuracy of this statement to a practical test and lengthen the hours. Here is what happens when that is done, as illustrated by a thoroughgoing study of the British Health of Munitions Workers Commission during the last war:

In a munitions plant women workers were employed in turning fuse bodies. At forty-seven and one-half hours per week each worker produced 169 pieces per hour. When the hours were fifty-four and one-half, each worker produced 131 pieces. At sixty-six hours per week the hourly output per worker was cut down to 108 pieces.

Did the lengthening of hours result in increased weekly production? No, the lengthening of hours did not help a bit. The weekly output of the worker at forty-seven and one-half hours was 8,028 fuse bodies. At sixty-six hours per week it was only 7,128.

The maintenance of the standards of hours of work laid down in the Fair Labor Standards Act, in the Walsh-Healey Act and in other statutes now in effect in the United States is thus clearly imperative. Not only as a means of reemployment for the still enormous reservoir of jobless workers, not only as a welfare measure concerned with the health of workers and with prevention of industrial accidents, but above all as a measure dictated by the stern considerations of productive efficiency.

Our laws are flexible. They place no compulsory maximum on hours per week or per day. They merely require that for excessively long hours workers be compensated at the rate of time and one-half the regular rate of pay.

The heavy demands of defense production bring the operations in the industries concerned to near-capacity. To these industries capacity production on defense orders means profitable production.

In special situations in which the nature of operations requires overtime work, manufacturers filling defense orders can more than afford to pay the overtime required by law. They have been paying such overtime and will continue to pay it under voluntary union agreements with most of the skilled craftsmen they employ.

The semi-skilled and unskilled workers who are not equally well organized and among whom unemployment is more widespread should not be deprived of the protection of overtime pay extended to them by law.

The story of the French law which has been so widely heralded and repeated with such credulity can be dismissed for all time as chimeric myth.

Neither did the French law resemble our labor legislation nor did its short life affect the industrial strength of France. Certainly the French experience with maximum hours in 1936-1937 offers no valid ground for modification of our laws.

In the words of the Wage and Hour Administrator, Colonel Fleming: "No relaxation of the Wage and Hour Law is necessary at this time, nor is it desirable. Legitimate businessmen themselves are not asking for it, because they know perfectly well that it does not handicap them.

"The law is fair, because if upon labor is laid the burden of long hours, a corresponding burden is laid upon the employer who must pay for that overtime. The Wage and Hour Law represents a part of that fair, equitable, democratic order of which we are so proud and which we are resolved to defend at any cost.

"Certainly no sane man defends his most priceless possessions by throwing them away as he gets ready to fight for them."

Opera Singers and Dancers Gain Wage Boost Contract

Opera singers and ballet dancers will receive wide benefits under a 3-year agreement, signed by the American Guild of Musical Artists, the Metropolitan Opera Association and the Chicago Opera Co.

A strict union shop is provided. All engagements contracts drawn up between the artists and the management must be on union forms. The contract sets up minimum weekly salaries of $75 to $150 for singers and $40 for dancers, limits the number of performances during each week, and for the first time provides arbitration machinery.

AFL Unions Sign TVA Pact

FIFTEEN American Federation of Labor unions and the Tennessee Valley Authority signed a history-making agreement covering 8,000 building and metal trades workers engaged on the giant power project.

This far-reaching contract gives union representatives a direct and equal voice with management in fixing labor standards, determining wage rates, promoting safety and health, training apprentices and improving efficiency an deconomy in operations.

Thus the fundamental philosophy of the American Federation of Labor calling for a friendly, cooperative partnership between labor and management is written into this highly significant pact with a Government agency.

Thousands of additional workers will be covered by the agreement when the proposed $25,000,000 expansion of T. V. A. facilities for national defense purposes gets under way.

David E. Lilenthal, T. V. A. director, said:

"I consider this agreement more valuable than any of our dams. It charts the way to labor-management cooperation in the national defense program. It is worth millions to the people of this country."

Marion Hedges, research director for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who served as technical adviser to the T. V. A. unions was similarly enthusiastic.

"It is the finest contract ever entered into with any branch of the Government," he said. "It sets a high standard that both private employers an dother agencies of the Government would do well to follow."

John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, joined in praising the agreement.

"A labor policy has been worked out within the T. V. A.," he declared, "which makes a valuable contribution to employer and employe relations, especially when the employer is a Federal authority."

Under the contract, joint machinery is set up through which labor has equal authority with supervisory officials over problems affecting both workers and management.

Preference in hiring is given to A. F. of L. union men. Methods are provided for handling of jurisdictional disputes without any cessation of work, and for quick disposition of employe grievances and other disputes.

Negotiations leading up to the contract took nearly a year. It was made public in a joint statement by President Sam E. Roper of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and Arthur S. Jandrey, T. V. A. director of personnel.

Supplementary to the agreement, the 15 unions through the Council, adopted a resolution pledging all efforts to keep production for the national defense power program at the highest possible level. The unions also promised to stamp out any subversive elements that might arise.

T. V. A.'s labor policy has drawn high praise from many sources. The most comprehensive analysis of the policy was made recently by Judson King, director of the National Popular Government League, and published in pamphlet form.

"The T. V. A. experiment," King said, "gave its board and its employes an opportunity to set up a new and advanced type of labor relations; one in which the old master-servant, dog-eat-dog, strike-and-lockout methods would be abolished."

All foremen and superintendents were coached in administering the policy, so that labor would be fairly treated. Those who failed to go along were disciplined or dismissed, King pointed out.

The result has been, he added, that not only has labor won superb working conditions, but efficiency has been high and construction costs low. King suggested that the T. V. A. idea be followed by all publicly-owned utilities in the nation.

"Unfair to Organized Labor"

USE of the words "unfair to organized labor" are not libelous for damages. Members of a union cannot be held liable as co-conspirators in damage action unless directly connected with the case.

These were highlights of one of the most important court decisions in California labor relations, handed down recently by Superior Judge Hilliard Comstock of Sonoma County in a five-year-old case fought by counsel for the California State Federation of Labor.

The decision was given in the case of Elmer Libby, non-union Santa Rosa barber against the Santa Rosa Labor Council, and others, in which Judge Comstock ordered a new trial following a jury verdict of $2,000 general and $3,500 punitive damages. Date for new trial has not been set, Attorneys Clarence and Henry Todd, acting for the Federation, said.

Late in 1935 Libby's barber shop in Santa Rosa was picketed in an effort by the unions to enforce a price schedule. Libby finally agreed to a price scale following adoption of a city ordinance fixing the price for haircuts at 65 cents and shaves at 35 cents. The ordinance was declared unconstitutional. Libby cut prices, and picketing was instituted.

Libby sued for damages, and during a three week's trial failed to produce records of previous earnings in support of his claim that his business was damaged. The jury, however, awarded him the verdict of $2,000 general damages and $3,500 punitive damages.

Attorneys Clarence and Henry Todd argued for a new trial on the grounds that damages were excessive that evidence was insufficient to justify the verdict and judgment, that the verdict and judgment are contrary to law, and that the court erred in admitting certain testimony and giving certain instructions to the jury.

Judge Comstock's decision granting a new trial reviews the grounds argued by the Federation attorneys, and in his nine-page order the Court discussed the case in detail. Important among the observations are paragraphs relating to use of the words "unfair to organized labor," in connection with which Judge Comstock wrote:

"No presumption of legal injury would flow from an accusation that one was 'unfair to organized labor,' or words of similar import. To put it otherwise, damage would not naturally and necessarily result from their use. Hence, the words themselves could not be the subject of general damages."

The jury award involved twenty-three defendants, including officers and members of the Labor Council, and the Barbers' Union. In referring to arguments of the Federation counsel in behalf of the defendants, Judge Comstock wrote:

"Defendants further argue that the award of $3,500 punitive damages cannot be sustained because it is levied upon all of the defendants without proof that each of them was actuated by malice in fact or participated in any act of oppression or fraud against the plaintiff."

In support of his decision on the point he wrote:

"The case stands as one where punitive damages should not have been assessed against all. Mere suspicion or conjecture upon the part of the jury that every member of the union or every defendant barber may or should have known what was being done to Libby is not sufficient to base a verdict upon."

Continuing on the subject, after legal citations, he said:

"Because of the point and several natures of the judgment it may, if allowed to stand, be enforced against all or any of the defendants.

"A grave injustice would result, possibly the complete financial ruination of one or more of the defendants whose sole connection with the case was that he was a Santa Rosa barber or a member of the defendant union."

The order for the new trial provides that it shall be held upon all the issues.

"The motion (for a new trial) is granted upon the grounds of excessive damages, insufficiency of the evidence to justify the verdict and judgment, and errors in law occurring at the trial and excepted to by the defendants," Judge Comstock said in conclusion.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, which sponsored the fight, said it was one of the most important decisions rendered in favor of labor in many months.

"Old Golds" Are Now Union

A tremendous forward stride in the organization under the A. F. of L. banner of all workers in the cigarette industry was achieved with the signing of union contracts with the P. Lorillard Company, makers of "Old Golds" and other tobacco products.

More than 7,000 workers are covered in the contracts, the first union agreement ever negotiated with this company. Its plants in Jersey City, Richmond and Louisville are all included.

Wide benefits were gained by the workers under the new contracts. Outstanding are provisions for a 40-hour week, a flat 5 per cent wage increase, a week's annual vacation with pay, the granting of seniority rights, union recognition and adjustment of shop disputes.

The unions which already have signed contracts with the P. Lorillard Company are the Tobacco Workers International Union, Cigar Makers' International Union and the International Association of Machinists.

All unions are covered in a single master agreement covering general conditions of employment, while wage rates are fixed in separate contracts with each union.

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Children have more need of models than of critics.—Joubert.

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When You Buy Make Sure that they advertise in "THE CARPENTER."

The Defense Program and Labor

OUR country is fast swinging into a defense economy. This fact is of prime concern to all of us. Defense production forms but a small part of our whole national output, should use only 7% of our normal peacetime facilities, according to one estimate. Yet defense activities will have right of way over all others in our industries, and, if men are drafted, even in our homes. The energies of our ablest business executives, labor leaders, working men and women, in fact the time and ability of all of us, will be diverted to building up a great military machine.

Since we have idle man power, idle plant capacity and high productive efficiency we can handle $5,000,000,000 of defense production yearly without destroying our hard-won labor gains or reducing the national living standard. We can even improve greatly our present national welfare by giving defense jobs to the unemployed, bringing idle plants into activity. But if the defense program is not carefully guided, it can disrupt our economic life, causing booms in some industries and depressions in others, destroy labor standards, leave mills and men stranded after the first years of intense activity are over. National defense can either vitalize or sap our whole national energy, depending on how well we keep balance between defense production and the other 93% of our activity. Since control over defense policies rests in the hands of the President, our future depends to a degree never before known in peacetime on his decisions. To insure balanced planning, representatives of trade unions, farmers' associations, business men's groups must sit on all policy making boards. Only thus can the voice of the people be heard and heeded, democracy be preserved.

In Europe, even before the war, armament production greatly reduced living standards. With our higher productivity, this is not necessary. We can produce a higher income per person than any other country in the world. Our per capita income of $432 compares with $401 in England, $345 in Germany, $321 in Sweden, and $267 in France. We produced this higher income with a work week 8 hours shorter than that of France and Germany, 11 hours shorter than that of England and Sweden. We are immensely more able to maintain a military machine without reducing our labor standards. Foreign countries today are making sacrifices. In England, consumer goods production has been sacrificed to armaments, living costs are up 20 to 25%. Workers' families pay a $147 tax on $2000 of income, $43 on $1500—incomes which are exempt in this country. In addition, sales taxes of 12% on all necessities except food and 24% on all luxuries such as furniture, cosmetics, must be paid. The worker's living is reduced to the barest essentials. Work hours have been lengthened from 44 to 48 to 60, and in some cases 72 in the warring countries.

These records warn us of the immense disruption to normal life which accompanies an extreme war effort. We in America are not at war; our task is to build our national strength, to prevent such disruptions. To do this we must get the unemployed back to work, raise living standards, see that increasing industrial income flows to wage earners in wage increases.

Man power. American Federation of Labor unemployment estimates show that 374,000 went back to work in June. Nearly 50,000 were taken on by defense and related industries, 176,000 by farms. Unemployment is still at high levels, with 9,651,000 out of work in June, 1940; this compares with 10,143,000 in June, 1939. Most recent estimates show 2,500,000 likely to be reemployed by June, 1941, due to the defense program, accounting for the probable draft of 1,000,000 men and allowing the normal increase of 500,000 in working population, unemployment will propbably decline to about 6,600,000 by June, 1941.

With such an army of unemployed our problem in speeding production is not one of man power. Defense production will be highly mechanized, a form of production in which the work day must be kept exactly to the period of maximum productivity, with management at maximum efficiency. The antiquated device of the lengthened work week would wipe out the gains of mass production. In arms production, long hours reduce efficiency. Few real shortages of skilled labor have occurred and these can be handled through overtime until workers now training reach adequate skill.

High Profits Ahead. Government funds will be poured into industry at a rate which makes previous pump priming look small indeed. For fiscal 1941, we have a prospective Federal budget of $13,600,000,000 (of which $5,000,000,000 is for defense). This compares with $9,666,000,000 in fiscal 1940 and $3,848,000,000 in pre-depression 1929. Production and profits will be lifted to high levels. Already, corporation profits are approaching all-time peaks. Prospective profits of 400 leading industrial corporations for 1940 amount to $2,280 million, which almost equals the average of 1916-17, high points of the last war, and approaches the prosperity peak of 1927-29 (average $2,565 million yearly) and the recovery peak of 1937 ($2,412 million). Full-year 1940 profits will exceed last year by 23%. First half-year gains over last year are even more striking: Profits of 400 corporations were up 59%; earnings were 10.9% on net worth compared to 7% last year. This high percentage earned on net worth equals that of 1937, the post-depression peak.

Thus a first effect of defense production is to increase industry's earning capacity. Increasing national wealth is a great asset, but sustained prosperity depends on the use made of it. How is this new wealth being divided? First half figures show dividends up 14%, workers' income up 4.9%. Corporation executives also will share in this increased wealth through profit-sharing bonuses. Nearly one-third of all corporation presidents, it is estimated, receive a share in profits in addition to their salaries.

Corporations have not increased wages as much as their earnings permitted. A larger flow of income to workers is vital. Newly created wealth must lift the living standards of low-income groups. We need the flow of their buying power into non-defense consumer goods industries, to keep these industries growing in a normal way, prevent top-heavy defense development, build up our national well-being. We must also see that adequate machine tools are released to consumer industries to allow their expansion.

Rising Production and Building Construction. Defense production on a larger scale will get under way about October or November. Barring our entry into the war, we may expect substantially higher levels of industrial activity, possibly even a boom or near boom. In 1936, payment of the Veterans' Bonus of $1,500,000,000 expanded industry to the recovery peak of 1937. Before June, 1941, we expect to spend $5,000,000,000 on defense, a much greater stimulant. Building construction in 1940 will about equal 1939. A $600,000,000 cut in PWA building will be offset by increases of $400,000,000 in housing and new factories, of $100,000,000 in utility building and $100,000,000 in naval and military construction. The Federal government is planning to spend $500,000,000 this year and next to build new plants which will be leased to private industry.

Productivity and Labor Cost. Government defense policies encourage companies to install the most modern equipment. Already the machine tool industry is busy to capacity; plants are tooling up for defense production, installing new labor-saving devices. Productivity will increase at a new high rate, labor costs will be cut substantially. A recent study shows what we may expect: From 1938 to 1939, labor cost per unit of product in steel was reduced 13%, in chemicals 8%, in ten other industries an average of 5%. Reduced labor cost means that higher wages can be paid. If they are not paid in proportion to industry's increased earnings we may expect industrial unbalance, a weakening of our economic life.

Rising Wages Strategic. The war has practically cut off American exports to the continent of Europe. Normally American farmers export $800,000,000 of products, largely to these great markets now closed. Of our cotton and flue-cured tobacco, 50% normally goes to foreign markets, 30 to 45% of our prunes, raisins and winter pears. Our low-income workers cannot buy all they need of these products; surpluses are piling up. Judging from the amount of cotton normally bought by low-income families, 10% wage increase to all families with less than $1500 would create a market for $76,000,000 of cotton goods. This would use about 9% of the cotton surplus due to closed markets and also create an important market for surplus tobacco and foods. Wage increases must not be neutralized by price increases.

Cost of Living and Prices. Cost of living in June was up nearly 2% from June 1939. No serious increase are expected in the near future, higher prices for fall are being quoted in furniture, men's furnishing and a few other items. The Defense Commission is taking many measures to secure industry's cooperation in preventing price increases.

What If the War Ends? Our exports to foreign countries in 1940 are running about $1,000,000,000 a year ahead of 1939. Shipments of war materials have more than offset losses from closed markets. If the war ends and these exports stop, business may recede somewhat while adjusting to changed world conditions. All business observers expect this recession to be short, however, for the defense program, which involves five times the value of our war exports, must soon lift production to higher levels.

National Income. Last year our national income reached $70,000,000,000. At last year's prices the buying power of that income equalled the 1929 peak. This year we may expect the national income to reach $75,000,000,000, to exceed in buying power any other year in our history. The key to permanent well-being lies in steadily increasing workers' buying power and national income year by year.

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A survey among druggists has disclosed that Americans like chocolate best as the flavor used to disguise the taste of unpalatable pills and drugs. Second choice is raspberry.

Atkins Research Director Receives Award

In recognition of his important and far-reaching achievements in the field of industrial research and invention, William R. Chapin, Manager of Research for E. C. Atkins and Company was recently presented the distinguished "Modern Pioneer Award." This signal honor was accorded Mr. Chapin for his patents in the field of metal cement. Among the patents are several covering processes which make it possible to cement high speed tool steel to lower grade steels—a highly important factor in the manufacture of saws and machine knives of great efficiency at moderate production costs.

The Modern Pioneer Awards signalize industry's observance of the 150th Anniversary of the United States Patent System. The movement is sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers. It is part of a nation-wide movement to bring to the American public the significance of an unrestricted patent system under whose protection great contributions to high standards of living and industrial employment have been developed.

Mr. Chapin's "Modern Pioneer" Scroll of Achievement is one of a number awarded other outstanding inventors and research men, who were chosen from hundreds of nominations by the National Pioneers Awards Committee. In connection with the program, it is brought out that during the past 150 years some 2,200,000 inventions were patented. Many of them were, of course, quite impractical and doomed forever to oblivion in the Patent Officee files.

Mr. Chapin's inventions are, of course, on the practical side, and find application in dozens of ways in the Atkins' factories.

He and Atkins research staff which he heads have given industry many significant tools in the saw field. Atkins Saws for use in the big timber, in saw mills, and by artisans and craftsmen are famous everywhere for their durable steel and correct design. Among them are the recently developed "Clearance Grind Saws" which have brought new performance standards to woodworking industries. In the metal cutting field it was Atkins which startled the world with the first high-speed hacksaw in 1925—the Silver Steel Blue End Blade. It was Atkins which as recently as last year brought out a new type of metal cutting tooth that is revolutionizing metal cutting. This is the Atkins Curled Chip System of Metal Cutting, applicable to hacksaws and metal cutting band and circular saws.

In other fields, too, research under Mr. Chapin's direction has made itself felt—the paper industry with chipper, paper cutting and other knives, wood finishing plants with planer knives and a complete line of various other types of machine knives.

Awards are no novelty to Bill Chapin. He's the proud possessor of honors from various metallurgical societies. He holds, for example, the highly prized "Albert Sanveur Achievement Medal" awarded by the American Society of Metals. The award was "in recognition of his pioneering metallurgical achievements which have stimulated organized work along similar lines to such an extent that a marked basic advance has been made in metallurgical knowledge."

Bill will show his awards, if you ask him. But he'd much rather take you out to his shop and show the work that brought them about. You'll find yourself in a small detached building right in the heart of Atkins' big Indianapolis plant. It looks for all the world like a cottage residence. There, wearing an old battered straw hat, Bill directs the famous Atkins research division while personally carrying on dozens of projects.

Naturally, E. C. Atkins and Company is proud to number him among their army of workers whose sole aim in life seems to be constantly improving a line of tools already well-known for consistently high quality.

What Happened In Czechoslovakia

CZECHOSLOVAKIA was the last really democratic country in central Europe. Not only her constitution but also her thinkers, her leaders, and the common people were democratic, and this feeling was expressed in a democratic public opinion.

This is most important. There are countries nowadays proud of "democratic" constitutions which exist on paper only. There are countries crying for equality, peace, civilization, self-determination, "a place in the sun," or "Lebensraum," which are jailing and killing innocent people, making slaves of free young men and free nations, plundering them, spreading unrest and war over the world. The barbarism of the Middle Ages is being spread by means of the technical progress of our own century.

At the end of September, 1938, Czechoslovakia, encircled by her imperialistic foes, abandoned by friends and allies, was forced to give up not only her magnificent natural and artificial fortifications and her resources, but also much of her sovereignty. On March 14 and 15, 1939, the Nazis, having broken their word neither for the first nor for the last time, invaded the territory and made slaves of the people of Czechoslovakia.

Naturally this greatly affected the workers and the trade unions of the country. Czechoslovakia, especially Bohemia and Moravia in the west, was an industrial country with large exports, particularly sensitive to world events. The Czechoslovak trade unions were very close to the political parties. In fact political lines were drawn according to the different economic, religious, and national interests of the citizens. There was a Czechoslovak Social Democratic party of workmen, a German Social Democratic party, the Benes party made up of Czechs and Slovaks, the Czech Agrarian party, the German Agrarian party, the Czechoslovak Tradesmen's party, the Czech Catholic party, the Slovak Catholic party, the National Democratic party (Czechs and Slovaks), the Communist party (including any nationality), and other smaller parties. The Social Democrats, the Benes party, and the Communists were mainly workers' parties. All Czechoslovak parties except the Communist and a part of the Slovak Catholic were democratic. The Communist party was small and without influence.

In the same way, there were Social Democratic trade unions for Czech, Slovak, and other nationalities, and there were Benes party trade unions. These were the two strongest groups of unions. Other parties, such as the strongly capitalistic National Democrats, built a few trade unions. Still other unions, especially for white-collar workers, were called non-political, political influence being somewhat less strong.

Czechoslovakia also had the "yellow" company unions. These were often built in order to weaken the real trade unions. Employers would use their economic power to force the workers either not to join any union, or to join a "yellow" one. Czechoslovak courts had, in some instances, found such employers guilty of violating the terrorization act. The "yellow" unions did not have many members, and so their influence was rather small.

In the trade unions proper, about 2,300,000 workers were organized. The different unions of the same party formed a common federation. For instance, the Social Democrats included the metal workers' union (about 100,000 members), the Union of Employees in Private Services (70,000), the building workers (60,000), railway workers, woodworkers, chemical workers, porters, employees in public services, and others. Many of them had subdivisions. For example, business agents, actors, commercial employees, musicians, and engineers formed special sections in the Union of Employees in Private Services.

The trade unions of different parties collaborated frequently and closely. For instance, in the Skoda works in Pilsen (the largest arms factory in central Europe) the Social Democratic and the Benes party's trade unions of metal workers joined in electing the factory committee. Common democratic feeling and economic interest connected them. They collaborated so well that labor legislation in Czechoslovakia was in many ways a model for other countries.

The trade unions were built as private associations, but they grew in importance until the government conferred upon them certain public functions. Unemployment allowances were paid by the unions not only from their own funds but from government funds as well. In the courts they had their own representatives, acting in labor cases or workmen's compensation. The unions added from their own funds to the allowance granted by the state to their unemployed members In one year, these unemployment allowances came to $17,000,000.

They organized schools, training workmen not only in science and trade skills, but also in labor legislation, economics, and philosophy. They helped in negotiating contracts, tried to improve labor legislation and living standards, had their own labor exchanges, organized recreation and health institutes, and gave legal help to members. Because of their large membership and their close connection with the political parties, the unions had great political and economic influence. Their cooperation with each other resulted in constantly improved labor legislation. They had funds to help the unemployed—over 800,000 in number during the depression. In spite of these great expenses, their financial position remained strong.

This was the situation until November, 1938. Czechoslovakia was a country of peace and justice. There were no revolutions, no political conflicts. Czechoslovaks could not understand the disorder abroad and were glad to live in their own beloved country where they felt that this could not happen. They gave asylum to the oppressed and persecuted of Russia, Poland, Germany, and Austria, and were proud to help them.

Then came Munich. Czechoslovakia had to give way or be destroyed. This is a chapter by itself. Czechoslovakia lost the best of her industries, coal mines, and electric works. All communications, such as roads and railroads, were cut in many places. For instance, one railroad 35 miles long, connecting three Czech towns in Bohemia, was made to cross Nazi territory four times. Practically every means of communication was under German control. As new frontiers were established workers could not get to their work, factories were without coal and electric energy which were now German and so on foreign soil. The Nazis controlled industry. Their real aim was to cripple Czechoslovakia and make her incapable of future resistance.

The German minority, small as it was, threatened the Czech people and authorities, and provoked as much trouble as it could. The Czech authorities were helpless before German demands, as Germany threatened to invade. The German demands grew from day to day. The democratic constitution was replaced by a bill giving full powers to the government and the president, now Nazi-controlled.

Following the German model, the government was compelled to establish labor camps organized on a military basis for unemployed workers, introducing compulsory labor without adequate pay. All democrats and friends of Benes were expelled from their positions. All meetings and manifestations of public opinion were forbidden. The order was made to "simplify the public life," i. e., to dissolve political parties, trade unions, national, cultural, and other associations, and to create instead new associations under government control.

All this happened because the government could no longer resist Germany. Resistance had been annihilated by the Munich conference. The Nazis were eager to destroy all democratic elements. So when the two greatest metal workers unions (Social Democrats and Benes party) decided to merge their members and funds in a new democratic union to "simplify the public life," the authorities forbade it. It was allowed only when part of the funds had been given to a different union protected by the Nazis. The Social Democrats changed their name to the Labor Party. Before all these questions could be settled, Germany strengthened her pressure and finally, March 14 and 15, 1939, invaded Czechoslovakia. In a country where right is measured only by what is useful to the German government in the arbitrary opinion of a dictator, there can be neither right nor justice.

The invaders ordered new Nazi-controlled trade unions formed, disposed of the funds and membership of the old ones, sent Czech workers to do compulsory work in Germany without sufficient food.

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CIO Rubber Union Took Local Funds, Is Charge

Goodyear Local No. 2, CIO, Rubber Workers of America, of Akron, O., has taken action against the international union to recover a $8,028.26 strike fund which it claimed was confiscated by the international. This sum, called the "Savings Bank Strike Fund" was donated to the strikers by local unions, central labor unions and national unions in and outside of Akron.

Members of CIO Local No. 2, headed by a "Square Deal Committee," distributed copies of the bank statement showing the amount remaining after minor expenditures had been deducted. The committee charged that while members of the local were on the pickt line the international union was "taking the money which was donated to us—money that would have fed our families."

Unemployment Still Our Biggest Problem

By GEORGE L. MEANY

THE breath-taking speed of world developments, the very suddenness with which we have been brought face to face with the necessities for national defense, have blurred our understanding of the implications and consequences of unemployment, have confused the issue, have in fact shifted the problem itself out of focus of national attention. These developments have aroused in the ranks of labor a growing and insistent realization that the nation must not permit itself to be blinded to the basic wants of its people by the lightning flashes of aggressive warfare abroad, that the roll of thunder of destruction must not drown out the call for remedy of our most fundamental organic need.

On the ability of the American people to end unemployment depends the future course of our nation and the very survival of our democratic institutions. The strength of a democracy must be measured by the strength of all its citizens. Our political and social fabric is only as strong as the cloth in the shabby coat of the worker to whom society has so long denied the opportunity to earn a living. The idleness of men, machines and capital has been eating into the very texture of our society for the past ten years.

Economic fabric which is not strong enough to withstand the tug and strain of conflict of peacetime forces cannot withstand the stress of wartime emergency. Our economy must be brought to full activity for it is our economic strength which will determine our national strength. Full employment must be attained before all else. Industrial disorder and social unrest cannot be permanently eliminated until and unless unemployment is stamped out.

The job which is to be done and which we shall do is one which calls for earnest and practical cooperation of labor, management and the government. The time has come for us to demonstrate to the world that a more thorough job in liquidating unemployment, one which yields lasting and permanent results, can be achieved through genuine teamwork of labor and management in advancing toward a common goal. This we can do if we define our goal and develop a common agreement as to the most effective methods of attack as well as the rights, obligations and duties of each group. A general agreement as to our objectives must be made specific. A general accord as to what is to be done must be reduced to a concrete program, a week-by-week schedule necessary to carry out and complete the task. As long as one of the groups fails in its responsibility toward the others, as long as one of the teammates refuses to accord to the other his rights, no matter how great our zeal and how feverish our effort, we cannot succeed. First and foremost, therefore, is the need for a complete and unequivocal understanding between labor and management on what is to be done and how to do it.

Let us determine the size of the task before us. What is the extent of our unemployment today? On the basis of the data available from government sources, the American Federation of Labor estimates that more than 10 million persons are still without normal private employment today. This means that more than 10 million wage earners in industry, agriculture and trade are denied opportunity to earn a living through productive activity.

Several unemployment estimates have been maintained by different agencies and institutions over a period of years. Some of these estimates place the figure of total unemployment considerably higher than our estimate, while others estimate the unemployment to be slightly less. Allowing for the differences due solely to the varying definition of unemployment and the consequent inclusion or exclusion of certain groups, all of the estimates continued over a period of years by reputable institutions show amazing similarity in their final results.

Despite this fact there are those who insist that unemployment is practically non-existent and that these estimates are a mere flight of fancy of those who make them. The final answer to these allegations will be found in the 1940 census which is now being completed. But even before the census results become available we can rest our case not only on the reasonableness and reliability of our method of making the estimate, but also on many indisputable factual sources which substantiate our general conclusions.

In 1937, when business and industrial activity exceeded the 1939 levels, a voluntary registration of those unemployed showed that in the country as a whole more people were unemployed than our estimate counted at the time. The active file of the United States Employment Service, despite the extremely incomplete and limited coverage of employment service facilities, contains a register of more than six million people actively seeking work. This and much other corroborating evidence cannot be lightly brushed aside any more than the known and very real presence of unemployed wage earners in individual communities can be overlooked.

More and more often we hear in public discussion and read in newspapers the opinion that not only the amount of existing unempolyment is grossly exaggerated, but that those who are unemployed don't really want work and are not seeking employment. Such allegations may merely reflect the wishful thinking of those far removed from the plight of the men in the street, those who close their eyes to the realities distasteful to them and shirk their responsibilities in providing a remedy. Or sometimes such expressions are carefully and cleverly calculated by special pleaders to confuse the real issues and to conceal the real facts.

What are the real facts? Do the unemployed hunt for jobs, or do the jobs hunt for the unemployed? Recently the department of sanitation of the city of New York announced that 2,500 jobs will be available under civil service for "sanitation men." Not less than 85,000 men applied for these 2,500 jobs and by March, 1940, 75,000 had taken the civil service written examination to qualify for physical examinations still to be held.

The Brewster Aeronautical Corporation announced last February that it would interview applicants for 250 jobs to be made available at its new aircraft plant in Newark. To tell you what happened I'll quote from the account published in the New York Times:

"NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 26.—Nearly 20,000 jobseekers, some of whom had been shivering in the chill blasts of the meadowlands here since 1 a.m., besieged the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation at Newark airport this morning.

"Amazed at the turnout, officials of the company announced that only 250 jobs were available, which would be filled for a month. Within six months, they said, the force would be increased to 1,500. The concern, which has a plant in Long Island City, recently leased the municipal hangar here for the manufacture of aircraft. * * *

"A vanguard began to assemble at 1 a.m. The chill darkness became dotted with fires that were later extinguished by airport police, who feared damage to the hangar. The early birds then huddled against the lee of the giant shed.

"By 6 a.m., two hours before the company opened its offices, thousands were packed around the hangar. As the morning drew on highways became jammed with automobiles bearing job-hunters. Traffic was snarled for several miles north and south of the field."

These are just two examples, but they could be multiplied by examples taken from every community in every part of the country. They prove beyond dispute that the demand for jobs by the unemployed is very great. The desire of those unemployed is very great. The desire of those unemployed to find work and to earn a decent living in private industry is as genuine as the distress of unemployment and the anguish of insecurity suffered by them and their families.

Conscious of the size and crucial importance of the task before us, I wish to place before you on behalf of the American Federation of Labor a practical constructive program to end idleness of workers, machines and capital.

1. A long-range program of permanent public works, planned in advance, which could be expanded and curtailed to offset fluctuations in private construction activity.

A public works program, planned in advance and based on the long-range evaluation of the requirements of growth of individual communities as well as of the entire nation, would add infinitely more to our wealth and resources than any temporary emergency program. We, therefore, propose the creation of a permanent public works planning board which could formulate in advance a long-term plan of public works projects and determine the basis on which the program could be curtailed and expanded to offset fluctuations in private construction activity and take up the slack in private employment.

Labor believes that considerations of national defense make the need for such a program immediate and urgent. Under such a program immediate priority should be given to projects which are called for by defense needs and which will be of continuing peacetime value to the nation. To this end we propose the construction of coastal and transcontinental express highways which are not only essential for the purpose of national defense by facilitating mobiliity of troops and defense weapons, but are also important as a means of stimulating business activity by providing the heretofore unavailable transportation, trade and travel facilities. We also recommend the construction of additional airport facilities through public works projects, Such projects are vital to national defense and necessary to further progress of our commercial aviation. Construction of hospitals and other public buildings urgently needed for defense as well as for welfare purposes should also be given prior consideration.

2. Continuation and expansion of slum-clearance and low-rent housing program administered by the United States Housing Authority and utilization of this program for construction of industrial housing necessitated by defense production.

The present USHA program, by providing low-rent housing to needy families living in slums, goes straight to the heart of our most urgent economic need. At the same time the present low-rent housing and slum-clearance program has proved to be not only the most effective, but also the most economical employment program. It provides work on construction of residential housing under private contract—providing jobs where the lag in employment has been the greatest. In addition to 500,000 jobs in private building which the renewal of the present program would provide, such renewal would give employment to 750,000 workers in related building materials trades and industries.

Continuation of the USHA program at the present pace is equally important from the standpoint of defense production. Concentration of industrial activity in centers of specialized production will necessitate the building of accommmodations for workers flocking to these communities. The need should not be met by the building of temporary shacks and cantonments which blight the community and tend to create new slums. Labor therefore recommends the renewal of the USHA program as provided in the Wagner-Steagall amendments to the U. S. Housing Act which already passed the Senate.

3. A program of federal insurance of long-term loans made by private loans made by private lending institutions for productive expansion.

This plan is proposed by the American Federation of Labor to provide a productive outlet for pent-up savings by partial insurance by federal government of private loans for production, approved on the condition that minimum competitive and labor standards be met.

Large-scale reemployment in private industry cannot be achieved without putting to work the investment capital which now lies idle. During the past decade capital outlays within the going industrial plants have been far below normal. Lack of long-term confidence sufficient to undertake the risk involved in the employment of venture capital has restricted new investment outlets for idle funds. Potential opportunities for productive employment of men and money are enormous.

To translate these opportunities into reality we need machinery which would facilitate the flow of private funds into new or expanded private enterprise. Instead of government loans to industries, as a substitute investment channel, we believe preferable a method which would make available to industry private investment funds for activity most productive of employment.

Federal insurance of private loans for production, would enable the government to introduce the element of long-term stability where the absence of such stability has prevented expansion to date. We propose that the already available machinery of the R.F.C. be utilized in the administration of this program so that it could be administered at practically no additional cost to the taxpayer.

I believe that this proposal of the American Federation of Labor is the first one to provide an answer to the most baffling problem of recovery and industrial expansion. To the success of this program the American Federation of Labor pledges its support and active cooperation.

4. Maintenance of the minimum wage and maximum hour standards and improvement of wage and hour standards through collective bargaining to insure full measure of reemployment and increase real purchasing power to those who work.

In the presence of an immense reserve of unemployed workers there is no justification for the weakening of the existing statutory standards of hours of work. Maximum hour requirements under our laws allow great flexibility and none of these laws places a rigid limit on the length of the work-week or workday. Both the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act merely require that overtime compensation be paid for excessively long hours of employment. Labor believes that these laws do provide the necessary basic standards determining the length of the work-week in industry. Shortening of the hours of work is essential to achieve reemployment. Basic statutory standards together with unrestricted right of collective bargaining will go a long way to facilitate reemployment in industry.

5. A national program of vocational and apprentice training based on national minimum standards developed by agreements of representative groups concerned.

Despite widespread allegations of labor shortages in certain occupations the available facts demonstrate conclusively that in every instance there is still a large surplus of unemployed workers with skill, training, and experience necessary to fill the job. Geographical distribution of available labor may be such as to create a temporary lack of readily available workers in exceptional situations.

Labor fully recognizes the need for a sound vocational education and apprentice training program to enable the young men and women coming into industry to equip themselves for productive activity. Such training can only be useful when it is definitely related to specific employment opportunities. Workers cannot be trained in a vacuum. Nor should men be apprenticed to skills in which no immediate prospect of employment exists. These considerations make it imperative that the problem of vocational education and apprentice training be approached nationally and be developed by active participation through national representatives of labor and management groups concerned in each problem.

6. Enlargement and improvement of job placement facilities of employment services.

In carrying out a reemployment program it is of paramount importance to create facilities for bringing together the worker and the job for which he is best fitted. With each spurt of industrial production we have witnessed mass tragedies of workers flocking to active production centers far in excess of the current requirements. Masses of stranded workers in these situations become a burden to the community and at the same time prevent their employment in other centers of production where new activity develops. Thus it is possible in times of expanding production that with a large surplus of labor in one community or one section of the country, a shortage in a specialized occupation may develop at another point. Substantial enlargement of existing employment service facilities must therefore play an integral part in a national program of reemployment.

7. Full measure of relief to workers and their families as long as these workers remain unemployed.

Labor considers it fundamental that until our nation achieves full employment, wage earners and their families be given adequate assistance by the community. A full and adequate program of federal and local relief to the unemployed is therefore essential to any plan of recovery and reemployment.

Continuing unemployment is the most dangerous breach in our national defense. Forced idleness of millions of productive workers on whom their families depend for livelihood, saps the strength of the entire nation, eats deeply into the moral and spiritual fibre of the people and undermines their will to achieve.

National defense means not only the defense of lives, homes, communities and resources. To the American people, national defense also means the defense of their democratic institutions, the defense of government by consent and, above all, the defense of those fundamental rights we have inherited and established as a living democracy and which make up the American way of life.

Production of implements of defensive warfare must be carried out with unstinted cooperation of all. Yet, we must not forget that production of implements of war, while it adds to our national strength, contributes little to our national wealth. Jobs created by accelerated defense production are not normal jobs. We must not mistakenly consider reemployment generated by such emergency production as lasting, normal or permanent reemployment.

It is of foremost importance that national recognition be given today to a simple fact that a temporary spurt in employment called forth by munitions production not only fails to solve the unemployment problem but will only aggravate the task of readjustment which the nation will face when the emergency is over and when our economy resumes its peacetime pace. That is why labor believes it so important that in our defense efforts we do not lose sight of our future, normal peace-time needs. In building production plant and equipment, in constructing hospitals, in building defense highways, in providing housing facilities for munitions workers, we must so plan our work as to make sure that these plants, these highways, and these houses will become permanent assets to the community and to the nation so that they will add to our national wealth as well as to our national strength.

American labor and management in facing the problem of unemployment are facing the most difficult and the most responsible task of this generation. I feel confident that their united will shall provide our nation with united strength to emerge victorious in this great effort.

British Labor At War

BY ROBERT J. WATT

International Representative, American Federation of Labor

WITH ORGANIZED British workers and organized British employers joining in compulsory arbitration and an outlawing of strike and lockout, how does it happen that Britons still are free?

How has democracy in Britain met the extreme necessities of the drastic national defense emergency and at the samee time avoided the curse of dictatorship, even while attaining the unity and efficiency of concentrated executive command of the human and material resources of the nation?

It is a question which the American Federation of Labor will need to study because already the enemies of labor have begun their propaganda to embalm our economic democracy under the pretext of national defense.

Because we have not fully attained in our nation the tested machinery advocated by the American Federation of Labor for employer-employe organization, negotiation and contractual agreement, we face a greater problem in accomplishing the safeguards by which British labor could safely suspend its own privileges without surrendering its autonomy and independence.

The British have simply carried over their established processes of democratic management of economic and political life on to an emergency wartime footing of concentrated, centralized control, with labor playing a major part. British labor has won the right to equal participation on all questions of policy before determination has been reached.

The appointment of committees representing organized employers and organized workers to participate on all questions of concern to labor and industry has prevented labor from being submerged and provides the opportunity for workers and employers themselves to determine what sacrifices are needed and the practical measures necessary to make them effective.

The Churchill government is a truly representative coalition of all important elements of the British people. Labor occupies some of the most important and strategic posts, not in an honorary or advisory sort of way, but as the responsible executives of vital departments.

British labor had joined with Churchill in demanding that Hitlerism be checked. It had sought to make the League of Nations a real instrument for collective security. It had bitterly opposed the handing over of the Czech democracy, with its nearly 3,000,000 trade union members, to the Gestapo.

British labor had gone along with the Soviet preachments for collective security but could not condone nor ignore the betrayal of the Soviet-Nazi pact. When Poland was ravaged British labor realized that the price of liberty was the ordeal of battle.

Hence, when a slow-moving but finally determined Chamberlain accepted the existence of a state of war, British trade unionists pledged their efforts to fight dictatorship as freemen, ready to suspend their most prized liberties to preserve the right, when the war was over, to resume the exercise of those liberties.

In the early days of the war the executives of the great labor unions composing the British Trade Union Congress proceeded on the same basis as before, consulting with employer representatives and government spokesmen in deciding upon legislative and economic procedures to meet the war emergency.

These procedures included the guarantee of restoration of jobs to soldiers and sailors upon their return from service after the war; expansion of social insurance to continue health insurance for workers called into service, despite the discontinuance of their contributions, and to provide payments on behalf of those killed or injured in civilian pursuits; increase of unemployment insurance and assistance to cushion the severe dislocation of employment caused by the transition into wartime economy; agreements for shifting labor from unneeded posts into centers where added help was required; provisions for the local authorization of training of assistants and any needed supplementing of skilled trades by semi-skilled or unskilled workers; and machinery for restricting price increases and for permitting an orderly adjustment of wage rates based on legitimate needs.

Labor has been one of the three deciding votes and voices in the formulation of these policies.

In the Control of Employment Act of 1939, in which employers are forbidden to advertise for, engage or reengage any employes in reserved occupations, except with the consent of the Minister of Labor, careful provision is made that "before making an order under this subsection, the Minister shall refer a draft of the order proposed to be made to a committee . . . representing organizations of workers and organizations of employers which appear to be concerned."

Likewise provision is made in this act to prevent any refusal which would prevent an opportunity for employment unless an opportunity for suitable alternative employment exists. The workers may appeal to the district referees established under the Unemployment Insurance Act, with damages to be paid the worker for any loss found to have been incurred.

The very essence of the British system of industrial relations existing before the war breathes in every provision of war legislation. Britain has continued its policy of consultation, agreement, action and right of appeal. Britain has imposed the dictatorship of self-discipline, which even under the Chamberlain regime was the antithesis of the procedures and practices of the totalitarian aggressors.

When the crisis of the Nazi break-through in Holland, Belgium and France brought the war into a sudden unexpected threat upon the channel ports, a government of national unity for defense brought labor leaders into the cabinet.

Labor through Major Attlee sponsored measures which in rapid order emphasized that the constitutional protection of the Trojan horses could be safeguarded best by the intelligent recognition of the equally basic rule that the majority of people in Britain had some rights, too.

Liberty, as British labor saw it, should mean freedom under the law but not a license for the Communists and Nazis to destroy the freedom of others.

Late in May the Emergency Powers Defense Act authorized the government to control all persons and property, to conscript labor and regulate conditions of employment, to control banks and finance, and to impose an excess profits tax of one hundred per cent.

Soon afterward legislation providing the death penalty for serious cases of espionage and sabotage was enacted and in June arbitration decrees were made mandatory, with strikes and lockouts thereby outlawed.

The Trade Union Congress and the British Employers Federation recommended this action and further recommended that Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labor, create a new national arbitration board to adjudicate disputes on wages and working conditions.

Other decrees provide that workers in certain trades may not be employed in other occupations except on license, that the public employment exchanges must handle all employment, that employers must be ready to lend or transfer workers as needed.

As Ernest Bevin stated in his broadcast appeal to trade unionists in the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States:

"We are used to liberty, to debate, to argument, but practically the whole people have put this on one side; they have rallied with a great oneness to defy this ugly beast, this brute. . . .

"For the first time in history every penny, every inch of land, every item of wealth, every factory and workshop is now at the disposal of the nation. . . .

"That great trade union movement, with its foresight and wisdom, has taken the opportunity of demonstrating to the world that it does not merely exist to fight for wages and hours of labor alone, but as the call has come, to show its capacity to save the nation."

Their sturdy independence and fierce spirit of liberty won for the British people in bygone days the privileges of political and economic freedom. This same spirit, demonstrated again today, has given to all lovers of democracy an inspiring example of the heights to which the self-discipline of a democracy can rise.

British workers, in abstaining from the exercise of some liberties today, are preserving the realm of freedom and their precious inheritances for themselves and their children tomorrow.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Propagandists Get Their Wires Crossed

The American people are being subjected to a Blitzkreig of propaganda. One of the most mendacious of the "big berthas" employed to smother us with misinformation is, "The Saturday Evening Post."

In its eagerness to do its job, the "Post" indulges in some strange and appalling contradictions. By way of illustration:

In a recent issue, the "Post" devoted an entire page to an editorial which purported to show that all the troubles of the democracies of Europe were directly traceable to the fact that the masses of the people were pampered by short hours, labor unions and social security laws to the point where they refused to do an honest day's work and thus slowed up the production of munitions and enabled Hitler to score startling successes.

On the opposite page was an elaborately displayed article by a gentleman named Peter F. Drucker. He told how Hitler and the other Nazi brigands were systematically wiping out "the middle classes."

Then he solemnly declared that Britain's "unpreparedness" was due to former Premier Chamberlain's refusal to tax these middle classes and thus secure the revenue needed to produce munitions.

Not a word about British working men refusing to work. On the contrary, Mr. Drucker seems convinced that Britain's danger may be explained by the government's failure to give British workers an opportunity to work and thus produce the things essential for national defense.

Here we have a classical example of unscrupulous propagandists getting their wires crossed.

The workers of Europe and America are not responsible for democracy's peril. The great bankers and industrialists of Britain—and the United States, too—financed Hitler and Mussolini. They rejoiced when the Fascist dictatorship crushed labor unions and crucified liberty.

The leaders of Britain and France neglected to build up an air force and a mechanized army.

Now statesmen and industrialists alike in Britain appreciate their blunder and, with the aid of British, Canadian and American workers, are frantically endeavoring to provide adequate defense.

If democracy fails—and it will not fail—the responsibility will not rest on the shoulders of the workers.

In the face of the emergency here at home, the only suggestion the "Post" can make is that we lengthen the hours of labor. This is not only unnecessary, but it would prove disastrous.

The tempo of American workers is such that they can produce more of any given article in a fixed period than the workers of any other country in the world. If the editor of "The Saturday Evening Post" took the time to examine unchallenged official reports, he would discover the truth of that statement.

Not only are they more efficient than their fellows in other lands, but millions of them are idle, despite the fact that they are eager to work.

It is not necessary to drive them to their tasks like the galley slaves of old. Without the government exercising the slightest compulsion they will arm America to the teeth. They will maintain and improve American standards of living and, in addition, they will do their share of actual fighting.

All this is demonstrated to the hilt by what is happening in Washington at this moment. Organized labor is "on its toes" and ready to go. Unfortunately, many of the men who control our work shops are defiantly insisting they will not sign contracts for munitions until they are assured staggering profits.

What has become of the slogan which has been dinned into our ears for the last 20 years: "In the next war, we must conscript both money and men!"

All the talk now is about conscripting men! Instead of "conscripting money" we are in danger of creating more millionaires than blossomed in the last World War.—(Labor)

Sound American Principles

Leaders of sixteen national organizations under the auspices of the Citizenship Educational Service have issued a statement calling upon all citizens to unite in defending the essentials of democracy. The statement epitomizes sound Americanism and deserves wide circulation.

Among organizations represented in the appeal are the American Federation of Labor, the Federal Council of Churches, the Workers' Education Bureau of America, the Boys' Clubs of America, the Camp Fire Girls and the Boy Scouts.

The declaration of principles includes the resolution:

> To be vigilant and courageous in maintaining human sympathy and respect for the rights of others;
>
> To beware of the enemies of democracy, whatever their passwords or places of birth, and wherever they may be found;
>
> To stand united with all lovers of freedom, whatever their tongue or origin;
>
> To keep our nation strong in valor, and confident in freedom, so that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

As the New York Times remarks:

"These principles are poison to all enemies of democracy. They march side by side with military preparedness. Without military preparedness they cannot be successfully defended, but without them military preparedness would command no enthusiasm and would probably fail."

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Fossilized bones of gigantic reptiles and dinosaurs, exceeding in size those found at any other spot in the world, have been unearthed in the Antarctic.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To the Delegates to the 24th General Convention.

Brothers:

Remember that the 24th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held at our Home, in Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday morning, December 9, 1940 and continuing in session from day to day until its work has been fully completed.

The credentials have already been sent to the Delegates. They must be properly filled out and signed by the President and Rcording Secretary of the Local Union with the Seal attached. The original credential must be held by the Delegate and presented to the Credential Committee at Lakeland, Florida one day in advance to the opening of the convention—that is, on Sunday, December 8, 1940.

The duplicate credential must be sent to the General Secretary immediately, addressed to him at the General Office, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. Please see that this is done without delay.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1940

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

May 6, 1940.

Portland, Oregon, L. U. 1777.—(Casket Workers.)—Movement for an increase in wages to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

May 28, 1940.

Tulare, Cal., L. U. 1578.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ on commercial work, effective July 6, 1940. Official sanction granted.

June 4, 1940.

Anchorage, Alaska, L. U. 1281.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that this does not affect or apply to the work covered by the agreement entered into September 22, 1939 on the Alaska Naval Air Base.

June 10, 1940.

Fort Bragg, Calif., L. U. 2143.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective July 7, 1940. Official sanction granted.

June 17, 1940.

Annapolis, Md., L. U. 1126.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective September 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Plattsburg, N. Y., L. U. 1042.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective August 15, 1940. Official sanction granted.

June 21, 1940.

St. Petersburg, Fla., L. U. 531.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., L. U. 2246.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective August 10, 1940. Official sanction granted.

June 27, 1940.

New London, Wis., L. U. 2890.—(Plywood and Veneer)—Movement for 2½c per hour increase and Union Shop conditions, effective June 21, 1940. Official sanction granted.

July 13, 1940.

Haverstraw, N. Y., L. U. 2372.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.40 per hour, effective July 11, 1940.

July 18, 1940.

Newport News, Va., L. U. 396.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective October 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Burlington, N. J., L. U. 1489.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective July 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Indianapolis, Ind.
August 5, 1940.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on above date at Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Several Local Unions requested the G. E. B. for information as to the status of their members who enter military service and after careful consideration the Board decided that members who may be drafted will be exempt from paying dues to their Local Union, and the Local Union will be exempt from paying tax to the General Office. No death or disability benefits to be paid a member while he is in the service. After he returns to civilian life he begins paying monthly dues to his Local Union and the Local Union then pays tax on him to the General Office. His membership will then be continued without interruption or break.

Fort Francis, Ont., Canada.—Rainy River Valley District Council proposes amendments to our General Constitution and Laws to be acted upon by the General Executive Board, was carefully considered, but as benefits are sought which are not provided for in the admission of non-beneficial Local Unions the Board feels that these benefits could be secured by the Local Unions comprising the Rainy River District Council becoming full beneficial Local Unions of the Brotherhood.

The quarterly audit of the books and accounts was commenced and continued the balance of the day.

August 6, 7, 8, 9, 1940.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

August 12, 1940.

Appeal of Thos. J. Millard from the decision of the General Treasurer in only allowing semi-beneficial benefits on death of his father, Wm. P. Millard, formerly a member of L. U. 1243, Oneida, N. Y. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed, as Wm. P. Millard over his own signature gave his date of birth as October 17, 1855 and was a semi-beneficial member.

Appeal of Wm. Iandiorio from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. Iandiorio vs. Local Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Inasmuch as the appeal was not taken within thirty days from date the decision was rendered by the General President, the G. E. B. cannot consider it.

Crossett, Ark., L. U. 2590.—Accounting of an appropriation previously made was received and filed.

Appeal of L. U. 1649, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y., from ruling of General President in sustaining the action of President Hanson of the New York District Council in notifying said Local Union that the New York District Council has no provisions for the payment of strike benefits. The G. E. B. sustained the ruling of the General President and dismissed the appeal.

Application of Jos. Jameson a former member of L. U. 298, Flushing, L. I., N. Y., for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida was denied as he automatically suspended himself on February 1, 1937 when he owed six months' dues.

Request of Local Union 1725, Daytona Beach, Florida for financial aid was referred to the General President.

August 13, 1940.

The General Executive Board directed:

That fire insurance on contents of General Office, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana be increased to $25,000.00.

That increased insurance on Elevator in General Office, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana be secured.

That Public Liability insurance on elevator in Printing Plant, 516 Hudson St., Indianapolis, Indiana be secured.

That Wind Storm Insurance on General Office Buildings, Indianapolis, Indiana be also secured.

Renewal of bond of General Secretary Duffy in the sum of $20,000.00 by the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. was received and referred to our Legal Department.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

August 14, 1940.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B.:

Indianapolis, Indiana.
August 13, 1940.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of securities held by General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following;

6 Treasurers' Certificates	$10,000.00	$ 60,000.00
4 Treasurers' Certificates	10,000.00	40,000.00
100 Canadian Bonds	1,000.00	100,000.00

Signed,

T. M. Guerin,
Roland Adams,
Wm. J. Kelly.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

There being no further business to be considered the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Editor, The Carpenter:

I stand instructed to request that the following stayaway notice be inserted in the Carpenters Journal:

"The District Council of Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Va. and Vicinity feel they have sufficient members to handle the work in their jurisdiction. You are requested to stay away until such time as the present unemployed members can be absorbed."

Fraternally yours,

J. T. Oakley, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

Owing to great influx of clearance cards into this district, the District Council of Detroit has instructed me to insert a stayaway notice in the next issue of The Carpenter. At the present work is none too plentiful in Detroit and Vicinity. As there is a sufficient number of men in Detroit to take care of what work there is, we advise traveling members to stay away.

Yours, fraternally,

Stuart Proctor, Secretary.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

Because of the reports in the press that there is a scarcity of carpenters, in this district, I was instructed to ask you to insert in "The Carpenter" that at present there are plenty of men to fill the jobs in the Everett, Washington area.

Fraternaly yours,

H. G. Walter, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

We have been receiving letters from Locals from several places in the United States inquiring about a supposedly abundance of government work here, (Provo, Utah). Work here must have been grossly over-advertised, as we have not yet been able to keep even a majority of our members employed for any length of time.

Fraternally yours,

T. F. Spalding, Recording Secretary, Local 1498.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

628	Pahokee, Fla.	2511	Klamath Falls, Ore.
2887	Portola, Calif.	636	St. Elmo, Ill.
632	Hawthorne, Calif.	645	Portsmouth, Va.
634	Los Angeles, Calif.	646	Paintsville, Ky.
2892	Feather Falls, Calif.	2517	Sweet Home, Ore.
629	Longview, Wash.		

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Mark S. McKinstry, Local 366, New York City

Editor, The Carpenter:

Another of our old timers, Mark S. McKinstry (you might call him one of the pioneers of New York City), passed away on July 20. Brother McKinstry would have been 76 years on September 4.

Born in New York City he later moved to the Bronx and for the last seventeen years resided at 25 Windsor Place, Pelham Manor, New York.

Learning his trade in New York City he early recognized the value of collective bargaining and became a member of one of the many labor organizations then in New York City, "The City Carpenters." This organization came into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in a body, in the Spring of 1901, and was known as Local Union 774. Years later Local Union 382 came into Local Union 774, and around the fall of 1915, Local Unions, Nos. 51, 240, 715, and 774, consolidated and were known as Local Union 48.

At the time of the re-organization in New York City, Brother McKinstry was transferred from Local Union 48, to Local Union 366 in the Bronx where he resided at that time, and was a member of that L. U. at the time of his death. Brother McKinstry was foreman on many of the then large buildings in the old days and in later years was foreman for the Consolidated Gas Company who pensioned him several years ago. He had been in failing health for the last twelve months.

James C. Duignan, Financial Secretary
Local Union 366.

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BROTHER HERMAN DEMIEN, Local 1485, LA PORTE, IND.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that we anounce the passing of Brother Herman Demien of Local 1485 of La Porte, Ind., on July 28 in his fifty-fifth year.

Brother Demien was born in La Porte, July 16, 1885, and joined the United Brotherhood on August 9, 1906 immediately displaying a sincere interest in the affairs of the Brotherhood, that won for him the everlasting esteem, and good will of the entire membership.

He was elected trustee in 1933 and served in that office until death. He will be greatly missed by the members of Local 1485, and his passing leaves a void in our ranks, difficult to fill.

The Local passed a resolution to the memory of Brother Demien, expressing its sympathies to the bereaved family, and ordering the charter to be draped for 90 days.

Otto Schoettler, Recording Secretary,
Local 1485. La Porte, Ind.

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BROTHER EARL BELL, Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

BROTHER FRANK W. CONGER, Local 1746, Portland, Oregon.

BROTHER HENRY HUNGER, Local 1825, Bowling Green, Ohio.

BROTHER ARTHUR LAMBERT, Local Union 2127, Centralia, Wash. Died July 19. Born, May 3, 1876.

Onna Seeba, Local 183, Peoria, Ill.

Local 183 of Peoria, Ill., was saddened recently by the death of Onna Seeba, a member of more than fifty years.

Brother Seeba was initiated into the old German Local 243 of Peoria July 15, 1887 and cleared into Local 183 June 15, 1897.

On July 29, 1937 that meeting of Local 183 was known as "Onna Seeba Night" and members presented to Brother Seeba a watch, chain and knife in honor of his being the oldest member of the Local. The occasion marked his fiftieth year as a member of the Local.

Brother Seeba was an active worker in the Local and attended every meeting until ill health, three weeks before his death, kept him away.

BROTHER GEORGE MACKEY, LOCAL 213, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that we report the death of our friend and Brother, George P. Mackey of Local 213 of Houston, Tex., who passed away July 20.

Brother Mackey was born on August 25, 1859 and was in his eighty-first year. Brother Mackey became a member of the Brotherhood in Local 276, of Oklahoma City, Okla., on the 15th day of March, 1903. He transferred to Local 213 of Houston, Tex., on the 4th day of October, 1912.

Brother Mackey was 37 years a member in good standing. He filled numerous official positions in Local 276 of Oklahoma City, Okla.

J. F. Drennan, Victor Connelly.

BROTHE PAUL SCHULTZ, LOCAL 2116, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound sorrow that we inform the members of the Brotherhood of the death of Brother Paul Schultz who drowned while on vacation at Rio Vista, Cal., on the Sacramento River.

The brother had at all times been most sincere in his efforts to promote the welfare of those with whom he made his association. He was a member of Local 2116, Oakland, Calif.

Death made its claim early in life of the brother whose age was twenty-five years.

J. L. Cummings, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER JAMES BALLANTYNE, LOCAL 77, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Local 77, Port Chester, N. Y. mourns the loss of a faithful Brother, James Ballantyne, who died August 5, 1940. Brother Ballantyne was born February 4, 1869 and transferred into Local Union 77, February 3, 1916 from Brooklyn, N. Y. The members of No. 77 voted that the charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days and a letter of condolence be sent to the bereaved family.

BROTHER E. N. ADAMS, LOCAL 1666, KINGSVILLE, TEX.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that we announce the passing of Brother E. N. Adams of Local 1666, Kingsville, Texas. Brother Adams was one of our faithful members and Financial Secretary.

He will be greatly missed by the members of Local Union 1666.

W. J. Chapman, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER ARCHIBALD SHEPPARD, LOCAL 218, BOSTON, MASS.

Members of Local 218 lost a sincere friend when Brother Archibald Sheppard passed away June 17, at the age of 6[illegible]. Brother Sheppard was a loyal supporter of union labor for more than 36 years.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

100 Per Cent Union Job At Winston-Salem

Editor, The Carpenter:

Enclosed you will find picture of a recent 100 per cent Union job we finished here.

The men in the picture reading from left to right are, W. L. Fitts, International Representative Carpenters and Joiners; H. L. Shaver, President Carpenters Union Local 1952; Hans Herman, Financial Secretary Carpenters Union Local, 1942; E. L. Crouch, President Winston-Salem Building Trades Council; S. J. Noel, Financial Secretary Electrical Workers Local 755 and Dan E. Sealey, member Local 461 Hod Carriers and Construction Union.

Fraternally yours,
H. L. Shaver, President.

Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla., Marks Its 40th Anniversary

Local 627, Jacksonville with members of Mill Local 2224 and Jax Beach Local 463, celebrated its fortieth anniversary July 1 with a banquet and joint installation of officers.

Dancing followed. Approximately 400 members attended. Brother J. A. Yankee, retiring president, presided. Brother Yankee had been President of Local 627, for seven years.

The new officers are, President, C. W. McQuerry; Vice-President, J. O. Cain; Treasurer, J. Maxim and Financial Secretary, J. F. Newsom.

Due to a mixup the names of new officers of the other Locals were not obtained.

Brother Willis Honored By Local 731, Corsicana, Texas

Local 731, of Corsicana, Texas, honored its oldest member, Brother S. E. Willis, with a smoker and round table discussion of the organization and its history. Brother Willis was born in Litchfield, Illinois, March 24, 1858. He came to Texas with his parents and reached Corsicana October 28, 1873, at the age of 15. He farmed for two years, then went to work under his father who was both carpenter and millwright in Corsicana, soon becoming a journeyman carpenter. Being a man of foresight and realizing the benefits that would accrue to labor from collective bargaining, Brother Willis became a charter member of the first Carpenter Union organized in Corsicana, October 2, 1889, but the idea was so unpopular and opposition became so bitter the union was forced to surrender its charter.

In 1899 the present union was organized, Brother Willis being a charter member, and during his active life, served in all important offices in his Local. He was, for sometime, organizer for the State Council of Carpenters and Joiners and was president one year.

Brother Willis was one of the first representatives of labor to appear before a legislative committee in Texas, it being a committee in the thirtieth legislature to investigate a proposed bill to fix what was known as the labor and material men's bill.

Beside his activities in behalf of his organization, Brother Willis was one of our best mechanics. Brother Willis retired from active work at the age of 63. Since then he has operated a grocery near his home.

He is still an active member of the Brotherhood, never misses a meeting and his dues have never been arrears during his 41 years as a member. His wife, whom he married in 1884, is still living and a son represents a large Eastern manufacturing firm on the Pacific Coast.

A. S. Neale, President,
Joe M. Brown, Recording Secretary.

Four Hundred Pounds of Fish Consumed at Pensacola, Fla., Picnic

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Lower Bluff of the Escambia River was the scene of a gala affair July 20, when the officials of Carpenters Local 1194 were hosts to 550 people with a huge Fish Fry.

The Committee was on the job early Saturday morning frying 400 pounds of fish on the picnic grounds where members had erected long tables. Several cases of pop were consumed, and there was beer on tap for those who preferred it. String music was furnished by three of the members while many enjoyed boat rides on the river.

We take this opportunity of thanking Brothers P. R. Higdon, M. D. Lambert, R. J. Graves, G. E. Amos, and L. Lowery, members of the committee whose cooperation and conscientious work helped to make this occasion the success that all of our affairs have proved to be.

Fraternally yours,
Robt. H. Harris, Recording Secretary.

Brother Thayer Veteran Member of Local 52, Charleston, S. C.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am sending you a sketch of one of the veteran members of Local 52 of Charleston, S. C., Brother William L. Thayer. Brother Thayer has been a loyal member of Local 52 for more than fifty years and during that period has been faithful in attendance at our meetings, taking an active part in all deliberations of the Local. He has passed his four score years and by reason of his advanced age and infirmities has not attended any meetings during this year and has retired from all active occupation spending his time, for the most part, at home.

Brother Thayer is of a pacific temperament yet having a genial disposition and well liked by all he came in contact with on jobs and now that he has become incapacitated by reason of his advanced years his brother members never fail to visit him when opportunity suits.

W. S. Montgomery, Recording Secretary,
Local Union 52. Charleston, S. C.

Dinner-Dance Marks 40th Year of Local 543

Editor, The Carpenter:

Concerning our 40th anniversary dinner-dance, I am quoting the article that I had written for the "Daily Times," and which appeared with a picture in our newspaper.

The 40th anniversary of the founding of Local 543, Mamaroneck, was celebrated with a dinner dance at Lawrence Inn on the Boston Post Road June 29, 1940. More than 200 members and guests attended.

Louis R. Tolve, business agent for the union, was chairman of the event, assisted by other members. Mr. Tolve, acting as master of ceremonies, introduced visiting business agents and officials of labor unions throughout Westchester County.

Members of the arrangements committee introduced by Mr. Tolve included John C. Zeh, Philip Quadrini, J. F. Griffen, James H. Cummings, V. Capenello, N. Bouchard, and William Greto.

Joseph Decea, the Local's new president was introduced. He made a brief talk and then presented Mrs. L. R. Tolve and Mrs. J. C. Zeh with bouquets of flowers for their loyalty and cooperation with the union.

Fraternally yours,
Louis R. Tolve, Business Agent.

Local 696, Tampa, Fla., Holds Fish Fry on 50th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

There they were—carpenters, hundreds of them, lounging under the palm trees and magnolias, enjoying a delightful tropical breeze, watching the kiddies play on the white sand beach and in the jewel-like lake, and refreshing themselves with cold drinks. All was "on the house,"—all you wanted. Boating, swimming, dancing, everything was free. All the fish, grits, and southern style hush-puppies you could eat; and a public address system to tell you to "come and get it." There was music, too, guitars, violins, mandolins, and banjos.

What is this? Heaven? Or the beach at Waikiki? Neither. Just the carpenters of Local No. 696 down at Tampa, Fla., celebrating their Fiftieth Anniversary on the beautiful lake property of Mr. Charles E. Silva, president of the Florida State Federation of Labor.

Everyone had a wonderful time at this fish fry held in a beautiful sylvan paradise, including Brother E. Bergskjold, the only charter member present after these fifty hectic years.

J. E. Kiger, Recording Secretary,
Local 696.

Local 97, New Britain, Conn., Observes 55th Anniversary

Organized in 1885 and survivor of several depressions, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn., observed its 55th anniversary in Odd Fellows hall by celebrating the impending erection of the housing project and its promise of "good times" for tradesmen.

It was indicated that many members of the Local will find work on the federal project and that carpenters who have been forced to put aside their trade and work at other tasks in local factories will be in a position to take up their tools again. The training of apprentices is also seen as a counterpart of this activity.

Approximately 100 attended the celebration at which Executive Director William D. McCue of the Housing Authority was the speaker. Refreshments were served. The oldest member in attendance was John Nelson, who joined in 1889. Officers are: President, Edward Nelson; vice-president, Carl Lanz; recording secretary, Chester Jakaboski; financial secretary, William Simmons; treasurer, Edward Nordeen.

At the meeting, Patrick Howley presented the following history and comment which was later adopted unanimously for use in local records:

"We are assembled here this evening to celebrate the 55th anniversary of Local Union 97. According to the records obtained from General Secretary Frank Duffy, the Local was chartered in New Britain on April 4, 1885.

"At that time, General Secretary P. J. McGuire of Cleveland, O., called a meeting to form a union here in New Britain. This meeting was held in the cutlery union room of the Opera House block and was attended by 13 carpenters. The meeting was called to order by V. P. Fagan of Local Union 43 of Hartford. Mr. McGuire addressed the meeting and administered the oath of the Brotherhood to said 13 and appointed John W. Allen as acting president, who in turn appointed D. W. Hollis as acting secretary."

Pointing out that none of the charter members are still active, the statement continued, "We honor their memory tonight and their ideals and principles have continued through all these years. This Local Union 97 has and will benefit the working man provided he as a member, is loyal to his oath and faithful to his promises. The real object of the formation of a union is cooperation between employers and employes.

"The union has a friend in this local administration as is shown by the fact that union wage scales are to be paid on the United States Housing project . . . I trust this meeting will go on record as approving this action and thank especially the mayor, the Housing Authority and any one responsible for this action . . . Good times are here and organized labor will be employed at a living wage."

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 320, East Los Angeles

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings, from East Los Angeles Ladies Auxiliary of Carpenters, 320. We are not a large auxiliary but have a spirit of willingness and enthusiasm which resulted in some very satisfactory accomplishments.

During the past winter Local 1497 put on a series of educational open meetings and we cooperated by furnishing entertainment and refreshments. We gave card and bunco parties, a quiz program—and the most successful of all—a burlesque of Local 1497, written, acted and produced by our auxiliary members.

Last year we had a bazaar but this year we are planning to devote our time to Red Cros work. We made a donation to the Infantile Paralysis Fund and try to help all worthy causes.

We make an appeal to all wives, mothers, and daughters of union men to get in and help. Let's have more auxiliaries and more members, and we will have better union men, better wages, and better conditions.

Sincerely

Mrs. H. R. Tollison, Press Correspondent.

Free Information On "Banishing The Bugs"

If you want to know how to build a fly trap, or want to get the fleas off the dog, or need something scientific for ridding the pantry of ants then get a copy of "Banish the Bugs," a free bulletin just issued by the Consumers' Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture.

In brief, easy-to-read paragraphs, here are scientifically proven remedies for 9 common household insects that may be particularly annoying during the hot summer months. In addition to telling how to get rid of the pests, the bulletin gives hints on how to prevent an infestation and how to track to their nests flies, ants, mosquitoes, carpet beetles, bed bugs, cockroaches, fleas, silverfish and house centipedes.

You can get your free copy of "Banish the Bugs" by writing to the Consumers' Counsel Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Interstate shipment and exhibition of prize fight pictures is legalized in legislation approved by the President.

A law which is repealed banning such shipments was passed in 1912 after pictures of the fight between Jack Johnson and Jim Jeffries had led to racial feeling.

* * *

By purchasing from firms advertising in "THE CARPENTER," you show Your appreciation to them for helping Your Publication.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 145

Let us start this lesson with Fig. 1, where we show a section in part, by the top drawing, and a plan in part, by the bottom drawing, of a form construction in which metal pans are used. This particular type of pan has two advantages that other metal pans do not have; namely, the flanges on the edges of the pans support the joist soffit, and the soffit can be adjusted in such a manner that various depths of joists can be obtained. The soffit in position for full-depth joist is shown at **a**, a little narrower joist is shown at **b**, where the soffit has been blocked up. A still narrower joist is shown at **c**, while the narrowest joist is shown at **d**. This adjustment of the soffit makes it possible to set all the ledgers supporting the pans on the same level, even though the joists are of different size. (When we use the term "joists" we mean the forms for the concrete joists, as they are commonly referred to in form building. This is also true of beams.) 1x2 spreaders are used to hold the sides of the pans in position. A detail of the soffit shown at a, is given by Fig. 2. This shows how the flanges of the pans rest on the ledger, and how they in turn support the soffit.

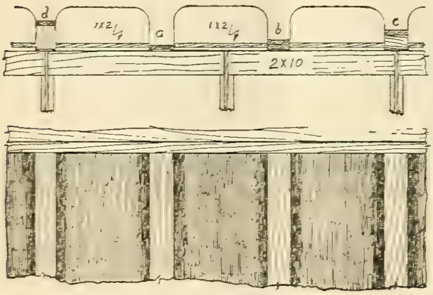

Fig. 1

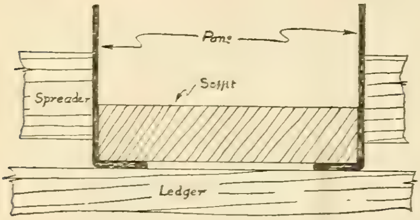

Fig. 2

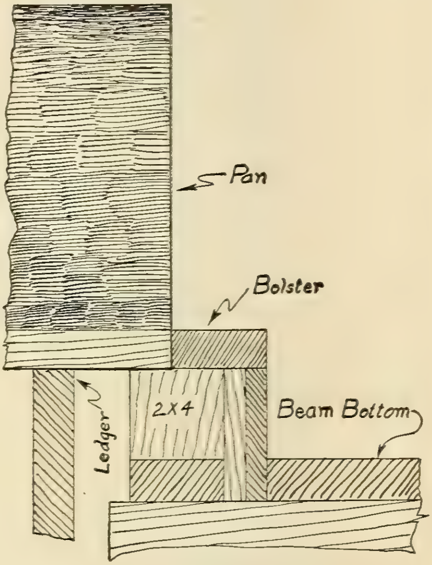

Fig. 3

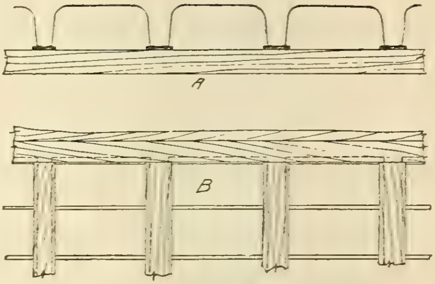

Fig. 4

A detail of the construction, looking from right to left on the plan in Fig. 1, is given by Fig. 3. Only enough of the beam bottom is given to show the relative position of the beam to the pans.

In Fig. 4 we are showing, at A, a cross section of more commonly used pans, and at B we are showing a plan of the same part. The dotted lines in B show where the pans set when in position. A detail of the soffit and its relative position to both the pans and the joists, is shown by Fig. 5. Fig. 6 gives a detail, looking from right to left on the plan of Fig. 4. The detail shows the pan in place, while on the plan of Fig. 4 the pans are represented by dotted lines.

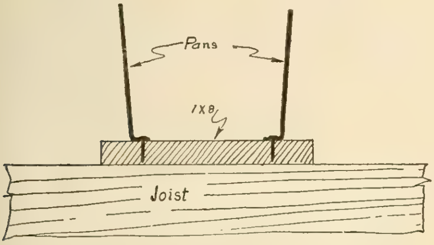

Fig. 5

In Fig. 7 A, we are showing a cross section of pans made of wood. This construction is so simple that further explanation is unnecessary. At B is shown a construction used when hollow tile are used between the joists. The hollow tile becomes a part of the floor slab when the forms are off. The dotted line represents the top of the concrete. Any reader wishing more information on wood pans and the construction for forms when hollow tile are used, should turn back to Lessons 42 and 43 of this series, where a lesson is devoted to each of these constructions.

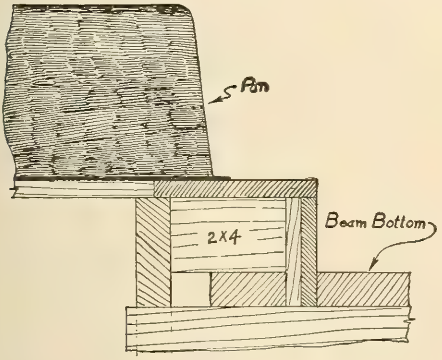

Fig. 6

Since space permits, we will give a formula for computing the extreme load per square inch of sectional area for shores longer than 15 times the width of the narrowest side. Here it is:

$$S \text{ equals } U - \left(\frac{U \times L}{100\ D}\right)$$

In this formula

S represents, extreme load per square inch of the sectional area of the shore;

U represents, compressive strength of the wood per square inch, with the grain;

L represents, width of narrowest side of the shore in inches.

Example:

What safe load will a 4x4 short-leaf yellow pine shore, 10 feet long, carry, using a safety factor of 6? (A safety factor of 6 provides for a possible live load equal to five times the weight of the slab.)

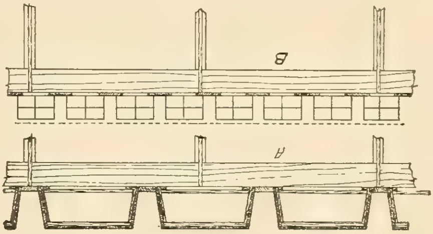

Fig. 7

The average extreme load per square inch, with the grain, for shores not over 15 times as long as the narrowest side, is as follows:

White oak, 4,500 pounds; white pine, 3,500 pounds; Georgian Yellow pine, southern long-leaf pine, Canadian white and red pine and chestnut, 5,000 pounds; Douglas, Oregon, and yellow fir, 6,000 pounds. Short-leaf yellow pine, red pine, Norway pine, eastern fir, hemlock, cypress, cedar, California redwood and spruce, 4,000 pounds.

Taking up the problem: Short-leaf yellow pine will support an extreme load per square inch of 4,000 pounds, giving us the value of U. The shore is 10 feet long, or 120 inches, which is the value of L. The narrowest side of the shore is 4 inches, and that gives us the value of D. Now then:

$$S \text{ eq. } 4000 - \left(\frac{4000 \times 120}{100 \times 4}\right) \text{ eq. } 2800$$

Or the extreme load per square inch of sectional area of the shore. By dividing 2800 by 6, the factor of safety, we will have 466, or the safe load in pounds per square inch of sectional area. The sectional area of a 4x4 is 16 square inches. Then 466 times 16 will give us the number of pounds a 4x4 shore 10 feet long will safely carry, or 7456 pounds. This does not mean the concrete slab only, which, if it is reinforced would weigh 150 pounds per cubic foot, but it means that there would have to be added to this dead load a possible live load the shore might also have to carry. (The live load is made up of men, tools, sand, lumber, loads of concrete or any other things that could come upon the slab before the concrete is set enough to support itself.)

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Architecural Drawing

By L. Perth

PART FOUR

There seems to prevail in the minds of our readers an erroneous idea as to the prerequisites of Architectural drawing. This statement is based upon the numerous communications and inquiries received by this writer which testify as to the correctness of the above conclusion. Our correspondents wanted to know whether they have to be High School graduates, whether they are required to know algebra, geometry and trigonometry and someone was even asking whether the knowledge of physics and chemistry are essential to one who would attempt the study of Architectural drawing. As a matter of fact this sort of correspondence has induced the writer to launch in the columns of our Journal the present series of lessons.

We trust our readers understand by now that there are no strict educational requirements—for one who intends to study this subject. It is true a certain knowledge of elementary mathematics is necessary, but this knowledge is required also from any ordinary building mechanic. This branch of knowledge, however, will be included in this course when we have mastered the elementary principles of Drawing. This is known as "Builder's Mathematics" and will include every thing a builder should know.

It also should be understood that this course of study does not attempt to make expert draftsmen out of our students. We doubt very much whether anyone of them has the ambition to become a draftsman. However, if they should harbor this sort of a desire there is no reason in the world why their dreams should not come true if they devote themselves to an earnest study of this subject. We know numerous examples of this sort.

We do intend however to train our students in the rudimental principles of Architectural Drawing. This training will develop in them the ability to make general drawings, details, lay out construction jobs, understand and prepare Specifications, to know the use and costs of materials of construction and last but not least to be able to prepare an accurate estimate of a job.

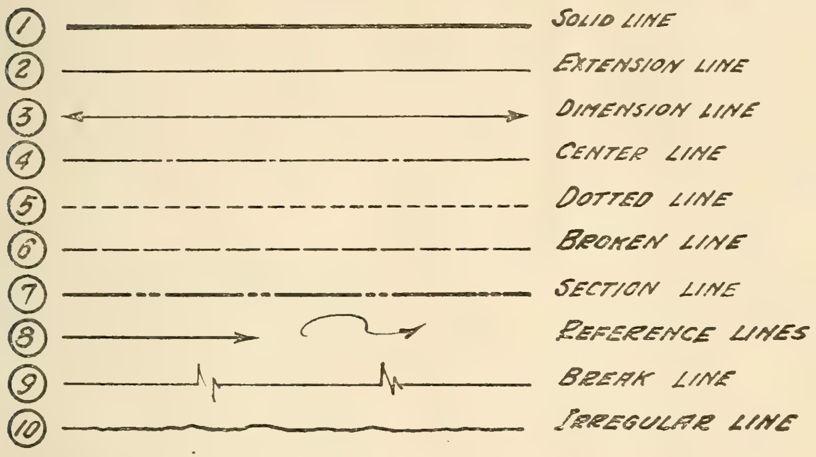
In the previous lesson we have explained how horizontal and vertical lines are being drawn; the exercises covered solid lines only.

Drawing is a language of lines, symbols, notations and abbreviations. It is a graphical language and each line has a different meaning. Consequently the draftsman must have a positive knowledge of not only how to produce these lines but also what each line means, when used and properly interpreted.

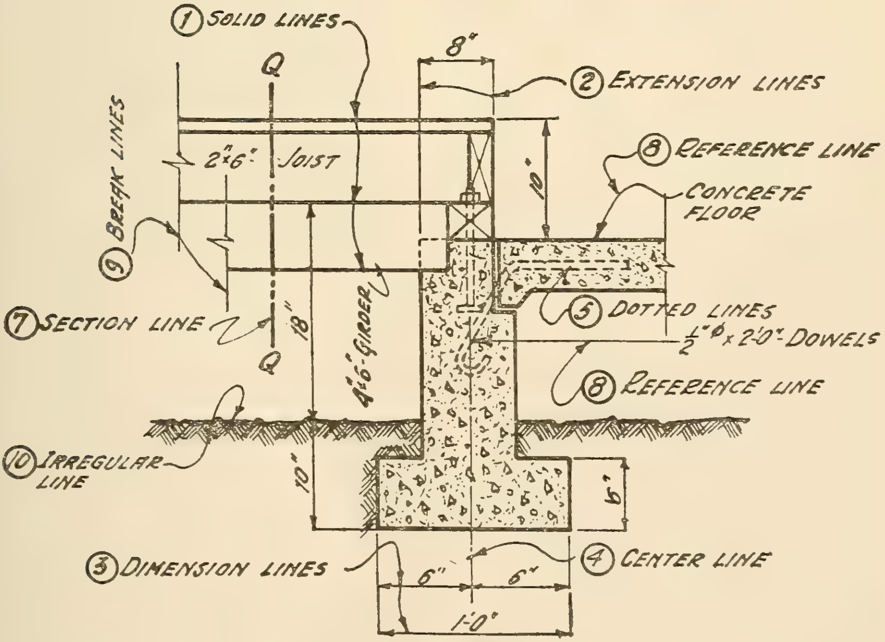
It is very essential that the future draftsman should apply himself very diligently to the study of this subject, follow instructions explicitly and develop the habit of knowing not only the "how" but also the "why" of the problem in hand.

The accompanying drawing represents a complete graphical study of "lines." It is entitled "The Alphabet of Lines." There are ten main lines used in Architectural drawing, each line has its own meaning and should not be mistaken for another line. A "solid line" is one which represents the outline of an object. Everything pertaining to the delineation of an object is shown in solid lines. A very important

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.


① SOLID LINE
② EXTENSION LINE
③ DIMENSION LINE
④ CENTER LINE
⑤ DOTTED LINE
⑥ BROKEN LINE
⑦ SECTION LINE
⑧ REFERENCE LINES
⑨ BREAK LINE
⑩ IRREGULAR LINE

① ALPHABET OF LINES.


① SOLID LINES
Q
8"
② EXTENSION LINES
⑧ REFERENCE LINE
CONCRETE FLOOR
⑨ BREAK LINES
2"x6" JOIST
10"
⑦ SECTION LINE
Q
18"
4"x6" GIRDER
⑤ DOTTED LINES
1/2"φ x 2'0" DOWELS
⑧ REFERENCE LINE
⑩ IRREGULAR LINE
10"
6"
③ DIMENSION LINES
④ CENTER LINE
6"
6"
1'-0"

②

feature of this sort of solid lines is that they should be much heavier than the rest of the lines on the drawing.

An "extension line" is also a solid line but is considerably lighter. It is used, as the name implies, to "extend" a plane, or a line, or any other feature on the outline for dimensional purpose.

A "dimension line" is one indicating the distance between two points. This is made of the same weight as the extension line but has one arrowhead at each end.

A "center line" has for its function —to indicate the center of an object. It is a light line and is composed of a series of dashes and dots.

A "dotted line" indicates hidden construction, something we cannot see but must be aware of the fact it is there. This line is represented by short dashes which erroneously are called dots.

A "broken line" is one consisting of small dashes as shown in diagram 1 under the numeral 6. The length of these dashes cannot be established. It is left to the discretion of the draftsman and depends largely upon the scale of the drawing. Its meaning, however, is to represent either existing construction or future construction, as the case may be.

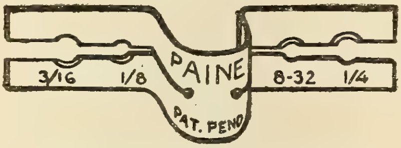
A "section line" indicates that an object has been "cut" and it shows where the cut or section has been taken. This is usually a heavy line consisting of a dash and two dots, alternating.

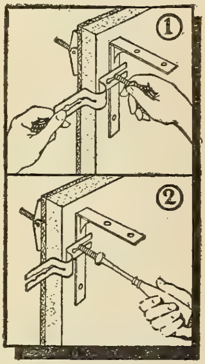
A "reference line" is used whenever a notation on the drawing is referred to a certain part of it. Reference lines are either straight or freehand. The latter are in general use. Each reference line must have "one" arrow head at the far end.

A "break line" is one indicating that the object has been "broken off" at a certain place. This usually is being done when space does not permit to show the entire object to a given scale. Usually this method of breaking off the object does not affect the effectiveness of the drawing. Sometimes an "irregular line" is used for a break line.

Paine Offers New Toggle Clamp Free

A remarkable, new toggle bolt clamp has been developed in the research laboratory of The Paine Company, 2967 Carroll Avenue, Chicago, manufacturers of Paine Anchoring Devices and other builders' specialties, that promises to revolutionize the installation of all toggle bolts up to and including ¼ inches in diameter. It is a small, handy gadget that can be carried in the vest pocket, yet it saves hours of time and effort and takes all of the headaches out of toggle bolt installation according to the Paine Company. Actual tests prove conclusively that it will cut toggle bolt installation time 50 per cent and at the same time enable the Carpenter to use a screw driver instead of turning bolt with the fingers the company declares.





It is made of a high quality spring steel, with die-sunk recesses on opposite sides of the slots providing a positive female threading action. You simply follow the ordinary toggle bolt installation procedure, and when toggle bolt is ready to be tightened, you pull toggle tight against inside of wall, floor or ceiling, slip clamp over bolt thread flush against bracket or fixture to be anchored, as shown in Fig. 1, and screw bolt tight with screw driver, as shown in Fig. 2, then remove clamp and give bolt one more turn. Thus, it eliminates the old laborious method of having to pull out on toggle bolt while tightening, leaving both hands free for use of screw driver. Write to The Paine Company, 2967 carroll Avenue, Chicago, giving the name of your toggle bolt dealer and one of these new toggle bolt clamps will be mailed to you free—no obligation.

Early Eighteenth Century Highboy

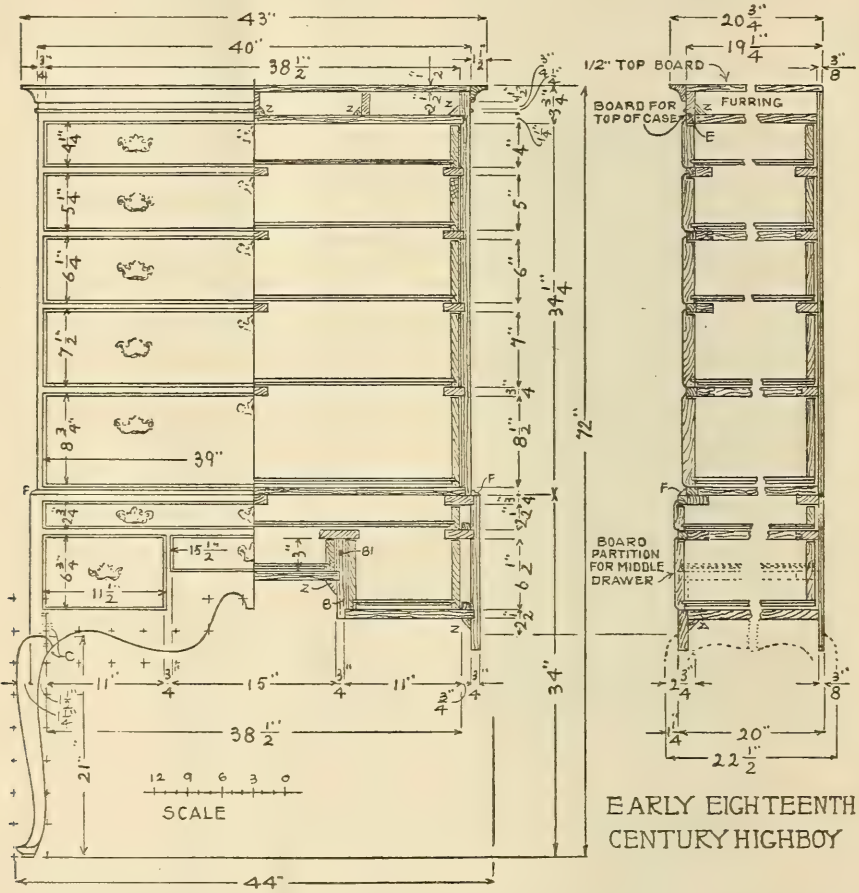
By Charles A. King

That is the truth for this highboy, after some years of use had in 1767 been loaded upon an ox-sled and taken over to the then new road to Plymouth, New Hampshire where the writer saw it in the home of this generation of the original owner's family. If a highboy is made according to the directions given here the result will be a fair copy of the original though some liberties have been taken with its interior anatomy. The face wood of the original was solid mahogany and the interior white pine. Usually old timers made drawers of ½" white pine which was not strong enough to take the wear of generations so we will make the drawer sides and back of 9/16" stock; though ⅝" stock would be stronger it would seem too heavy. If the sides are made of maple or birch we will have something better still.

We shall discuss the shaping and fitting of each piece or group of pieces in about the order they will be made. The four legs of the lower case 2¾"x2¾" x34" should be squared and a thin wood or pasteboard pattern made by transferring the 3" squares as indicated and reproducing the curves of the legs. Mark the shape of the legs on the outsides of each square and bandsaw closely to these marks both the curves and the lines of the straight shank, the part of each leg that forms the corner of the case. Be sure and save the pieces sawn out for they will be useful in giving the marks and in sawing the curves of the other side. If desired the two backs legs may be changed in form to make them flush with the straight back but they will seem somewhat distorted though this is common enough. True the legs up, shape them with spokeshave and scraper being sure the shank is square in section and straight. Make a ⅜"x⅜" rabbet as at A to receive the ⅜" plywood back. Get out the ends ¾"x17"x15" and shape the bottom end of each to coincide with the curves of the legs as suggested.

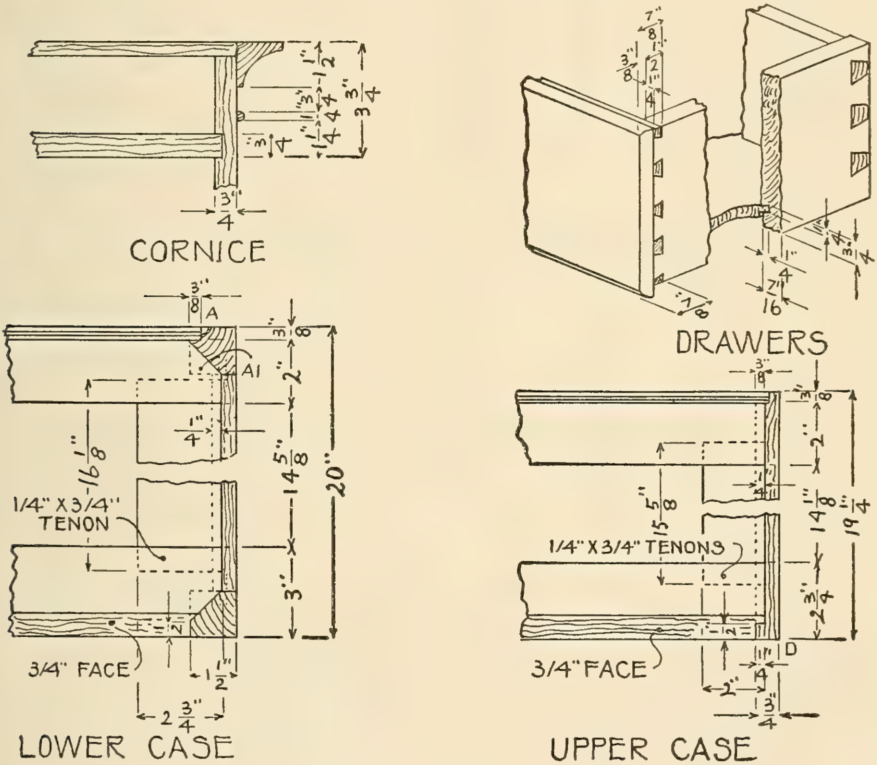
Make the ¼"x¾" rabbets and grooves for the drawer frames and partitions; dowel joint and glue the ends and leg shanks and make cuts to receive the back and front rails as at A1. Make the front apron that joins the front legs below the drawers; ¾"x7½"x38½". The top edges of the apron should coincide with the bottoms of the drawer openings. The two top frames should have two front rails ¾"x3"x10½" with a ¾" face strip, two back rails ¾" x2"x40½", five ledges ¾"x2¾"x16⅛". Also two middle rails for the middle frame ¾"x3½"x16⅛". Check all dimensions before cutting as the work progresses. These dimensions allow a ¼"x¾" tenon on each end of all ledges which are to fit into mortises in the rails. Mortise the rails and fit the frames together, glue them and when dry fit them into the grooves made for them in the ends and legs as shown in the detail at A1. The two end bottom boards which make the bottom dust proof should be ¾"x18⅞"x12¼" and the middel board ¾"x18⅞"x15½". Two partitions B, ¾"x18⅞"x7¼" should be rabbeted and grooved ¼" x¾" to receive the bottom boards and the ¾"x¾" face wood fitted, glued and dowelled as at B1 after the case is assembled. Set the lower case up temporarily, fit apron and dowel it at each end as at C. Note that the bottom boards are faced by the apron. Smooth all faces and assemble the lower case permanently with glue, and nails driven where they will not show. Fasten partition B with glue and screws or nails. Place glue blocks as a Z. Make ⅜" plywood back 14½x39¼"; square the case and nail the back in place.

We shall follow the same type of construction in the upper case though it is of more simple design. Get out two ends ¾"x19¼"x34¼", grooved rabbeted as shown with the front face joint of all made as at D. Make a ⅜"x⅜" rabbet in back edges for the back. Get out one bottom board with face wood front ¾"x18⅞"x39". Also four front rails ¾"x2½"x39", each with a ¾" face strip and four back rails ¾"x2½"x39"; eight end ledges ¾"x2x15⅝" and four middle ledges ¾"x3"x15⅝". Join these with ¾" deep mortises and tenons as in the lower case and glue them together square. Fit their fronts as at D. Make the fascia E ¾"x3¾"x38½; assemble the case being sure the partitions, top and bottom boards and the fascia are flush with the front. Place glue blocks in the top as at Z and nail the ends of the case into the top board by driving nails slantingly from the inside and into the bottom board through the ends, for the molding will cover them. Glue block all corners as at Z; make three furrings ¾"x2½"x18⅛" and fasten with nails and glue blocks. The ⅜" plywood back will be 39¼"x37½". Check by trying together dry; take down, smooth all faces and assemble permanently with glue and with brads driven slantingly through the partitions into the front joints; hold joints with clamps while nailing. Make the case top ½"x18⅞"x40" and brad strongly in place. Miter cornice moldings and



EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY HIGHBOY

glue and brad them in place. Place cases together and miter molding as at F to cover the joint. Glue and brad F to the lower case and drive screws through the bottom board of the upper case into the top of the lower case to hold them firmly.



DETAILS

Measure the drawer openings; make the drawers of stock that is straight and more particularly, out of wind. If possible make the fronts of ⅞" stock for ¾" stock is rather light though it may be used if the thicker stock cannot be found. If a front is not out of wind, joint its inside until it is straight. If ⅞" stock is used, make the rabbet ¼" x½" which will allow a good dovetail. The drawer sides should be 7/16" thick as mentioned above and the bottoms of ⅜" plywood. Allow ¼" at each end and on the top edge for the rabbet and the quarter rounded edge of the front. This form of drawer front was nearly universal before 1750 and is considered excellent evidence of the age of an old piece. The face corners of the front were rounded about ¼" with a slight querk on the face. The small querk, rather than the heavier one used today is characteristic of cabinet pieces of the age of this highboy.

Dovetail the drawers and be sure they run as closely as possible for a loosely fitted drawer is always a source of annoyance. Make the half blind front dovetails to stop at the back of the front lip and plan them so the groove for the drawer in the front will come in a tail which will cover it so it will not show on the side of the drawer. Make the back about ⅛" narrower on the top edge which will prevent it from catching on the drawer frame rail above it.

Finish with stain, three coats of shellac rubbed down with 6/0 sandpaper, the last coat with pumice and oil and cleaned off with rotten stone. If a good natural color is preferred, apply boiled oil and turpentine 50/50 and rub it well into the wood until the surface is apparently dry. Let it stand for two

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days then finish with shellac as above. In selecting hardware or trimmings, do not use handles or escutcheons of modern design for trimmings characteristic of the same period as the design of the highboy may be easily secured.

◆

Ohlen-Bishop Elects H. K. Hauck President

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ohlen-Bishop Company, Saw Manufacturers, held at the Company's principal offices, at Columbus, Ohio, on Monday, July 8, H. K. Hauck was elected President. W. C. Horr resigned to devote his entire time to other interests. Mr. Horr retains his seat on the Board. The resignation of E. M. Holfelner, as a Vice President and General Manager, was also accepted, his former duties being absorbed by Mr. Hauck, who will be assisted by L. Fisher, appointed assistant to the President and Manager of Production. Other officers are H. J. Bradbury, Vice President, and E. K. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors is made up of the executive officers together with Messrs. R. V. Mitchell of Cleveland, R. W. Loichot of Canton and Mrs. Elizabeth Ohlen Jones of Columbus.

Mr. Hauck brings to the company a wealth of experience in manufacturing operations and industrial management having been associated with Bethlehem Steel Corporation, J. G. Brill Company, American Car & Foundry Company, and National Dairy Products Corporation in various executive capacities.

Mr. Fisher likewise has a splendid background for the important duties he is to assume having been associated with Bethlehem Steel Corporation, J. G. Brill Company, Western Electric Company, and Lukens Steel Company in similar executive capacities.

The Ohlen-Bishop Company has been engaged in the manufacture of saws, trowels, knives, scrapers and kindred items since 1852. It is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, operating a large plant at Columbus, Ohio, devoted to the fabrication of the so-called "mill" line, and an extensive plant at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, which produces the "hardware" line. General offices and executive divisions are at Columbus. It caters to both foreign and domestic trade and has sales representatives in all states of the Union, and abroad. Its products go principally to the hardware and mill supply trade, and to the manufacturers of woodworking machinery and equipment.

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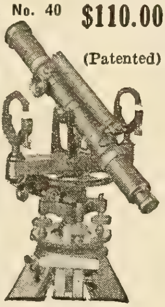

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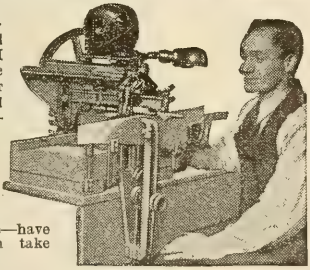

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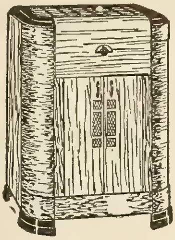

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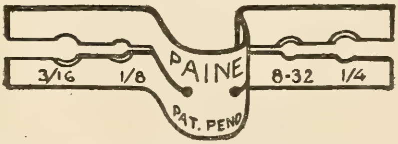

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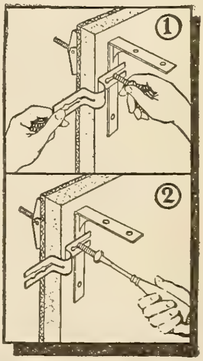

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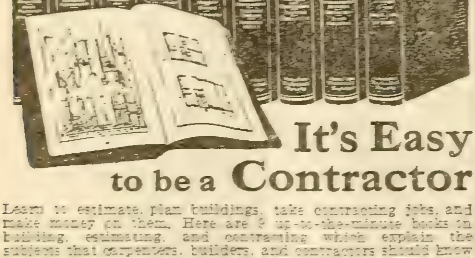

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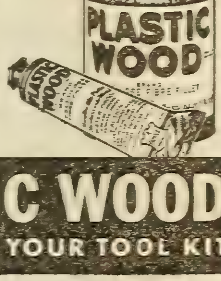

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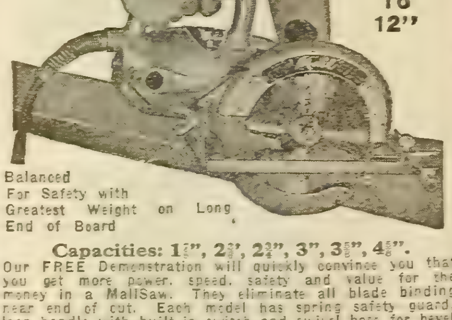

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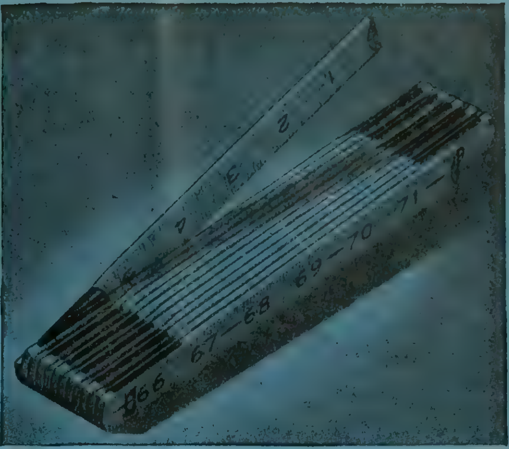

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

October

1940

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[COPY OF AN OPEN LETTER]

September 24, 1940.

To all Local Unions and District Councils
of the Brotherhood in the U. S. A.

When an applicant joins a Local of the Brotherhood he is assured that the organization will in no way interfere with his religious belief, political opinion or domestic duties, and in conformity with that assurance this communication is not intended to in any way infringe on the political opinions of any member of the Brotherhood, but is for the purpose of conveying to the members of our organization information in reference to the present conditions prevailing due to the activities of representatives of the Attorney General of the United States, ***who is appointed by the President of the United States,*** in persecuting, not prosecuting, members of the Brotherhood through obtaining indictments alleging that members of our Brotherhood have committed acts that were a violation of the Sherman Anti Trust Law.

The acts alleged to have been committed by members of our Brotherhood consisted of them, the members, declining to handle, erect and install material that was fabricated and prepared for use by non members of our organization, and because the members refused to handle said material for the purpose of rendering aid and assistance to other members of the Brotherhood to help them in maintaining their established conditions the representatives of the New Deal government has seen fit to accuse them of wrong doing.

It seems strange indeed that although the law referred to has been on the Statute Books for fifty years no administration prior to the New Deal administration has ever attempted to say, or even inferred that men exercising their rights as Trade Unionists and as free Americans would be violating the provisions of said law.

The acts of representatives of the New Deal administration clearly show that they are not friends of our Brotherhood.

Therefore the members of our organization should remember and follow the long practice and custom of the American Federation of Labor; namely, "Assist your friends and defeat your enemies."

Fraternally yours

Wm. L. Hutcheson

WLHG

General President.

Labor Weighs Conscription

WHEN the mailed fist of any enemy of the American people is thrust across the water to strike at the heart of world democracy, it will be crushed by the solid armor of impregnable military defenses backed by the united national will, the technical genius and the rich resources of the people of the United States.

In modern warfare effective national defense rests upon three requirements essential to victory—determination, organization and mechanization.

Determination, born of national unity and reinforced by the singleness of purpose and conviction that freedom shall not be destroyed, is the most powerful of our weapons.

The defense of the American soil means more than the defense of home and hearth. It is more than a defense of a way of life. It is the defense of basic human rights and of institutions which give meaning to these rights. It is the defense of that democracy which has given to every citizen in our community new stature, dignity and scope for achievement, long sought by man but heretofore denied him.

Organization is the key to military strength in modern warfare. Not only organization and coordination of military forces but organization of all resources is also of crucial importance to our defense. In taking stock of our strength we can count our ability to organize to be superior to that of other peoples, and with reason.

Over a brief span of 150 years, beginning with a meager seacoast colony, we have turned a continent untouched by civilization into a nation whose industrial supremacy and standard of living stand unchallenged today.

Our gigantic enterprises and great institutions bear convincing witness to our ability to organize, to undertake a big job and do it quickly, efficiently and thoroughly.

Mechanization is indispensable to modern defense. A technological revolution has swept the armies of the world and has made hopelessly obsolete the basic military strategy and technique of yesterday. In this, too, we shall be strong.

As a people we are mechanically minded. We have led the world in technological progress and mechanical advancement for the past hundred years. Our scientists have pioneered in technical discovery which our engineers have translated into miracles of steel, power, productivity and made them part of everyday life.

In surveying our problem of defense we face the crucial fact that modern war is primarily a war of machines and no longer predominantly a war of men. The character of armies has always been determined by the weapons used. The gasoline engine has completely changed the scope and character of warfare and equipped us with new weapons.

It has made the airplane the foremost instrument of combat; it has given tanks, tractors, armored trucks and other mobile equipment supreme importance on land; it has given armies speed and mobility they have not known before.

To man these weapons, to put this equipment to most effective use, we need a personnel in our armed forces of a type and character wholly different from those relied upon in the past.

We need skills more than we need numbers. Continued reliance on sheer numeric manpower can only lead to needless loss of human life and weaken rather than strengthen our entire defense.

The current war in Europe has demonstrated that quick, well-coordinated action, made possible by topnotch organization and maximum efficiency, plus mechanical superiority, are the qualities of victory. These have been the crucial secrets of success of Nazi invaders. We cannot hope to achieve these qualities within one year of compulsory training of 2,000,000 conscripts.

Throughout the battle of Flanders and the battle of France, the invading German force was able to overwhelm armies possibly several times its size. Not all of this can be charged to treason and fifth column activity.

Relatively small contingents of Nazi troops were able to surround and down the great Allied force because of their superior skill in mechanized warfare, better coordination and greater mobility.

We cannot afford to ignore this fresh and bloody lesson of the European war. We must put quality before quantity in shaping our own defenses.

It would be different if both could be achieved in a short space of time. We know this cannot be done. What our new recruits need, above all, is training. We have sufficient training personnel to handle some 300,000 men in one year—to give them thorough training and military discipline, develop their skills and make them into firstclass fighters.

But if we bring under the colors five or six times that number of recruits, we would be forced to leave them for a long time not only without training but even without adequate supervision.

But the newly recruited army personnel calls for more than training. The recruits need uniforms and shoes; they need housing and camp equipment; and above all they need rifles, guns, armored cars and vast quantities of mechanical equipment so that they could be trained to handle this equipment, to service it and to fight with it.

This problem must be approached realistically. We know now that in the space of a few months we cannot hope to provide even 1,000,000 new recruits with supplies, ammunition and mechanical equipment to justify their conscription into the active ranks.

Our present strength of the Regular Army is 283,000, with the authorized strength of the National Guard at about 235,000. The immediate defense need can best be met by doubling our present Regular Army strength in the next year.

It would be sheer folly to denude industry of workers essential to production of defense equipment and bring them into the army ranks before we are ready to provide them with the necessary training and equipment. Every practical consideration dictates this realistic moderate increase in our defense force.

The analysis of every industrial, economic and military phase of our defense problem indicates that the immediate quota for recruitment can and should be filled by voluntary enlistment.

Yet it has been proposed to raise by conscription, in a short space of months, a huge army of much the same type as the one with which we fought in the last World War. Peacetime conscription is the order of the day. Compulsory military training in peacetime for great numbers of our citizens is urged as essential to defense. With reckless haste and with a minimum of opportunity for calm discussion and competent criticism, a bill designed to raise through conscription a peacetime army of 2,000,000 men was being rushed through Congress as this issue went to press.

How did compulsory conscription originate? What has it meant in terms of offensive and defensive warfare? How would it affect our peacetime way of life? Let us first turn back a few pages of history.

Wartime conscription is not undemocratic, as has been claimed by some. Arguments that conscription is a totalitarian product are vicious attempts to confuse the real issues by historical falsehoods.

As the term is used today, conscription is a relatively recent development, dating from the French Revolution. In fact, it expressed the basic ideas of the French Revolution by requiring equality of service and giving substance to the fraternity of all classes of society in their responsibility for military service.

The Revolution of 1789 brought to an end the old royal army of France and made it necessary to raise a new army on a new basis. It was inevitable that the French Republic should adopt the principle of universal service.

In 1793 the first attempt to make the service truly universal by resorting to compulsory conscription proved extremely unpopular. Thousands of men liable to draft deserted their homes and uprisings took place.

After the initial successes of Napoleon in Italy, the renewal of the war with Austria appeared inevitable by 1798. In the latter part of that year the law embodying General Jourdan's system of conscription was incorporated in the French constitution.

This law, which furnished Napoleon with his armies of conquest, provided for five classes of conscripts in age groups between twenty and twenty-five, each class being called out on an ascending scale to meet the necessity of Napoleon's "absolute warfare."

Napoleon's successes firmly established the principle of conscription in other European nations. Thus by 1808 Prussia accepted in full the principle of universal service without distinction of class or right of exemption by purchase. In fact, the application of compulsory conscription in Prussia, bringing all groups, classes and ranks into the national army, was a tremendous force in the shaping of a united German Empire out of a patchwork of states and principalities.

It is probably fair to say that the triumph of a fully developed system of conscription was achieved by the Prussian military machine at the battle of Sedan in 1870, which brought victory over France. The evolution of the techniques of warfare from 1870 to date has proved conscription to be an increasingly costly device to nations at war.

The instruments of warfare available at the given time have always determined the makeup and size of armies in combat. In a primitive society in which simple agricultural implements were used as effective military weapons it was natural that every able-bodied man would be called upon to defend the community. It was the manufacture of armor and the gradual development of military inventions which gave rise to the professional soldier and changed the character of armies.

Costly ammunition called for smaller and more highly selective armies.

This was the case in the Middle Ages when armor was dominant importance, but with the advent of gunpowder, when ammunition gradually became cheap and easy to obtain, the use of mass man-power gained in importance.

Europe of the Nineteenth Century fought out its wars on the assumption that the numerical strength of the army is decisive to military success. Napoleon's belief that God marches with the biggest battalions held good through this time and its hangover still over-shadowed European military thinking through the last World War.

Warfare today is vastly different from that of twenty-five years ago. It has even less in common in its technique with the warfare of Napoleonic conquests. Modern war is chiefly a war of mechanical equipment.

Military power, which was once based on the number of yeomen who could be enlisted, today depends on the number of skilled mechanics needed not only to manufacture war machines, but to fight with them.

Conscription is a military outgrowth of an agricultural democracy in which the vast reserve of manpower was derived from agriculture. An industrial democracy which no longer depends on crop-growing as its basic industry faces a totally different problem and finds that conscription saps its resources rather than adds to its strength.

These compelling conclusions have been forcefully stated by one of the foremost writers on military science and tactics, Major General John F. C. Fuller, who was Chief General Staff Officer of the British Tanks Corps in 1917-18.

His studies of recruitment and training during the last World War led him to the conclusion that the future use of conscription will be limited solely to the armies of aggression for the purposes of occupation. Writing as long ago as 1928, Fuller pointed out that "the theory of conscription has run its course, and is today growing out of date. A few years hence no conscript army will be able to face an organized attack by armed motor cars, let alone by tanks and kindred weapons."

"To those who can read the past and follow present tendencies," Fuller wrote twelve years ago, "the future development of recruitment is clear and certain. The advent of the motor-driven battle vehicle has introduced armor as an essential in tactical organization. Another armored age faces the great armies of the world, an age of costly machines in place of cheap muskets. The tendency is, consequently, one toward small armies in which quality will replace the quantity theory of the present cannon fodder masses."

In his penetrating analysis of the World War tactics Fuller saw that "it was nothing less than a national, let alone military, crime to conscript all classes of men as if they were of equal value, and to fill the trenches which were little more than altars of human sacrifice to a discredited god, with highly skilled mechanics, miners and professional men.

"Throughout the war it was scarcely realized by any of the general staffs that the one great tactical problem was not to increase fighting manpower, but as far as it was possible to eliminate the fighting man, the human slop-butt, and to replace him by a mechanic.

"In spite of tank attacks, air attacks, naval attrition and chemical attacks, it was not realized that weapons give blows and men receive them, and that the main problem in tactics is how to give blows without receiving them, and not a mere question of human tonnage."

It is ironic to consider today that Fuller held the key to the future course of events when he pointed out the fatal error made in 1919 when

Germany was denied the power to maintain a conscript army, and was compelled to establish a voluntary one—that is, to rely on quality—while France continued to adhere to bulk numbers.

Though his warning went unheeded, Fuller foresaw the outcome many years ago when he suggested that the mechanical training and equipment of the Germans was bound to win over the sheer strength in numbers of the French.

A number of our own military experts have been giving increasing recognition to this view. Hanson W. Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times, points out in the August issue of Harper's that the maximum initial force which could be transported to the Western Hemisphere by an enemy power, "even if control of the sea were wrested from us" would not be much larger than 50,000 men.

To transport and supply an army of 1,000,000 men to this hemisphere would require at least 13,000,000 tons of shipping. Baldwin considers this economically impossible.

"Not even Britain, or a combination of Britain and Germany, has sufficient shipping to divert such an enormous amount of it from their ordinary and vital trade routes for military purposes," he says. "We do not, therefore, have to fear the employment of mass armies in this hemisphere; the most we have to guard against is the possible transportation of a small expeditionary force."

The important point in Baldwin's analysis is that, even if our defense extended to the entire Western Hemisphere, we need, in addition to our own home defense, "a field force highly-trained, fully equipped, instantly ready for transportation anywhere within the Western Hemisphere. Such a force certainly need be no larger than 150,000 men—perhaps half that number—about the number with which Germany, only one hundred miles away, seized Norway." The entire enlarged Regular Army "need be no larger than 400,000 men, if that large."

Some experts place the maximum at 600,000. Some put it as high as 750,000. This is the largest professional army, the Regular Army, we can possibly need at the present time. And such an army can and should be raised by voluntary enlistment.

We have seen that mechanical warfare is the dominant characteristic of present-day defense. Having borne the brunt of technological displacement of manpower in our everyday life, it would be folly to ignore the fact that the bulk of our military manpower requirements have also been displaced by technological developments and that we must substitute mechanical strength for numerical strength in our defense force.

We must fully realize the revolutionary impact of the gasoline engine on our techniques. To the extent that the gasoline engine has given armies unprecedented mobility, it has completely transformed the scale and the scope of military activities.

If the United States is to be engaged in a defense war in the near future it will be engaged in a war of machines, airplanes and armor plate, a war of rapid movement in which our mechanical dexterity will be pitted against the technological ingenuity of the enemy.

Such a war cannot be waged as effectively with a large army of conscripts, burdensome, immobile and clumsy, as with a highly trained, compact force of skillful soldiers and skilled technicians.

We have seen that in the light of the training facilities as well as of military supplies and equipment which can be made available within one year, our Regular Army should not be increased beyond the maximum of 750,000 men which can be attained by voluntary enlistment.

Our total peacetime defense force should not exceed 1,500,000 if it is to be efficient and effective. Our defense production as well as defense itself would bog down under the weight of an excessive and unnecessary mass of recruits which the proposed conscription would bring.

We have also seen that the very nature of our defense requirements cannot possibly justify the immediate raising of an army of 2,000,000 conscripts in the space of a few months, even when we assume the defense of our entire hemisphere to be the immediate objective. The armed force that we do need, the force that can be properly trained, one which can be adequately clothed and properly equipped is of a size which can and should be recruited by voluntary enlistment.

The proposed peacetime draft would give us a large standing army which, once established, would remain a burden upon the rest of the population, on our customs and on our institutions. It would inevitably become a self-perpetuating force which would dominate the civil life of our nation.

What does the proposed peacetime conscription mean to labor? If approved, the draft would reach into every factory, mill and mine, into every family and every home. For those who are conscripted it would mean a complete economic readjustment. For this provision should be made.

Foremost in importance is the worker's equity in his job. Workers subjected to military service should be assured priority of re-employment without loss of seniority rights. This cannot be enforced by a mere declaration but should be made mandatory.

Compulsory contribution to national defense on the part of the worker places a corresponding duty on the employer to do his part in safeguarding the economic security of those called to fight for their land and the security of their dependents.

For those dependents who are deprived of their means of support as the result of conscription, adequate provision should also be made. Adequate pay to the men subjected to military service is one of the essentials in a program designed to achieve this by the most equitable means.

Employed wage-earners have accumulated a stake under our social security program. Under our contributory system of old age benefits, provision should be made to preserve the accumulated equity unimpaired.

Although our system of unemployment insurance does not call for employe contributions, in reality the bulk of the unemployment compensation funds is derived from the wages of our workers, not only through direct as well as hidden taxes and higher prices, but also in lower wages resulting from the natural desire of employers to pass on the cost of social security taxes.

Workers' equity in all phases of the social security program should therefore be protected.

There is also the problem of adjustments in the obligations incurred by the workers and their families in their day-to-day struggle for existence. Payments on insurance policies and taxes, on homes, automobiles and other necessities cannot be continued when men are torn away from their jobs.

Provisions should be made to suspend the pressure of these obligations in an equitable way which would safeguard the interests of the worker and of his family, as well as protect those of his creditors.

Conscription which reaches into every sector of the community and into every type and class of our labor force will disturb to the very foundations our entire employment structure. It will mean drastic readjustments in every phase of industry and the flow of production and distribution of those goods and services which go to make up the economic strength of the people of the United States.

Conscripted workers will have to be replaced and replacement skills developed. In many occupations women will have to be brought into industry to take the place of the men called to take up arms.

Our industrial defense needs are as vitally important as our military requirements. Machinery must be perfected to achieve a balance in a way in which maximum industrial productivity, both in quantity and in quality, could be sustained.

Our employment services would have to be geared up to recruitment procedures to achieve this complex distribution of skills and manpower with the maximum of effectiveness.

It would also be necessary to make provision for the cost of transportation of all workers from their homes to the places where their services are utilized. All industrial workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, who are called upon to serve in war manufacturing industries as well as in our armed forces should be provided transportation by the government whenever their place of service or employment is away from their homes.

Congress has already made enormous appropriations for defense production purposes, but the billions thus far appropriated are small compared with the total price which will have to be borne by the entire nation in perfecting its defenses.

The American people will pay this price willingly and patriotically, but in return they can justly demand that their contribution is not dissipated wastefully and extravagantly. If we are to do an efficient job of our defense we must begin to be efficient at the beginning. Compulsory conscription of an army of millions of soldiers to be carried out at once is a wasteful and an extravagant proposal.

◆

Peak Population Is Predicted In 1980

A peak population for the United States of 158,000,000 by 1980 is forecast by the National Resources Planning Board. After that there will be no further growth and there may be a decline, the report predicted.

The board said that its study showed that by 1980 the number of persons from 45 to 65 years of age will be almost double and persons over 64 will be triple the present number. Industry will soon be faced with the problem of adjusting itself to a decreasing supply of young labor, the board declared.

◆

First sign of war's impact on the University of British Columbia's curriculum came when it was announced that numerous new courses dealing with military instruction have been added.

Farmers' Only Hope

"THE only real hope farmers have for larger demand for their products lies in larger domestic consumption. That means there must be more jobs and greater earnings for industrial workers."

That statement, which summarizes an argument which organized labor has been urging for many years, is made by Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Department of Agriculture.

The war, he said, had greatly reduced exports of farm products, and he saw no hope of improvement in that direction in the near or remote future.

Efforts to dispose of food products through sales to the Red Cross, for distribution to distressed European areas, will not be a drop in the bucket so far as solving the farm problem is concerned, Ezekiel contended.

"The real solution is in special action programs contributing to larger domestic consumption," Ezekiel continued.

"Rising employment would increase the cities' buying power for farm products, and sustain or raise the prices of those products which depend on domestic markets.

"The influence of city buying power on farm prices and farm is so great that our farmers will be vitally concerned with the effects of the defense program on the buying power of their city customers here at home."

Other official disclosures emphasized that the farmers' problems are closely akin to those of their city brethren.

The Bureau of the Census made the shocking disclosure that more than two-thirds of the farm families of the country live in homes scarcely fit for human habitation.

The report reveals that more than 50 per cent of the tenant farm families live in houses that are valued at less than $500—just about what it costs to build a fairsized woodshed.

According to the Census Bureau's figures, at least 2,000,000 farm houses should be completely replaced and about the same number are badly in need of extensive improvements to make them habitable.

Meanwhile, according to the Department of Agriculture, poverty and misery are being extended by mechanization.

A report dealing with Iowa said that "experts" in that state in 1930 were agreed that "the saturation point for tractors had been reached," with a peak of 58,475. However, that number was doubled during the last five years.

"The advance in mechanization," the department said, "has aggravated the problems of family-sized farms and tenant farmers, who cannot afford to invest in equipment and find it increasingly difficult to lease land.

"With 50 per cent of the farmers of the country already reduced to less than 10 per cent of the commercial production, the steady increase in mechanization points to the further exclusion from land of tens of thousands of families."

Any farmer who is unable to own large acreage and machines to cultivate it must look for some other means of livelihood, the department predicted.

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

Labor Educating Itself

By SPENCER MILLER, JR.

Director, Workers Education Bureau of America

THE University of Hard Knocks grants no academic degrees, but its graduates are frequently among the wisest of our leaders. Abraham Lincoln spent but a few months of his entire life in school, and yet who will say that he who penned the Gettysburg Address and drafted the Emancipation Proclamation was not among the wisest of the men who have occupied the post of President of the United States?

Lincoln possessed to a remarkable degree what Carl Schurz once described as the "God-given trait of sound common sense."

Samuel Gompers on his part had little formal schooling, and yet anyone who knows the story of his long and useful life knows that he was a continuous student of men and affairs. Schooling is but a small fraction of life and the learning which is most vital to people comes not from the classroom but from life experiences. It is for that reason that educators today emphasize that we learn by doing—by some form of action.

Because a life of labor is a life of action there are recognized educational values in work. Earning and learning are closely related. Work has spiritual values as well. "To labor is to pray," was the motto of the Benedictine order.

Work was recognized as an invaluable educational discipline as early as the master craftsman first sought to transmit to the apprentice his skills and workshop experiences. Indeed, this relation of master to apprentice even antedates the formal relation of scholar to student in the university.

It was on the pattern of the master and the apprentice that the early universities were first founded. In fact, the habit of students and scholars living together in the same college buildings so that they might share the same life was directly traceable to the principle of the apprentice living in the household of the master—though he did not always share the best of the master's lot. The principle of shared experience, however, remains today one of the most effective methods of instruction.

But the discipline of work has another value which has come to be recognized in education. It is a trial ground for ideas—a place where theory and practice can be joined. This discipline of reality has become most necessary for our schools.

From time to time there is a disposition for schooling to become a thing apart from life. Schools and colleges tend to become academic and remote from reality. When they become thus detached and remote, scholarship tends to become artificial and focused on itself. The result is a loss both to the community and to education.

It has been the mission of workingmen again and again to summon the schools back to a closer contact with life problems. At the turn of the last century in England it was the demand of workingmen who had been deprived of formal schooling and who sought as adults to make up for their educational deficiencies which gave birth to the adult school movement. Later workingmen in the United States, in their desire to understand current questions, provided the impetus for the lyceum movement.

At the middle of the last century Abraham Lincoln recognized the basic defect in the education of that day and sought to relate it to the practical experiences of life. It was finally crystalized in the land-grant colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts under the Morrill Act.

In a celebrated address before a convention of farmers in Wisconsin in 1849 Lincoln set forth what was known as the "Mudsill" theory, which has come down to us as one of the clearest and most vivid presentations of the importance of uniting labor and education. Said Lincoln:

"The old general rule was that educated people did not perform manual labor. They managed to eat their bread, leaving the toil of producing it to the uneducated. . . . But free labor says no.

"Free labor urges that, as the Author of man makes every individual with one head and one pair of hands, it is probably intended that the head and hands should cooperate as friends, and that that particular head should direct and control that pair of hands.

"As each man has one mouth to be fed, and one pair of hands to furnish food, it was probably intended that that pair of hands should feed that particular mouth, that each head is the natural guardian, director and protector, and each mouth inseparably connected with it, and that being so, every head should be cultivated and improved by whatever will aid its capacity for performing its charge."

This statement of Lincoln sets forth one of the basic principles upon which workers' education rests—the dignity of work and its universal obligation. It also argues persuasively for the union of the practical and the theoretical for the benefit both of education and labor.

Again, at the turn of the Twentieth Century, labor urged upon the schools the necessity for extensive vocational training for the youth of our land. It resulted in the enactment of the Smith-Hughes Act for vocational training under a system of grants-in-aid to the states.

Thus it will be evident that there is a special reason why in this country there should be a close unity between the forces of labor and the forces of education. For a hundred years labor not only made education one of the major parts of its program but gave to the cause of public education an unwavering support which is perhaps unrivaled by any other group. To labor not only should education be the universal privilege of all, but the very future of democracy depends on such a widespread extension of education to all the citizenship.

Just as the economic movement of labor arose out of necessity as a folk movement among industrial workers, so the movement of workers' education has come out of the effort of labor to understand its place and responsibilities in an age of technology.

Education is not propaganda; it is not a cultural adornment; it is wholeness of life. Education therefore cannot be added to any movement; it must come from within in response to need.

Twenty years ago the Workers Education Bureau of America came into being in response to a need—the need of wage-earners for an educational agency through which organized labor could carry on some systematic program of adult education. The bureau has been from the start a cooperative venture. It is also a service station for wage-earners. It meets needs; it does not dictate policies. It has not sought to impose upon labor any special program or curriculum or texts or teachers; it has not attempted to tell labor what to think but rather how to think. It has tried to aid labor in thinking through its common problems with the benefit of the best advice and counsel which it has been possible to bring to its assistance.

One device which has been developed out of the practical necessities of the labor situation by the Workers Education Bureau has been the so-called labor institute. Popular institutes in this country date back many generations; they are not new to our time or to labor. They have been used widely in rural and agricultural communities; they have also been used in urban and industrial sections in the past.

But the labor institute as it has developed in recent years under the leadership of the bureau has come to signify something definite as to form, as to plan and as to cooperating agencies.

Primarily the labor institute has been a device sponsored by a responsible organization of labor, such as an international union, a state federation of labor or a central labor body, and some responsible institution of higher learning. In each case the Workers Education Bureau has served as a cooperating agency.

The purpose of the labor institute has been simple and clear-cut; to assist representatives of labor in a local community or in a state to come together in surroundings which are familiar, to discuss problems which they themselves have helped to decide upon and to consider those problems in the most democratic of atmospheres.

In a word, a labor institute is a device not only to bring labor and educational leaders together to consider a very specific problem, but it has meant in many cases the formal union of labor with education upon the campus of some educational institution.

Such institutes now have been widely sponsored by state federations of labor, or in some cases a central labor body, and state universities, with the aid and direction of the bureau, in many sections of the country. Wherever they have been held, it has been the unanimous judgment of the leaders that they have proved to be of unquestioned value.

Out of them have come not only a better understanding by labor people of their common problems but a deeper appreciation on the part of the university as well as the community of the kind of problems with which labor is confronted. There has come as well a much clearer appreciation on the part of labor of the service of scholarship and of the university in our democracy.

One of the pioneer institutes in this country in the past ten years has been held upon the campus of Rutgers University in New Jersey. There in June of this year the institute met for its tenth successive year. There some 250 representatives of labor met for a period of five days.

The theme for this year's institute was "Labor and the World Crisis." Perhaps one can suggest in no better way the type of discussion which took place than to list the topics which were considered by the delegates during the twelve different sessions: "The Outlook for Labor: As the Laboring Man Looks at It and As the Business Man Looks at It," "Adult Education and the Democratic Way," "Labor in the Warring Countries," "Labor and Changing Technology," "The Women Workers' Problems," "The Work of the Department of Women and Children in New Jersey," "Taxes and the Laborer's Dollar," "Women and the Labor Market," "Organized Labor and the Farmers," "Democracy and the Near East," "Labor Unions and the Anti-Trust Laws," "The Newspaperman's Attitude Toward Organized Labor," "The National Labor Relations Board," "Proposed Amendments to the National Labor Relations Act," "The Future of Democracy," "American Labor and the World Crisis," "Labor's Stake in the Trade Agreements," "War Issues and Peace Problems," "Labor and Social Security," "Labor in a Defense Economy," "Regional Wage Differentials" and "Insterstate Trade Barriers."

Not only has this institute become a regular part of the educational program of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor but its deliberations as well as its findings year after year have been proved to be of the greatest assistance to the leadership of New Jersey labor.

Perhaps the best indication of the value of such an institute can be found by considering a resolution adopted by the New Jersey State Federation at its last convention:

> WHEREAS, During the month of June, 1939, another session of the Rutgers Labor Institute was held, and
>
> WHEREAS, This session of the institute proved of greater interest to labor, as judged by the attendance, than ever before, and
>
> WHEREAS, The program arranged and presented was of intense interest and of paramount importance to organized labor, and
>
> WHEREAS, Those who participated in the proceedings and arrangements command the gratitude of organized labor in New Jersey,
>
> NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the Federation extend its expression of friendship and gratitude for their services and cooperation to the faculty of Rutgers University, to its president, Robert C. Clothier, to the speakers who attended the institute, and to Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers' Education Bureau who so ably guided the institute, and it is further
>
> RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to the said Robert C. Clothier for himself and the faculty of Rutgers University, and to Spencer Miller, Jr., and it is further
>
> RESOLVED, That the Federation go on record as strongly determined to support the Rutgers Labor Institute with its entire strength and to further its efforts by urging greater and continued attendance at all its sessions.

While the Rutgers Labor Institute has in many respects served as the model for institutes throughout the country during the past decade, there have been interesting and significant variations of this technique in different parts of the country. Within the past six months alone institutes have been held in Dallas, Pittsburgh, Indiana, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Madison, Wis.; Massachusetts—to mention but a few of these centers.

Significantly enough, wherever these institutes have been held in the past few months, the world crisis has loomed large in the discussions. The meetings have served as unique opportunities for labor to reconsider its own position in reference to the crisis and to define more clearly what should be its policy in a defense economy.

They have sought to aid labor in understanding its rights and its responsibilities in the midst of a complex and rapidly changing economic and political situation. They have become perhaps the most unique device yet perfected to aid labor in educating itself about its own common problems. They have the great advantage of being relatively inexpensive to set up and therefore susceptible to imitation and wide expansion.

They are destined to become even more important in years to come, as a device by which labor can continue this task of educating itself and drawing together those representatives of labor who have a concern about their common problems and are anxious to inform themselves about the ways in which to meet these problems.

With almost prophetic insight Samuel Gompers shortly before his death said: "Whatever progress the American labor movement makes rests on an educational basis." The labor institute is a device created by labor to insure the progress of the American labor movement.

PM Exposes Sufferings of Strikers At Leviton Company In Brooklyn

Seldom does the true story of a strike get into print—the steady and unbearable accumulation of grievances that finally compels workers without means and without reserves to leave their jobs and suffer hunger on a picket line.

But the story of the strikers at the Leviton Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn, N. Y., did get into print through the enterprise of "PM," the new independent metropolitan tabloid, and what a shocking story it is!

The newspaper sent its labor editor to talk to the strikers and the employer, get both sides of the case and prepare a fair story. The strikers spoke to him freely. The employer refused. So he wrote what he saw and what he heard.

The reporter found women workers with lacerated and amputated fingers, because guards on the machines making electric light sockets were removed to speed up production.

He found that men and girls were getting miserably low wages.

He found a shocking lack of toilet facilities.

He found a system of fear under which workers were so oppressed by overbearing foremen that they dared not complain.

The reporter wrote:

"The men are cursed at. The women have their privacy invaded."

Resin rash, the reporter wrote, is fairly common in the bakelite department because of the material handled. It breaks out on the arms and legs and one worker had his eyes affected. One worker, advised by his doctor to get a different job, told his foreman but the latter refused to transfer him.

One woman worker told the reporter:

"Our hands are blistered, bleeding. We have to soak them in epsom salts every night. If we put gloves on we can't get the work out, they hinder you. My back aches and my stomach hurts. This is a slavery job."

This woman and her fellow-workers are members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers which is determined to carry on the strike to the limit and is supporting the workers with strike benefits. She said "Thank God for unions."

Union Label buyers play as important parts as Labor Union bargainers.

A Letter From A British Unionist

The following vivid letter from a British trade unionist was written to a friend in Washington, D. C. It was not intended for publication, but, therefore, is all the more noteworthy. "We who are about to die, salute you."

EXCUSE my notepaper but we are warned that the supply is going to be difficult.

I was ever so glad to receive your letter and to note how earnest you are for our cause. We are indeed grateful to the U. S. A. for its assistance to us in munitions; they are of extreme value and we shall need more.

However, and I know you won't mind my saying this to you, we wish the U. S. A. would not moralize about democracy. Your isolationists seem to believe it worth dying for in the U. S. A. or in your hemisphere, but not in ours. We are, of course, always quarreling, they say, but it must be remembered we are thick on the ground here, and that we speak in different languages, which adds to our misunderstandings.

I am writing an early reply because the invasion of our shores that Hitler may try, indeed must—certain tendencies portend certain ends. Well, we believe we are ready but that some of us will die, proudly die, for the defense of this little Island, but in the knowledge that at last we stand alone for the principle of right over might, for free men to think their own thoughts and live their own lives, each regarding it for himself and his fellows as heaven's gift to man—the eternal power of truth, that men have died for in the past and now must do again.

You may ask me, are you hoping that the U. S. A. will send man power? To which my answer is NO! Not because we wish to fight this evil alone, and though your people look upon the dictatorships established in Europe as an Evil thing; it's little help beyond fighting material they can give us now.

So tomorrow or some day soon as I follow the speech of one of our under ministers, the battles for our homes may have commenced, and who can tell what will happen to whom then.

France in abject defeat makes a miserable story, does it not? You can see now, why the hesitation over Czechoslovakia? For the love of money France harboured a fifth column which opened its gates to the enemy. We shall fight better without them, with no longer the distraction of a friendship that was not fully trusted. Poor France!

You have the news daily, as we have it, and will know that there have been many air raids, but nothing so far as serious as we expected 10 months ago. A comparatively few casualties and small material damage is all that has been left by them. But we do not lull ourselves on that account but rather know somewhere the blizzard accumulates, from over and off the sea and out of the sky men and material will alight on our fair land. Then we shall be dealing with a new and terrible experience, and so await very near now what our prime minister has described, so aptly and eloquently, "our finest hour." We wish, of course, our children were away. Some are going. My daughter is trying to, indeed may have decided by now, to send her two boys to Canada. Some children are, I believe on their way there.

You will have read that we have evacuated the Channel Islands. In the matter of strategy they are of no importance. We brought from them the cattle and moveables, such as we could, and as many people as would leave, and then declared them demilitarized, but this, as you know, did not prevent the Germans machine gunning, in the streets, helpless citizens.

To defend these islands, not more than 20 miles from the coast of France, would have rendered useless a large part of our fleet.

Our Navy, still the strongest in war vessels and manned by the finest fighting men, is intact and ready for the fray.

Ireland is our problem now. It has fooled and messed about, hugging its ancient quarrel, so that it is now, I am afraid, not easy to defend. Still perhaps they may be seeing the light. Yet, fancy, it still allows Germany to keep a consul there. I suppose he will be ready for the day when Germany decides to "protect" Ireland.

And now of our domestic life! We are rationed for butter, bacon and sugar, but only reasonably. I feel not the slightest hardship. Of other things we have plenty, and owing to controlled prices, nothing is dear.

In the factories our men are working as never before. Our munitions and aeroplanes are increasing with a rapidity hardly realizeable. We are working like hell and we shall fight in the same way.

You who are of the breed shall be very proud of us, and though destruction and death have strewn the land, you shall still be very proud of your breed; and when the final page is written, not even your isolationists will feel as proud—indeed they may share your regrets.

I am writing in the sunlight that streams through the window and the open door, and where in my sight is a garden in full bloom. The roses are wonderful, now and then giving slight nods in recognition of the wind's light kisses. And how silent is the air, how British-grey are the clouds as they pass over. What devil made war to disturb this scene!

Revolt Breaks Out Within CIO Against Curran's Communist Line

A telegram sent by Joseph Curran, president of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the CIO, to hundreds of unions in New York City asking them to give financial support to the Emergency Peace Mobilization held in Chicago precipitated the most widespread rebellion in New York's CIO history.

Thirty-six officers of twenty-seven unions affiliated with the United Retail and Wholesale Employes of America, CIO, started the revolt by issuing a joint letter to Curran in which they said:

"We consider your telegram of August 21 asking for financial aid for the so-called 'peace mobilization meeting' in Chicago tantamount to a request that we give sustenance to a program which would benefit the totalitarian nations and which is, in our opinion, diametrically opposed to the best interests of our country and of democracy and labor throughout the world. You can, therefore, expect no support from us."

Among the signers were four international vice-presidents of the U. R. W. E. A. and the president, secretary and business manager of the organization's New York joint council. In making the communication public, Murray J. Kudish, secretary-manager of the Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Employes Union, Local 338, accused Mr. Curran of attempting to "drag the name of the CIO into the so-called 'peace front' which has been organized by the Communists, Nazis and other fifth columnists."

Other unions identified with the anti-Communist bloc in the CIO were quick to dissociate themselves from any connection with the Chicago peace rally. Asserting that the gathering was backed by "all the subversive elements in the country," Louis Hollander, manager of the New York joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, largest CIO union in the metropolitan area, said his organization would have "nothing at all to do with it."

Jack Rubenstein, general manager of the New York joint board of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, announced that the textile locals would ignore Mr. Curran's appeal for funds.

◆

New Bridges Investigation Starts; G-Men Seek Grounds to Deport Him

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson announced that J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will begin immediately a new investigation of Harry Bridges, west coast CIO leader, to determine whether he is deportable under the recently enacted Smith act.

Mr. Jackson said he was acting at the request of Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, chairman of the Senate Immigration Committee, a majority of which recommended recently that a bill intended specifically for Bridge's deportation be sidetracked in favor of a new inquiry into the case.

He added that Mr. Hoover was on the west coast and was prepared to start the investigation.

The Smith act, Mr. Jackson declared, closed a loophole in the law because of which deportation proceedings against Bridges were dropped last December.

Senator King declared that Bridges should be deported immediately because his presence in the United States was "hurtful." In a minority report on the Immigration Committee's recommendations he said there was "ample factual basis" for the House deportation bill.

"His (Bridges's) conduct has been so notorious, his contempt for the American way of life so flaunted, and his destructive influence so persuasive, that in my opinion—an opinion strengthened by action of the House—there can be no denying Bridges's hostility to our form of government nor the fact that his continued presence in this country will be harmful," Senator King said.

◆

Political Blue Blood Reaps Blue Chips

"Chip" Robert, Washington society gentleman and secretary of the Democratic National Committee, is connected with an engineering and architectural firm in Atlanta, Ga.

Congressman Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, says Mr. Robert's firm has succeeded in getting eight contracts so far awarded by the Navy Department, and that the fees to be collected by Mr. Robert and his associates will total almost a million dollars!

A gentleman who can pick up fees of that kind can afford to freely donate his time, and possibly his money, to the political party with which he happens to be affiliated.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Can Democracy Be Destroyed?

Less than eight years ago Germany was a republic, functioning freely under democratic forms. In November, 1932, an election was held, Germany's last free democratic election, at which time Adolph Hitler's party polled but 33% of the total votes. In our own country, with its two-party system, Hitler would have been through, but in Germany, with its several strong parties, Hitler had received the highest number of votes.

Because Hitler had thus demonstrated greater strength than any of his opponents, President von Hindenberg made him chancellor. Hindenberg, in his day had been a great general, a great man, and after his election to the presidency had come to be revered throughout the world. But he was eighty-six years old when he made Hitler chancellor. He had grown feeble and faltering at the head of a nation that was feeble and faltering.

It was an opportune time for a hard man with a hard plan and that man was there waiting. Hindenberg's later years revealed him as a humane man with charity for all and had he been twenty years younger, the German Republic would have survived. When he died, soon after Hitler's ascendency, Democracy in Germany also died.

While Italy had preceded Germany in its acceptance of totalitarianism, its action was of small significance to the world at large. Facism, like Nazism, was presumably formed as a bulwark against the rising tide of Communism, and at the time seemed decidedly the lesser of two evils.

But with the rise of Adolph Hitler, Democracy in a large part of the world was immediately doomed. Within the last two of Hitler's seven amazing years, every Democracy in Europe, except Britain, has either been overthrown or subjugated; and even Britain, as a matter of self-preservation, has found it necessary to suspend her Democracy. It becomes more and more apparent that a Democracy, when pressed, is no match for a dictatorship. Dictators decide secretly and act swiftly. Because they tolerate no interference or controversy at home, they develop and prosecute their plans with incredible efficiency.

In spite of its manifold blessings in times of peace, a Democracy is unwieldy in an emergency. Democracy is government by all of the people in which every individual has the right to be heard, has the privilege to challenge the opinions and obstruct the plans of the others. Obviously, with a powerful, unencumbered enemy at the gate, Democracy in operation can become a dangerous handicap.

It was for this reason that Britain had to suspend Democracy. And for the same reason, we may be forced to do likewise. But if we do, it will not be from weakness, such as caused the collapse of the other Democracies. We are still very strong and any departure from our democratic processes will be a temporary one—merely a suspension until the emergency is over.

But, we ask, will and can we recover our Democracy, once we suspend it? Can liberty, so surrendered, ever be regained?

The one tremendous and fundamental truth to be ever remembered is this: Democracy never has and never can be destroyed. Democracy is neither an ideology nor a policy; it is a human instinct. Behind its manifestations is the inherent, irrespressible urge of the individual to make himself felt and heard, to have a direct hand in the shaping of his own destiny.

The individual will surrender his birthright temporarily for one or more of three reasons: Suppression through force, for the sake of security and for the hope of future gain. Nothing can be held long by force because force automatically exhausts itself. Security, if actual, eventually creates its own demand for Democracy. Hope for future gain, the element which even now seems to consolidate the peoples of the dictatorships, is inevitably doomed to disappointment because no leader can keep on gaining indefinitely. Even though he conquer the world, there must come an end to his successes; he must finally subside and when he begins to subside his influence will subside with him. His consolidated gains will begin to disintegrate and his regimented following will disintegrate into individuals crying again for recogniton.

Democracy cannot be destroyed because it is the fundamental status of Man to which he will inevitably return. We, in our country, do not actually feel that our Democracy is in jeopardy today, though we are conscious of the dangers of tomorrow. We are conscious of the fact that dire emergencies may force us to suspend parts or even all of it; but we are also conscious of the fact that with our great strength, moral, physical and financial, we can get it back when the emergency has passed. No one man or group of men can permanently subjugate the America of today. Democracy, imperishable always and everywhere, is not going to succumb and die here. And it will rise again even in Germany.—(Dave Smalley, In Floorcraft)

Business—Labor Success Story

In Atlanta, Ga., recently, the Atlanta Stove Works and A. F. L. Local 273 of the International Molders took time out to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the company.

The history of the company is the story of progress through cooperation with organized labor, business and labor showing a mutual understanding of each other's problems.

Two wars, six major depressions and the "shirt-tail period" of a small industry were successfully weathered. The company today is one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the country.

To those who say that business and labor cannot form a working relationship that benefits both, we give you a brief history of the relations between the company and organized labor as prepared by Bolling Jones, Jr., president of the company on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the company:

"Eight years prior to the Spanish-American War, and over a generation before the government found it necessary to pass legislation to protect the working man by guaranteeing his right to organize, a new little stove foundry and a union got together in Atlanta to make stoves. They had plenty of problems confronting them. They were surrounded by open shops, cheap labor, high freight rates, prejudice against southern-made goods, and hundreds of other things that made their future appear anything but bright.

"This little stove shop was the Atlanta Stove Works and the union was Local 273 of the International Iron Molders' Union of North America. They worked together through two wars, six major depressions and successfully weathered the trials and tribulations incident to a small growing concern. They are now both celebrating their golden anniversary and have a great deal to show for the half-century of working together in peace and harmony, based on a mutual understanding of each other's problems.

"From a handful of molders, making one short line of cheap black stoves, they have grown to a concern making hundreds of different kinds of stoves, with an annual payroll approximating one quarter of a million dollars. The company now occupies the enviable position of one of the leading stove manufacturing plants in the whole country. Both the company and the union are to be congratulated by all friends of union labor.

"There is something rare in the relationship of such an employer and such employes. Some of the same workmen who started out 50 years ago are still with the firm, and in a great many instances, the son has replaced the father and carried on. All of this without strife gives quite an example to other firms and other unions. No law had to be passed to get this employer and these employes to drop to eight hours a day. No legislation was needed to force a living wage. Time and a half for overtime was a normal thing that did not wait for the New Deal. Good working conditions were taken for granted. No misunderstandings occurred, because the employer and the employe were working toward the same thing and talked thinks over in the American way."

Building Rockets to Ten-Year High

Under the stimulus of the national defense program, construction activity in August in thirty-seven states east of the Rocky mountains rocketed to a ten-year high, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports.

Since the vast amount of construction called for in the defense program has hardly reached the quarter mile post as compared to near future plans, the future heralds an unprecedented boom period for construction craftsmen.

Below are some comparative figures.

August residential building contracts awarded totaled $152,988,000, largest since July, 1929, and 20 per cent ahead of August of last year.

Public construction contracts increased to $195,293,000 from $158,459,000 in August, 1939. Private construction, however, showed a still larger gain, advancing to $219,648,000 from $153,869,000 a year ago.

Manufacturing building awards of $39,586,000 were nearly four times ahead of August, 1939. Plant expansion stimulated by defense orders accounted for a substantial portion of the improvement.

"The impetus given to construction by the defense program has just begun to be felt," Thomas S. Holden, vice-president in charge of statistics and research for the Dodge Corporation, said.

"It should be noted also," Holden added, "that the figures given in this statement do not include a number of large defense projects on the West coast and in colonial territories, both of which are furnishing an augmented market for materials and labor."

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALLS

American Federation of Labor

The sixtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Civic Auditorium of New Orleans, Louisiana, beginning at ten o'clock Monday morning, November 18, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

* * * * *

AFL Building and Construction Trades Department

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the Roosevelt hotel, Wednesday, November 13, beginning at 10 a.m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention is completed.

* * * * *

AFL Union Label Trades Department

The thirty-third annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will convene in the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 14, at 10 a.m. and will continue in session until the business of the convention is completed.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1940, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Editor, The Carpenter:

At our last meeting I was instructed to write and insert a stayaway notice in the Journal for us.

Notice to traveling Brothers. Stay away from Great Falls, Montana if you are looking for work, as we have enough members here to take care of all work in this vicinity for the next year, as a lot of our members are out of work at the present time.

Fraternally yours

Theodore Johnsen, R. S., L. U. 286.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

We wish to notify all Brothers that there are more than enough members in our jurisdiction to take care of all lumber handling and millwork in this district.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union Local 2607.

Roy D. Perillard, Recording Secretary,
San Pedro, Calif.

* * * * *

Local Union 1201, of Borger, Texas, writes that work is scarce in that vicinity and warns traveling brothers seeking work to stay away.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

649	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	664	Cordova, Ala.
2527	Ahsahka, Ida.	2610	Longview, Wash.
2554	Lebanon, Ore.	667	Cristobal, C. Zone.
1754	Henderson, Ky.	2616	Marquette, Mich.
1799	New Orleans, La.	2626	Meadow Valley, Calif.
2563	Greenville Junction, Me.	2640	Burney, Calif.
654	North Bay, Ont.	2663	Santa Cruz, Calif.
663	Copperhill, Tenn.	2676	Pine Bluff, Ark.

Government Employes Exceed One Million

For the first time in the country's history, the total of Federal employes listed under Civil Service has risen above the million mark, exceeding alike the World War mark of 917,960, and the previous all-time "high" of 987,857 reached in December.

Employment in the Executive branch during the last half of June, totaled 1,011,066, a net increase of 33,076, or 3.4 per cent, over the May figure of 977,990.

Almost 60 per cent of the increase was in the War and Navy Departments, the Panama Canal force and the Civil Aeronautics Authority, agencies characterized by the commission as in "the forefront of the defense program."

It's friends that count. And our advertisers are spending money to prove they are Friends of Our Organization.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

THREE OLD TIME MEMBERS PASS ON

Editor, The Carpenter:

I would like to inform you of the deaths of three members of our Local Unions of Carpenters' District Council of Lowell, Mass., and vicinity which have occurred the past year. They are as follows:

Auselm Bouret, a charter member of Carpenters Local Union No. 1610. Brother Bouret was born October 11, 1857.

On May 6, 1903, Carpenters Local Union No. 1610, was granted a charter from the General Office, and the late Brother was one of the founders. He was a tireless and energetic worker and did much to help and sustain his Local Union, in fighting the cause of organized labor. While not so active in later years Brother Bouret always took a keen interest in the affairs of the Local.

He died on February 6, 1940, at the age of 83 years, a strong union Brother to the end.

The next member to answer the final roll call, was Brother Francois H. Gagnon, who was born on May 11, 1861, and who joined Carpenters Local Union No. 1610, on October 4, 1905.

Brother Gagnon, was also a tireless and energetic worker in the cause of Local Union No. 1610.

He was active until about two months preceding his death which occurred on May 16, 1940, after a short illness.

Next in line came Brother David Decelle, a charter member of Carpenters Local Union No. 49.

Brother Decelle was born June 11, 1861 and came to Lowell, Mass., in April, 1877. When Local Union No. 49, applied for a charter Brother Dave's name appeared as one of the members seeking the charter. Local Union No. 49 was organized in January 19, 1899.

Brother Decelle remained a member of Local Union 49, from the date the charter was issued, January 19, 1899, until December 8, 1926, on which date he transferred to Local Union 1610.

While a member of both organizations he held all the offices and did much to promote the cause of the carpenter in the days when the going was much more difficult than it is today. Brother Decelle was very active until about a week before his death, which occurrred suddenly July 23, 1940, at the age of 79 years. He had worked for all the leading contractors in the city of Lowell, Mass.

The Carpenters D. C., have set aside a page in the minute book in memory of these brothers. To Brother Decelle, much credit must be given for the success in the early years of both Local Union No. 1610 and No. 49.

Respectfully submitted,

By James H. Golden, Recording Secretary.

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BROTHER JAMES BALLANTYNE, LOCAL 77, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y. mourns the loss of a faithful Brother, James Ballantyne, who died August 5. Brother Ballantyne was born February 4, 1869 and transferred into Local 77 on February 3, 1916 from Brooklyn, N. Y. The members of Local 77 voted that the charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days and a letter of condolence be sent to the bereaved family.

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BROTHER J. P. CAVENAUGH, Local Union 1207, Charlestown, W. Va.. Died August 26.

SALEM, MASS., LOCAL LOSES FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we inform you of the death of Brother James L. Fullerton, our financial secretary. He had served Local 888 of Salem, Mass., faithfully for twelve years. He died Saturday, August 17 at the age of 64 with a membership record of thirty-six years.

Judson R. Berry, Recording Secretary.

◆

BROTHER GEORGE WEAVER, LOCAL 792, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local Union 792 of Rockford, Ill., were saddened recently by the death of Brother George Weaver, one of our oldest members. Brother Weaver was 79 years old. He was initiated into the Brotherhood in 1905 and was a charter member of Local 792.

A. L. Hagaman, Recording Secretary.

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TWO VETERAN MEMBERS OF PHILADELPHIA LOCAL DIE

Local 1856 of Philadelphia lost two of its old time members through death recently, Brother William Berry and Brother John Nurney.

◆

John Possehl Dies In Washington; Was President of Engineers Union

John Possehl, general president of the International Union of Operating Engineers and a labor leader for more than 25 years, died in Doctors' Hospital in Washington, D. C., of a heart ailment September 13.

John P. Coyne, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and personal friend of Mr. Possehl for many years, said that his death "will be profoundly felt throughout labor's ranks."

Mr. Possehl was elected general president of the engineers' organization in June, 1931, upon the death of President Arthur M. Huddell, and was re-elected at the Engineers' Convention in Washington, D. C. last April. He formerly had served as general secretary-trasurer.

Mr. Green appointed Mr. Possehl a delegate to the meeting of the Governing Board of the International Labor Conference at Geneva in October, 1935.

He served as first vice president of the building trades department from August, 1932, to August, 1939.

Mr. Possehl was a native of Savannah, Ga., where he was educated in public schools. He began work in the shipping industry there. He became president of the Central Labor Union in Savannah in 1914 and at about the same time served as secretary of the local engineers' union.

During the World War he was appointed commissioner of conciliation on the Macey Award Board for the Savannah area, and later was chosen an organizer for the I. U. O. E., in which capacity he served until March, 1921, when he was elected a vice-president of the organization. He held this post for 10 years.

Besides his widow, Mr. Possehl is survived by a son, John Possehl, Jr., and a grandchild, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Poughkeepsie Local Observes Its 54th Year

Editor, The Carpenter:

The fifty-fourth anniversary of Local 203 of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was celebrated August 24 by members of the Local and their families and some members of Local 1263 of Millbrook, N. Y.

This Local was organized by Brother E. J. Lake of Troy, N. Y., on August 12, 1886, with twenty charter members—all of whom have since passed on. They were O. J. Morey, Issac Maning, G. W. Porter, C. H. Polhemus, A. J. Slater, Judson Kelley, Mathies Sanders, Henry Seaman, A. J. Deuchy, Thomas George, James McLernon, W. G. Odell, Simon Kirkey, P. A. Duncan, Joe McKeel, Jerome Dennis, Peter Fitchett, Walter Delanoy, Pat. Duane and G. Vertenburg.

The committee having charge of the picnic included Pierre Champlin, W. Beck, Mark Boudreau, C. W. Murphy, James Ross, Charles C. Smith. The committee reported that a very good time was had by all. Games were played and refreshments served and the boys are getting ready to hold a celebration next year.

The officers of the Local are, C. C. Smith, President; Pierre Champlin, Vice-President; H. C. Neal, Recording Secretary; A. F. Wohlfahrt, Financial Secretary; F. G. Quarterman, Treasurer; Conductor C. W. Murphy, Warden Sterling Myers, Trustees, W. Beck, James Ross, Reeves Freer, D. S. Barley Business Agent.

Fraternally yours,

Harvey C. Neal, Recording Secretary.

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"Best Convention" Held By Empire State

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Delegates from Local Union 135 report that the New York State Council of Carpenters had their convention at Niagara Falls the week of September 1 and for the amount of business transacted and resolutions introduced, this convention was the best ever held in the Empire State.

The delegates present showed by their knowledge of legislation pertaining to the building trades that the constant watch being maintained on municipal, state and federal legislation is reaping a harvest of laws all beneficial to organized labor.

The delegates from Local Union No. 135 have reported that under the able leadership of Brother Chas. W. Hanson and Brother Harold C. Hanover, our State Council is a power to be reckoned with to protect the carpenters of New York State and are constantly being called upon by our lawmakers for advice when labor laws are being enacted.

Fraternally yours,

Samuel S. Bair, Recording Secretary.

Box Makers Local 1324 of Rochester, N..H.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am enclosing photograph of Box Makers Local 1324, Rochester, N. H. Officers and and stewards are as follows: Bottom row, left to right: R. Downing, steward; Forrest Hayes, Financial Secretary; Richard Shorey, Recording Secretary; Camille Ayotte, steward; Joseph Cyr, steward.

BOX MAKERS LOCAL UNION
NO. 1324
A F of L
ROCHESTER NH

Top row, left to right: Forrest Dearborn, steward; E. Van Bushkisk, Leroy Woodsworth, Treasurer; Marc Lemoyore, President: H. C. Taber, Representative, G. O.; Harvey Grenier, Vice-President; L. Duquette, steward; H. Lamper, steward; D. Charrette, steward.

Nearly two hundred members of Local 1324, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America employed in the Champlin Box Factory enjoyed an outing at Simpson's Pavilion, Dover Point on Saturday August 3.

Forming at the plant, the union members, each wearing a white hat bearing the identification of L. U. 1324, marched to the music of the Rochester City Band down Wakefield Street, over Central Square, down South Main Street to the common. Following the playing of the National Anthem, the group disbanded and boarded trucks placed at their disposal by the company.

At Simpson's the married men opened the day's sport by taking on the single men at soft ball. The benedicts held a 10-8 lead going into the sixth when the dinner gong halted the game. A fine turkey dinner was enjoyed by all, including workers from the Medford, Mass., plant and our invited guests from the Bakers Local Union. At 7:00 P.M. prizes were awarded by the company and everyone had a big time around the refreshments.

Fraternally yours,

H. C. Taber.

Split of Woodworkers Cause and Effect Reviewed

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am enclosing clippings, one the result of the elections of August 27 between Brotherhood Local 2776 of Duluth, Minn., and Local 29, CIO. We won by a better than two to one majority over Local 29. The other clipping is a review of who was responsible for the split in the organization of the Timber Workers. I would appreciate it if you would reprint this article in The Carpenter. The article was printed in the Labor World, the official organ of the Federated Trades Assembly of Duluth.

Fraternally yours,

Fred Lequier.

* * * * *

Ed. Note: The following article written by Fred Lequier of the Timber Workers' union, is published by request. It is a review of developments which led to the split in the organization of the woods workers.

I have been asked many times who was responsible for the split of the 100,000 organized workers in the timber industry.

I shall try to explain this question from the first time I attended the convention of the Federation of Woodworkers at Long View, Wash. in February 1937. That was the first time that I met Harold Pritchett who at that time was president of the Federation of Woodworkers (AFL) and is now president of the International Woodworkers of America (CIO).

At the Long View convention the question of going CIO was raised and at that time Harold Pritchett was opposed to any such move.

The reason he gave was that the timber workers were not ready to make the switch to the CIO. But in the course of a couple of months, according to Pritchett and Micky Arton, who is now vice president of the International Woodworkers, the question of going CIO was the wish of the majority of the timber workers.

Let us examine this matter of the sudden change in attitude of Pritchett to favor the change in the course of so short a time. Let us see what happened in between the time of the Long View convention and that held in Tacoma in June 1937. Between the conventions Pritchett and Arton made a trip to Lakeland, Fla., to see William L. Hutcheson, president of the AFL Carpenters' Brotherhood. On their way back to the West Coast Pritchett and Arton stopped off at Washington and had an interview with John L. Lewis. After this interview Pritchett and Arton decided for the 100,000 timber workers to become a part of the CIO against the wishes of the rank and file of the Pacific Northwest which was a proved fact from the results of the vote at the Tacoma convention. Out of 100,000 members on the West Coast alone not including Canada, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan—out of this total membership—there were only 23,000 rank and file members who voted on this question while over two-thirds of the membership had nothing to do in the affairs of their organization. Now let us see how this was put over at the Tacoma convention.

It have already stated that I had seen Pritchett for the first time in February 1937. The next time I saw Pritchett was at the Tacoma convention in June 1937, where the 15,000 who voted for the CIO out of 23,000 brought into being the IWA. Pritchett, Arton and the Communist party on the West Coast are responsible for the split of the timber workers.

Let us see what took place at Tacoma. My first experience that Pritchett and Arton were playing along with the Communists and were members of the party was the first day of the convention. When the convention recessed for dinner on the first day I was asked by Pritchett to go to a certain room at one of the leading hotels of Tacoma. When I arrived I found Sam Rapport, secretary of the Communist party for the states of Washington and Oregon and Pritchett, Arton and other party members which formed the Communist party faction to carry out the party line on the convention floor. Harry Bridges also took part in one of these hotel room meetings. Bridges spoke to the convention with crocodile tears in his eyes to bring about the split in the organization of the timber workers and he helped to carry out the wishes and policy of rule or ruin of the Communists which is mostly ruin.

In the future I shall write more of what went on behind the scenes and how the CIO was shoved down the throats of the rank and file timber workers by a clique of Communist disrupters.—Fred Lequier.

Hoosier Brothers and Sisters At Annual Outing

Members of Local Union 1664 and Ladies Auxiliary 258 of Bloomington, Ind., at their annual picnic at McCormicks Creek state park, Indiana

Brother Given Award for Fifty Year Membership

Local Union 434 of Chicago recently presented a fifty-year jewel for continuous membership in the Brotherhood to Joe Belanger.

Brother Belanger is the only surviving charter member of old Local 21. He formerly was president of Local 434 for four years and is now serving his twenty-sixth year as vice-president.

Brother Belanger was instrumental in reviving Local 434 in the nineties.

Admired by all who know him, Brother Belanger is a staunch supporter of unionism.

Local Union 608 to Hold Seventh Annual Banquet November 2

Editor, The Carpenter:

Arrangements are complete for the Seventh Annual Banquet and Dance of Local 608, New York City. This year, as in previous years, it will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 73rd St. West of Broadway on Saturday Evening, November 2, commencing at 8:30 p.m.

It is advisable that patrons arrive on time. This will facilitate matters and give the committee an opportunity to get the dinner over and proceed with the floor show, which is specially prepared by a group of Broadway artists.

Prominent men in the field of Labor are invited to attend including:

> William F. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; William L. Hutcheson, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and General President of our own Brotherhood of Carpenters; Frank Duffy, our General Secretary; George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; Thomas Lyons, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Charles W. Hanson, President of the New York State Council and New York District Council of Carpenters; Harold Hanover, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters and other friends of labor including the outstanding District Attorney of Kings County, the Honorable Wm. F. O'-Dwyer, and Counsellor Joseph B. Diamond of labor fame.

This being the seventh year of the banquet, it is now established amongst organized labor as the outstanding annual affair of its kind. Therefore tickets are very much in demand and it is advisable that reservations be made as soon as possible. Those desiring to do so can write or telephone the Local Union office at 324 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone Bryant 9-1732.

Fraternally yours,
David Scanlan, Secretary-Treasurer,
Local 608.

◆

Zanesville, O., Local Observes 50th Anniversary with Picnic

More than 300 persons attended the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Local Union 716 of Zanesville, O., which was observed with a huge picnic preceded by a parade of sixty autos through the downtown district.

Lone charter member, Brother Thomas Miller, cheered the parade from the sidelines but was unable to attend the picnic.

The afternoon and evening was enjoyed by the members and their families in outdoor sports and contests, and a fine musical program was presented by the McLain sisters, Herbert Wise, Jr., Betty Showers, John Thompson and Lois Anne McLain.

The committee in charge was composed of C. F. Lewellyn, Roy Moyer, Harry Conn, John H. McCoy and Harry Baughman.

◆

Test your Unionism by looking for Union Labels on everything you wear.

◆

Advertisers in "THE CARPENTER" are Your Friends. Don't forget them when you buy.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 23, St. Louis, Loses Financial Secretary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23, St. Louis, Mo., were shocked by the sudden death of their Financial Secretary Mrs. Jennie McQuitty on August 18. Mrs. McQuitty was a charter member and served as Financial Secretary since the Auxiliary was organized February 28, 1916, with an almost perfect attendance record at the meetings. She will be sadly missed by all who knew her.

Mrs. McQuitty was the daughter of the late Harry and Mary Blackmore. She leaves to mourn her death her husband, Virgle McQuitty, three sisters, Mrs. F. Hammond, T. Gooky, A. Gooky, and two brothers A. Blackmore and W. Blackmore and a host of friends.

Funeral services were held from Leidner's chapel. Rev. O. Kienker, Pastor of St. Stephen's Evangelical church conducted the services. Interment was at Lake Charles Cemetary.

Pallbearers were Auxiliary members, Mrs. D. Raidt, A. Saller, A. Fritz, C. Clark, L. Seymore, A. Fowler.

In the passing of Mrs. McQuitty the labor movement has lost a loving and faithful friend.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. A. J. Fowler.

Auxiliary No. 6, Houston, Texas

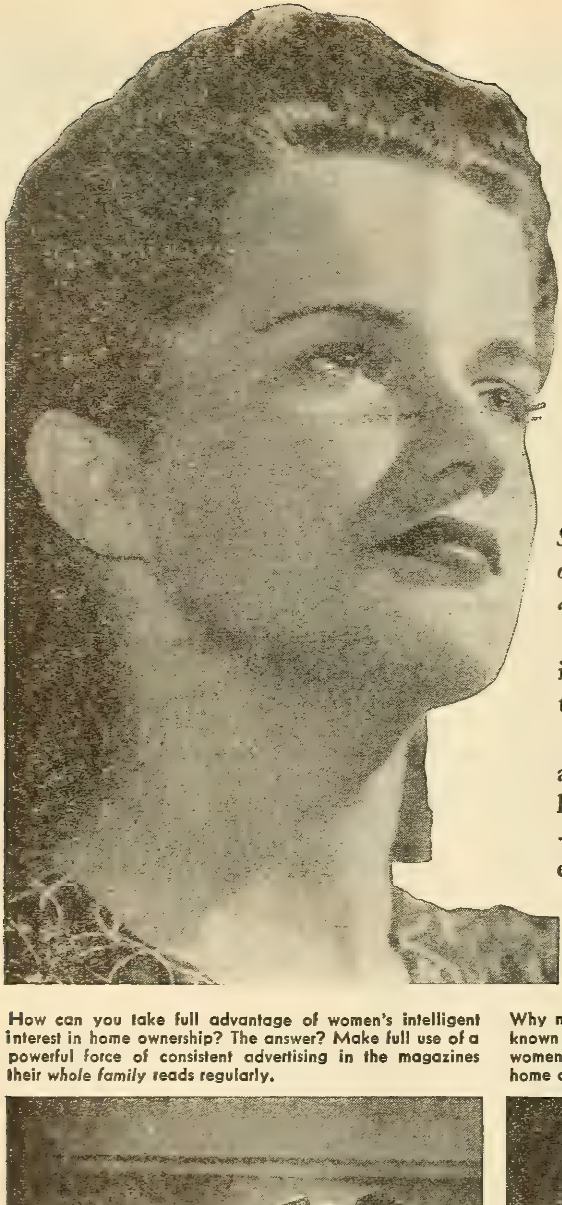
Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries. Letters in the Yarnin' Basket are an inspiration and joy for everyone. No. 6 of Houston, Texas, now has a membership of 80 active members. We enjoy our new hall and for our opening had a silver tea inviting other auxiliaries affiliated with the A. F. of L. in this city. We recently celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet. Our Honor guest for the evening was Mrs. Bell Isbell charter member, who gave a short talk. Mrs E. D. Wickes, who celebrated her 50th wedding anniversary with an open house and which we all had the pleasure of helping her make this occasion a very happy one, was also present. We have collected several books and magazines for the Home in Lakeland.

Our new officers are Mrs. B. G. Porter, President; Mrs. Julius Jones, Vice-President; Mrs. A. B. Norris, Secretary; Mrs. Walter Ferguson, Treasurer; Mrs. B. F. Wages, Warden; Mrs. L. B. Bryant, Conductor; Mesdames, Jack Walrod, E. E. McElroy and Carl Cochran, Trustees. We extend a warm welcome to any members of other auxiliaries to visit us at any time, when in our city.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Jack Walrod, Press Correspondent.



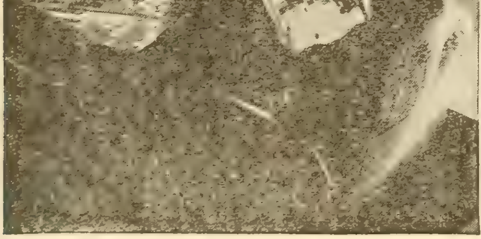
WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW-ABOUT BUILDING

She wants her questions about home ownership and home remodeling answered.

She has plenty to say about buying. Her influence can mean a lot to you.

She realizes what the security of a home of their own can mean for her family. But she is a smart buyer—she wants her home conveniently, efficiently planned. She has a lot of questions on financing, planning, construction and materials she wants answered!

How can you take full advantage of women's intelligent interest in home ownership? The answer? Make full use of a powerful force of consistent advertising in the magazines their *whole family* reads regularly.



Why not be the man she takes her husband to see? Make known to your community an easy way for both men and women to answer their questions. It helps people to *understand* home ownership and remodeling.

SG's now famous books have helped over 200,000 families swer their questions about home ownership and home re- odeling. *Both* men and women read USG national maga- e advertisements featuring them. You can put these books work for you.

When prospects have answered their own questions, they *know about* and *want* the quality you recommend. They *demand* fire protection, insulation, quality materials and the better, safer construction you suggest. They are excellent prospects! They are ready to act!

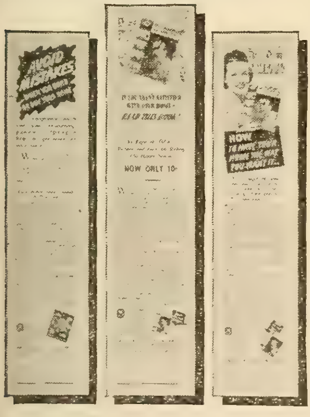
These are the highlights on USG's 1940 advertising program. It is helping the entire building industry because it is *helping people understand what they want to do.*

Here's a program with *month-after-month consistency!* It covers *both* new home building and home remodeling. It answers questions on *both* subjects, inspires action in *both* markets.

Every month, USG advertising is finding prospects—good prospects who are building and remodeling now. Can you cash-in on this USG program? Can it help you? Why not ask your USG representative or write your nearest USG office.

Know about owning a Home

WHATEVER
STYLE OR PRICE
HOME YOU WANT



HERE ARE THE FALL ADVERTISEMENTS IN USG'S 1940 ADVERTISING PROGRAM

(*Above*) This full page advertisement is in the August 24th issue of SATURDAY EVENING POST. It tells the story of USG's new home book—"How to Have the Home You Want."

(*Above right*) In the September 23rd issue of LIFE, another commanding advertisement on USG's new home book, "How to Have the Home You Want."

(*Left*) Other USG advertisements to appear this fall in AMERICAN HOME, McCALL'S, HOUSEHOLD, GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, PARENTS' MAGAZINE, COLLIER'S, etc.

(*Above*) And USG's valuable book on home remodeling, "How to Modernize and Make It Pay," is featured in this dramatic advertisement in BETTER HOMES & GARDENS for October.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

300 West Adams St., Chicago

—where research develops better, safer building materials

Auxiliary No. 340, Corpus Christi, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

On the evening of July 15th, we installed officers for the ensuing year. The Sisters installed were: President, Mrs. Noah G. Jenkins; Recording Secretary, Miss Ida May Harvey; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Herbert Roundtree; Conductor, Mrs. E. J. Barnes; Warden, Mrs. J. E. Smith; and Board of Trustees, Mrs. W. C. Robertson, and Mrs. L. J. Planchon.

Beautiful gifts were presented to our former President, Mrs. R. O. McQueen, and Vice-President, Mrs. A. F. Martin, for the appreciation of the good work they did during the past year.

The Central Labor Council is making plans to organize a Labor League in this city.

This Auxiliary has been organized a little over a year and we have a membership of about thirty.

Due to the absence of the Vice-President-Elect, Mrs. William B. Burger, and Board of Trustee-Elect, Mrs. Roy O. McQueen, from our meeting on August 19, 1940, these officers were installed by our newly elected president, Mrs. Noah Jenkins. At this meeting, much business was transacted. We have selected this motto: "Learn Union Through Organization."

We are also launching a membership drive, to continue through two months. The losing side will entertain the winning side with a chicken supper. Mrs. Jenkins, President is leader of one side, and Mrs. Burger, Vice-President is the leader of the other side.

Miss Ida May Harvey was appointed to serve as press reporter. Mrs. A. L. Grunewald was elected Drill Captain. Mrs. Hulbirt was elected as Musician.

It is our hope that we will have a year of growth and prosperity. We extend a hearty greeting to all our Sister Auxiliaries and would like to hear from you all.

Fraternally yours,

Ida May Harvey, Recording Secretary.

Your Auxiliary History Is Requested

Ediitor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 42 of Battle Creek, Michigan extend greeting to all.

Last year we started a project which needs the cooperation of all sister auxiliaries. We are trying to compile a history of the Carpenter Auxiliaries in the United States. Won't you help us by sending in your history? Tell us when you were organized and what you have accomplished, also any items of news or interest.

This is your history! Let's make it interesting and authentic. Information that we have received to date seems to show that Mrs .Josephine Miller Stoddard was the originatoor and organizer of the first auxiliary in the United States.

It is impossible to write to each auxiliary individually so please consider this an invitation to each and everyone to join us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles Aurand,
Historical Committee.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our District Councils and Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

See District Councils for hours and wages for Locals in District Councils, such Locals are not listed separately.

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
Jefferson Co., Ala.						
Madison, Morgan, Limestone & Marshall Co., Ala.						
Bay Counties, Calif.	200 Guerrero St., San Francisco	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
California D.C. (Furn. Wkrs.)						
Central Valley, Calif. (Lumber Handlers)						
Fresno County, Calif.	1139 Broadway, Fresno	Thursday	8	M$1-C1.12½	Yes	Yes
Los Angeles, Calif.	538 Maple Ave.	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
Napa, Sonoma, Lake & Mendocino., Cal.						
Northern, Calif.	203 W. 3rd Santa Ana, Cal	Tuesday	8	$1-1.10	Yes	Vbl.
Orange Co., Cal.						
Sacramento, Calif.	Labor Temple, 8th & I St.	Wednesday	8	1.18¾	Yes	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	621 6th Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	pend.
San Joaquin, Calif.	122 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton	1-3 Fri.	8	1.18¾	Yes	Yes
Santa Clara Valley, Calif.	72 N. 2nd St., San Jose	Wed.	8	M1.06½-1.12½	Yes	Part
Ventura Co., Cal.						
Bridgeport and Vic., Conn.	170 Elm St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Washington, D. C.	1006 10th St., NW.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
Jacksonville and Vic., Fla.	Carp. Hall, 7 W. State St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Wednesday.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Volusia & Seminole Co.'s, Fla.	Carp. Hall, Daytona Beach	with Locals	8	.62 to .90	No	Vbl.
West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	2-L. Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Inland Empire, Idaho						
Central Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St., Peoria	1-3 Mon.	8	.75 to 1.37½	Yes	No
Chicago, Ill.	12 E. Erie St.	Thursday	8	M1.05-C1.62½	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Ill.						
Tri City, Ill.						
Tri Counties, Ill.						
Will County, Ill.	103 W. Jefferson, Joliet	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	Yes	Vbl.
Lake County, Ind.	6th & Mass. Av., Gary, Ind.	Tuesday	8	1.50	Yes	Vbl.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	90 1st Ave., N. E.	1st Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
Fall Cities, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	Wednesday	8	1.31½	Yes	Yes
New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Berkshire County, Mass.						
Boston, Mass.	470 Stuart St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Central, Mass.						
Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	1.25	Yes	No
Lowell, Mass.	Howe Bld, 13 E Merrimack	2-4 Thurs.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Middlesex, Mass.						
Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	1.17½	Yes	Vbl.
Norfolk County, Mass.	Walpole, Stone St.	1-3 Fri.				
	Norwood, Chapel St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
Northern, Mass.	St. Georges Hall, Fitchburg	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12	Yes	Yes
North Shore, Mass.	53 Washington St., Salem.	2nd Wed	8	1.10	No	Vbl.
South Shore, Mass.						
Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Kent-Ottawa & Muskegon Co., Mich.	Labor Tple., Grand Rapids, Holland and Muskegon	1-3 Thur.	8	M.75-C$1	Yes	Yes
Tri County, Mich.	Carpenters Hall, Saginaw.	1st Fri	8	$1-1.12½	Yes	Yes
Wayne & Oakland Vic., Mich.	2539 Woodward Av Detroit	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
North Central, Minn.						
Twin City, Minn.						
Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Tuesday	8	M.87½-C1.37½	Yes	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Tues.	8	M.75-.82½-C1.50	Yes	Vbl.
Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	1.20	Yes	No
Bergen County, N. J.	36 Bergen St., Hackensack	2-4 Thur.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
Essex County and Vic., N J.	60 William St., Newark	1-3 Thur.	7	1.75	Yes	Yes
Hudson County, N. J.	583 Summit, Jersey City	Friday	7	1.75	Yes	Yes
Morris, Somerset & Vic., N. J.	57 Mine Brook Rd., Bernardville	2nd Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
Morris, Union & Vic., N. J.	91 Main St., Madison, N. J.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25-1.50	Yes	Yes
Passaic County, N. J.						
Pohatcong Valley, N. J.						

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
Albany, N. Y.						
Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.30	Yes	Yes
Elmira, N. Y.	118-120 Lake St.	2nd Mon.	8	M.85-C$1	Yes	Yes
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.	With Locals	4th Sat.	8	1.12	No	Part
Nassau County, N. Y.						
New York City & Vic., N. Y.	130 Madison Ave.	2-4 Wed.	7	1.85	Yes	Yes
Rochester and Vic., N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.33½	Yes	Yes
South Shore, N. Y.						
Troy, N. Y.						
Westchester County, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave., Port Chester	1-3 Fri.	7	1.50	Yes	Yes
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1248 Walnut Av Cleveland	2-4 Thur.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Maumee Valley Ohio	912 Adams St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Miami Valley, Ohio	202 S. Ludlow St., Dayton	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Ohio Valley, Ohio	1228 Walnut, Cincinnati O.	Friday	8	1.45	Yes	Yes
Blue Mountain, Oregon						
Clatsop Co., Ore.	Labor Temple, Astoria	1-3 Sat.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Coast-Columbia Oregon (Lumber and Sawmill Workers						
Coos Bay Area, Ore.						
Oregon Coast, Oregon						
Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Portland, (L. S. W.)						
Willamette Valley, (Lumber and Sawmill Wkrs), Ore.	Labor Temple, Eugene	3rd Fri.	8		Yes	
Lehigh Valley, Penn.	432 Main St., Bethlehem	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.	American Legion Hall	2nd Wed.	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan of Phila. & Vic., Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.40	Yes	Yes
Middle Anthracite, Penn.	51 No. Wyo. St., Hazleton	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Monongahela Valley, Penn.	517 McKean Ave., Charleroi	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh, Penn.	241-3 Fourth Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
Shenango & Beaver Valley, Pa.	106½ E. Washington St.	2nd Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Wyoming Valley, Penn.	41 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, R. I.	69 Richmond St., Providence	1-2 Fri.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
Charleston, S. C.						
Houston & Vicinity, Texas	2605 Chenevert St.	1st Mon.	8	.75 to 1.25	Yes	Yes
Salt Lake City, Utah						
Bellingham, Wash., (L. S. W.)						
Chelan, Okanagon, Kittitas, Yakima Co., Wash.						
Everett, Wash.	2814 Lombard	Tuesday	8	.62½ min.	Yes	Yes
Grays Harbor County, Wash.	312 E. 1st St., Aberdeen	1st Fri.	6	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Grays Harbor Co., Wash., L. S. W.)						
Longview, (Lumber and Sawmill Workers	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	.62½ to 2.05	Yes	No
Puget Sound, Wash.	106 Cherry St., Seattle	on call	8	.62½ min.	Yes	Part
Seattle, Kings County & Vic., Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	6	1.25	Yes	Yes
Skagit Valley, Wash.	Mt. Vernon	3rd Thur.				
	Bellingham	3rd Wed.	6	1.33⅓-1.37½	Yes	Yes
Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	1-3 Tue.	6-8	.87½ to 1.33⅓	Yes	Yes
Tacoma (Lumber & Sawmill) Wash.	407 So. 13th St.	Thursday	8 max	.65	Yes	Yes
Wash.-Ore., (Furn. Wkrs.)						
Washington & Oregon (Shingle Weavers) Wash.						
Fox River Valley, Wis.	128 E. College Av Appleton	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	229 W. Center St.	2-4 Tues.	8	$1-1.20	Yes	Yes
Vancouver, B. C., Can.	531 Beatty St.	1st Thur.	8	.90-$1	Yes	Yes
Frontier, Ont.	Carpenters Hall, Thorold.	1-3 Thur.	8	.70-.80	No	Part
Rainy River Valley, Ont., Can., (Lumber and Sawmill						
Temiskaming & Northern Ont						
Toronto, Ont., Can.						
Montreal, Que.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Wednesday	8	.77	No	Yes

Wild turkey was eaten at the first Thanksgiving Day in America, in 1621.

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In 1938, Italy's 45,000,000 citizens ate over three billion pounds of spaghetti.

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It has been estimated that American women each year spend close to three billion dollars on clothes.

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There is one non-fatal automobile accident in the United States every 27 seconds, statistics show.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
3	Wheeling, W. Va	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
6	Amsterdam, N. Y	5 Church St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
12	Syracuse, N. Y.						
14	San Antonio, Tex	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
16	Springfield, Ill.	419½ E. Monroe St.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	Yes	No
17	Bellaire, O.						
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
24	Batavia, N. Y.	9 Jackson St.	1st Tues.			No	No
28	Missoula, Mont.	208 E. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Part
30	New London, Conn.	203 Bank St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
43	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	1 Main St., Champaign					
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	311 Morgan St.	Friday	8	1.06	Yes	Vbl.
55	Denver, Colo.						
59	Lancaster, Penn.	677-79 Manor St.	Wednesday	8	.90	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	223 Smith St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	Yes	No
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	317 Cherry St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	No
68	Menomonie, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Last Sat.	8	.60	No	No
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	114½ W. 7th St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
82	Haverhill, Mass.						
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.						
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenter Hall	Friday	8	.81⅛-1.12½	Yes	Part
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
90	Evansville. Ind.	1035 W. Franklin St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	1-3 Thur.	7	1.30	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.						
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	.85	No	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.						
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North	Friday	7	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 8th St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
107	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	Friday	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
109	Sheffield. Ala.	401½ Montgomery Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	6–8	1.50	Yes	No
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	26 N. Laurel St.	1st Tues.	8	.80-1.00	No	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
127	Derby, Conn.						
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	322 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
130	Teague, Tex.	712 Pine St.	1s tMon.	8	.75	No	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	27½ W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	13 Main St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
143	Canton, O.	220 E. Tuscarawas St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Part
144	Macon, Ga.	408 Poplar St.	Friday	8	.90	No	Yes
145	Sayre, Pa.						
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.20-1.50	Yes	Yes
153	Helena, Mont.						
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
155	Plainfield, N. J.						
156	Staunton, Ill.						
159	Charleston, S. C.	1 Vanderhost St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
161	Kenosha, Wis.	6218 26th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	7	1.30	Yes	Yes
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	M$1-C1.25	Yes	Vbl.
171	Youngstown, O.	303 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	304 S. Montana St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	No
176	Newport, R. I.	Green and Thames St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
180	Vallejo, Cal.	316 Virginia St.	Thursday	8	1.06¼	Yes	Yes
186	Steubenville, O.	3rd and Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	68 Castle St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
189	Quincy, Ill.						
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.						
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
197	Sherman, Tex.	V. F. W. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
198	Dallas, Texas	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
200	Columbus, O.	283 E. Rich St.	1-3-5 Thur.	8	1.15	No	Part
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	67 Gay St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
215	La Fayette, Ind.						
216	Torrington, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
217	Westerly, R. I.	Old Elks Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.						
220	Wallace, Ida.	215 Pine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	No	Vbl.
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Av., S. W.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
228	Pottsville, Pa.						
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	6 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
234	Thompsonville, Conn.						
235	Riverside, Cal.						
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	341 Pike St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
243	Tiffin, O.	Washington & Madison St.	1st Tues.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	537 Rood Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
245	Cambridge. O.						
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.						
251	Kingston, N. Y.	4 Brewster St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	
256	Savannah, Ga.	35 Barnard St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
259	Jackson, Tenn.	112½ E. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
260	Waterbury, Conn.						
261	Scranton, Pa.	334 Lackawana Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
263	Berwick, Pa.	133 W. Front St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.70		
269	Danville. Ill.	30½ N. Hazel St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.						
278	Watertown, N. Y.						
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.						
281	Binghampton, N. Y.						
283	Augusta, Ga.	853 Reynolds St.	Monday	8	.85	Yes	Vbl.
286	Great Falls, Mont.	716 1st Ave., So.	Wednesday	6	1.50	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	211 Locust St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
289	Lockport, N. Y.	52 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	150 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	209 W. Kimberly	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Moose Hall	4th Mon.	8	.80	No	No
294	E. Palestine, O.						
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	15 Johnston St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	No
302	Huntington. W. Va.	534 8th St.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	pend.
303	Portsmouth, Va.						
305	Millville, N. J.	High and Pine St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½-$1	Part	No
307	Winona, Minn.	169 E. 3rd St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1st Wed.	8	.80	No	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	610½ Joplin St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	409 Campus St.	1-2 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	No
314	Madison, Wis.	309 W. Johnson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
315	Boone. Ia.	813½ 8th St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	Yes
319	Roanoke, Va.	308½ So. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	.80	No	Yes
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
321	Connellsville, Pa.						
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4th and Niagara Sts.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.						
326	Prescott, Ariz.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	No	No
327	Attleboro. Mass.						
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Moose Hall	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Part
331	Norfolk. Va.	114 Bank St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	Part
336	LaSalle, Ill.						
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Summit Hall, Main St.	1st Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
340	Hagerstown, Md.	2nd Fl, Columbia Theatre	Monday	8	.75	No	No
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	165 James St.	Alt. Fri.	8	.85	No	Yes
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.12½-1.37½	Yes	Vbl
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816½ Broadway Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
348	Waterville, Me.						
351	Northampton, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
352	Anderson, Ind.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	No
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
358	Tipton, Ind.						
361	Duluth, Minn.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Glen Ave. and Broadway	Thursday	8	1.00	No	Part
365	Marion. Ind.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
367	Centralia, Ill.	141½ E. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
371	Denison. Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	
372	Lima. Ohio	207½ E. Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
373	Fort Madison. Iowa	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
377	Alton. Ill.	202 E. Broadway	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25-1.50	Yes	Yes
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	316½ Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
384	Asheville. N. C.	7½ W. Park Square	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	Part
388	Richmond, Va.						
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.						
393	Camden, N. J.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.37½	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	31st St. and Huntington av.	2-4 Mon.	8	.90 to $1	No	No
398	Lewiston. Idaho	412 Main St.	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	
402	Granby, Colo.						
403	Alexandria, La.	10th St. at Jackson	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
404	Lake Co. & Vic., Ohio	1094 Maple St., Mentor, O.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
407	Lewiston. Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	No	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Veterans Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
410	Hot Springs, N. M.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	15½ E. Twohig	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
413	South Bend, Ind.	230½ So. Michigan	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
418	Greeley, Colo.						
420	Huntsville. Ark.						
423	Dalhart, Tex.						
425	El Paso, Tex.	2800 E. Yandell Blvd.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
426	Payette, Ida.	Commercial Hotel Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8		No	No
427	Emmett, Ida.	727 So. Commercial St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
428	Fairmont. W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.12½	No	No
431	Brazil. Ind.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	14 S. Tennessee Ave.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
435	Chester, W. Va	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia and Gay Sts.	Thur. ex 5th	8	1.12½	Yes	No
438	Mobile, Ala.	104½ Conti St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
441	Cedar City, Utah						
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.75	No	No
445	Kingman, Ariz.	200 S. 5th St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	No	No
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.						
449	Torrington, Conn.	South Prospect Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	av .57¾	Yes	Yes
450	Ogden, Utah	2416 Wash. Blvd.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
451	Lake Charles, La.						
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Goss Block, Genessee St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
457	Prairie du Chien, Wisc.	320 E. Iowa St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
458	Plymouth, Wis.						
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Main and Cottage	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
460	Wausau, Wis.						
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Part
463	Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	Womens Club, 3rd St., No.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Part
464	Williston, N. D.						
466	Sitka, Alaska	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	1.25	No	Part
468	Pikeville, Ky.						
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	318½ W. 18th St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
471	Safford, Ariz.	Armory Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	No	No
472	Ashland, Ky.						
473	Huntington, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8–9	.65	Yes	Yes
474	Nyack, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	3rd Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	No
475	Baton Rouge, La.	1352 So. Blvd.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
476	Winfield, La.						
477	El Dorado, Ark.	City Hall	Friday	8	.87½ to 1.75	No	Vbl.
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
484	Akron, Ohio						
485	Sesser, Ill.	Mayfield Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
492	Reading, Pa.	119 N. 6th St.	Monday	8	1.20	Yes	No
494	Windsor, Ont., Can	25 Ouellette Ave	1-3 Wed.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	107 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
496	Kankakee, Ill.	261 E. Merchant St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
497	Crossett, Ark.						
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	51 Dalhousie St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	No	Yes
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	752 Shawnee	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Part	No
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.						
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Hotel Litchfield	2nd Fri.	8	.80	No	No
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave., No.	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
508	Marion, Ill.	Painters Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
509	Cleveland, Ohio						
510	Du Quoin, Ill.						
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.87½	No	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	208 W. Liberty St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
513	Port Alberni, B. C., Can	Norwegian Hall 3d & Athol	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	15 E. Platte Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
517	Portland, Me.	121½ Center St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
518	Charleston, Ill.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
520	Birmingham, Ala.						
521	Bellingham, Wash.						
522	Durham, N. C.						
523	Keokuk, Ia.	6th and Blondeau St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
525	Coshocton, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	2307½ Ave. C.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
527	Nanaimo, B. C., Can.	Eagles Hall, Bastion St.		8	.75	No	No
529	Camden, Ark.	103 E. Washington St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
530	Los Angeles, Cal.						
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	518 9th St., No.	Wednesday	8		Yes	pend.
534	Burlington, Ia.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
535	Crescent City, Cal.						
536	Brewton, Ala.						
537	Rahway, N. J.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	Yes	No
538	Concord, N. H.	89 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
539	Los Banos, Cal.						
541	Washington, Pa.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
542	Salem, N. J.						
544	Baltimore, Md.	1538 Division St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
545	Kane, Pa.	20 Field St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
546	Olean, N. Y.	258½ N. Union St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
547	Athens, Ga.	157½ Collidge Ave.	Thursday	8	.70-$1	No	No
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
552	Atlanta, Ga.	239 Auburn Ave., NE	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
556	Meadville, Pa.	887 Water St.	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
557	Bozeman, Mont.	221 E. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	411½ N. Locust St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
562	Everett, Wash.						
565	Elkhart, Ind.	527½ So. Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
566	Dickinson, N. D.						
567	Norfolk, Va.	1225 Wide St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
569	Pascagoula, Miss.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
570	Gardner, Mass.	69 Pine St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
572	Belleville, Ont., Can.						
573	Baker, Ore.	Geiser Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
574	Middletown, N. Y.	12 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20		No
575	Corpus Christi, Texas						
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.						
579	St. John, N. B., Can.						
580	Du Bois, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
581	Herrin, Ill.	309 N. 16th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
582	Beaumont, Texas						
585	Cody, Wyo.						
587	Coatesville, Pa.	Malta Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
588	Rockville, Ind.						
589	Glendale, Cal.						
590	Rutland, Vt.	W. R. C. Hall	4th Wed.	8	.87½	No	No
592	Muncie, Ind.	103½ W. Jackson	Friday	8	$1-1.15	Yes	Yes
593	Saginaw, Mich.						
595	Lynn, Mass.	91 Oxford St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	No
596	St. Paul, Minn.						
597	Centerville, Ia.						
598	Perry Sound, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall, Sequin St.	2-4 Tues.	8–9	.75	No	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Last Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
601	Henderson, Ky.						
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.						
605	Golconda, Ill.						
607	Hannibal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.						
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	701½ 7th St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
611	New Waterford, N. S., Can.						
614	Elkins, W. Va.						
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Knight Malta Home	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
617	Lachute, Que., Can.						
618	Sikeston, Mo.						
620	Vineland, N. J.						
621	Bangor, Me.	26 Postoffice Square	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
622	Waco, Tex.	610½ Columbus Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
624	Brockton, Mass.	63 Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
625	Manchester, N. H.	834 Elm St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
626	Wilmington, Del.	608 French St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
628	Pahokee, Fla.						
629	Longview, Wash.						
632	Hawthorne, Nevada						
634	Los Angeles, Cal.						
635	Boise, Ida.	803 Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
636	St. Elmo, Ill.						
637	Hamilton, O.						
639	Akron, O.	184 W. Center St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
640	Netcong, N. J.	Members Homes	on call	8	.75 to 1.00	No	No
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	700½ Central Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
642	Richmond, Cal.	257 5th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
645	Norfolk, Va.						
646	Paintsville, Ky.						
648	Pana, Ill.	8 So. Poplar St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
649	Devils Lake, N. D.						
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	201 E. Wash. St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
652	Elwood, Ind.						
653	Chickasha, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.						
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	811 New York Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.						
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	Danish Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	No	Yes
660	Springfield, Ohio	138 W. High St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
661	Ottawa, Ill.						
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.						
665	Amarillo, Tex.	212½ W. 7th Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
671	Clovis, New Mexico						
673	Fort Edwards, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.						
677	Lebanon, Pa.						
678	Dubuque, Ia.	9th and Locust Sts.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	73 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	86 Church St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	Yes
686	Blackwell, Okla.						
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.	216 Central Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.30	Yes	Yes
690	Little Rock, Ark.						
691	Williamsport, Pa.	34 W. 4th St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
694	Boonville, Ind.						
695	Sterling, Ill.	102½ W. 3rd St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80-1.00	No	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
702	Grafton, W. Va.						
704	Quanah, Tex.						
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
706	Sullivan, Ind.	Woodman Hall	4th Fri.	8	.90	No	No
715	Elizabeth, N. J.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	39½ So. 7th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
718	Havre, Mont.	Chestnut Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
719	Freeport, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	Part
721	Los Angeles, Calif.	7319 So. San Pedro St.	Tuesday	8	$1-1.10	Yes	Part
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Somerville St.	1st Mon.	8	.78	Yes	Yes
728	Pontiac, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	110 Bridge St.	Wednesday	8	.60	No	No
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.						
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.75	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	512 E. Sycamore St.	Thursday	8	1.15	Yes	No
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
737	Carlinville, Ill.	St. George Hotel	1-3 Wed.	8	.90-1.05	No	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	601 E. 4th St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
743	Bakersfield, Calif.	2121 Eye St.	Wednesday	7	1.29	Yes	Yes
744	Red Lodge, Mont.						
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Pier 15, Queen St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75 to 1.10	No	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.						
751	Santa Rosa, Calif.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
753	Beaumont, Tex.	395 College St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
754	Fulton, N. Y.	Elliot Block, 1st St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway	Thursday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
761	Sorel, Que., Can.						
762	Quincy, Mass.	11 Maple St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
763	Enid, Okla.	122½ E. Broadway	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
764	Shreveport, La.	1660½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	No
771	Watsonville, Calif.	4626 Main St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
772	Clinton, Iowa	613½ S. 2nd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
776	Marshall, Texas						
777	Ephrata, Wash.						
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	.80	No	Vbl.
781	Princeton, N. J.						
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
789	Marissa, Ill.	Barkers Basement	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
790	Dixon, Ill.	91 Galena Ave.	Tuesday	8	$1-1.15	No	No
792	Rockford, Ill.	404 E. State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
795	St. Louis, Mo.						
798	Salem, Ill.	S. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
799	Wausau, Wis.						
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	266 Social St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	153 Maple St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
812	Cairo, Ill.	103½ 8th St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
822	Findlay, O.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	.90	No	No
825	Willimantic, Conn.		3rd Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Strains Store	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
830	Oil City, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.						
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	Yes
838	Sunbury, Pa.	404 Market St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.	City Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-L. Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.						
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	1000 Wash. St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.95	Yes	Part
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	Voorhees Bld Maiden Lane	1st Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	267 S. Stone Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	Part
858	Clinton, Mass.						
861	Southbridge, Mass.						
863	Conneaut, O.						
865	Brunswick, Ga.	1317½ Newcastle St.	Friday	8	.85	Yes	Yes
867	Milford, Mass.	224 Main St.	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
871	Battle Creek, Mich.						
881	Massillon, O.	102 Lincoln Way, W.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
887	Hampton, Va.						
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Moulders Hall, Benton Harbor	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	316½ 5th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
900	Altoona, Pa.	1105 13th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
901	Savanna, Ill.						
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
911	Kalispell, Mont.	433 1st Ave. E.	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	Part
912	Richmond, Ind.						
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Lodge Hall	4th Wed.	8	1.39-1.67	Yes	No
914	Augusta, Me.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
918	Manhattan, Kan.	123a South 3rd St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
920	Meriden, Conn.						
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	43 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
923	Cleburne, Texas						
925	Salinas, Calif.	422 N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
926	Beloit, Wis.	204½ State St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
927	Danbury, Conn.	28 Keeler St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
928	Danville, Pa.						
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	617½ St. Germain St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	pend.
932	Peru, Ind.	56½ N. Broadway					
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
939	Weston, W. Va.						
940	Sandusky, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	1½ So. Scott Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	Part
943	Tulsa, Okla.	416½ S. Detroit	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	262½ D St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	227½ Madison St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	pend.
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	M.85-C$1	Part	Yes
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508½ 5th St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
951	Brainerd, Minn.						
952	Bristol, Conn.	136 N. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
958	Marquette, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
965	Dekalb, Ill.						
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.25	No	No
973	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12	Yes	Yes
974	Baltimore, Md.						
975	Benton, Ill.						
976	Marion, O.	Citizens Loan Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.15	Yes	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Western and Upham St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	
986	McAlester, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
989	Newburyport, Mass.	2 Market Square	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
990	Greenville, Ill.						
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	110 Elm St.	1st Thur.	8	M.75-C$1	No	Part
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	A. F. of L. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
1001	Poteau, Okla.						
1002	Chicago, Ill.						
1003	West Newton, Pa.						
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
1007	Huntington, Ind.						
1008	Louisiana, Mo.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1009	Olympia, Wash.						
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	84½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1012	Newark, Ohio						
1014	Warren, Pa.						
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	76 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1022	Parsons, Kansas	1826½ Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1023	Alliance, Ohio						
1024	Cumberland, Md.	63 Baltimore St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1025	Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	12 Pearl St.	4th Wed.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	205 S. Washington	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1029	Johnson City, Ill.	Jones Basement	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1030	Washington Ct House, O	Moose Hall	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1031	Dover, N. H.						
1032	Minot, N. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1033	Niles, Mich.						
1034	Oskaloosa, Iowa	509 N. 4th St.	1st Thur.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.						
1036	Longview-Kelso, Wash.	Labor Temple, Kelso	1-3 Sun.	6–8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	$1-1.25	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.20	Yes	
1040	Eureka, Calif.						
1041	Mt. Vernon, Ill.						
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	28 City Hall Pl.	Monday	8	1.00	No	pend.
1043	Hanford, Calif.						
1046	Palm Springs, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-L. Thur	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Turner Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1051	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
1054	Escanaba, Mich.						
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1057	Hood River, Ore.						
1059	Athol, Mass.						
1060	Norman, Okla.	207½ W. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	
1061	Jerome, Ariz.						
1062	Santa Barabara, Cal.	25 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1063	Galax, Va.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	.30	No	No
1064	Crooksville, Ohio						
1065	Salem, Ore.	259 Court St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1066	Tularosa, N. Mex.	Richters Bldg.	1-3 Sun.	8	1.12½	No	No
1067	Port Huron, Mich.	511½ Water St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1069	Muscatine, Iowa	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.						
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	286½ N. Second St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.						
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	403 Warren St.	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1076	Washington, Ind.						
1077	Owosso, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80-$1	Yes	No
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	1.50	Yes	Vbl.
1080	South Haven, Mich.	345 S. Bailey Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1081	Bakersfield, Cal.	2121 Eye St.	1-3 Thur.	7	.60-.75-$1	No	Yes
1082	Fort Worth, Texas	208 Jennings Av.	2nd Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Liberty Fire Hall	1st Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Labor Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1086	Livermore, Ky.	Union Hall	Wednesday	8	.30	Yes	Yes
1088	Punxsutawny, Pa.						
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	425 N. Central Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
1090	Raymond, Wash.						No
1095	Salina, Kansas	200 E. Iron Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1097	Longview, Tex.	106½ E. Methvin	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1098	Baton Rouge, La.	359 Florida St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1099	Downington, Pa.						
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.						
1101	Hamilton, Mont.	Chamber of Commerce	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1103	Paragould, Ark.						
1104	Tyler, Texas	218½ W. Erwin St.	Thursday	44	1.00	Yes	No
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	42 So. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Opt.	No
1109	Welch, W. Va.	Payne Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	.95	No	Vbl.
1111	Ironton, Ohio	Munroe between 3rd & 4th	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	102 W. Church St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho	314½ 3rd St., E.	2-4 Tues.	8	.87½-$1	No	No
1117	Northbridge, Mass.						
1118	Malone, N. Y.						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Building Trades Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1122	Jamestown, N. Y.	Central Labor Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	.50–.75	Yes	
1123	Gadsden, Ala.	3rd and Chestnut Sts.	2-4 Wed.	8		Yes	Yes
1126	Annapolis, Md.	21 West St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1129	Kittanning, Pa.	Building Trades Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
1130	Titusville, Pa.						
1131	Port Washington, Wis.						
1132	Alpena, Mich.	317 S. 7th Ave.	2-L. Sat.	8	.80		
1133	Newton, Ia.	620 W. 3rd St., So.	1-3 Fri.	8		No	No
1139	Gilmer, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Bruno Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Part
1142	Lawrenceburg, Ind.						
1143	La Crosse, Wis.						
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.						
1147	Roseville, Cal.						
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	6	1.50	Yes	No
1150	East St. Louis, Ill.	Nat'l Catholic Com. House	1-3 Thur.	8	.42 to .63	Yes	Yes
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	9 Jackson St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.20	No	Vbl.
1153	Yuma, Ariz.	165 Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
1155	Columbus, Ind.	217½ Washington St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75-1.00	Yes	Yes
1156	Marinette, Wis.	Vassa Hall	1st Tues.	8	.30 to .50	No	No
1161	Morris, Ill.	318½ N. Liberty St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	
1162	Suffern, N. Y.						
1163	Jasper, Ind.						
1165	Wilmington, N. C.	115 N. 3rd St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
1166	Fremont, O.						
1167	Smithtown Branch, N. Y						
1169	Gastonia, N. C.	114 E. Main St.	Friday	8	.70	No	No
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Recks Place	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1171	St. John, N. B., Can.						
1172	Billings, Mont.						
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	101 Church St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1174	Carbondale, Ill.						
1176	Fargo, N. D.	514½ 1st Ave., No.	1-3 Wed.	8	.85	No	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Marcilene Lumber Co.	4th Sat.	8	.60	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.						
1181	Winnfield, La.						
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.80-1.12½	Yes	No
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1187	Grand Island, Nebr.	378 N. Walnut St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lennerts Hall	Monday	8	.1.00	No	Vbl.
1189	Preston, Ont., Can.						
1190	Chicago, Ill.						
1191	Chelsea, Mass.	220 Broadway	L. Mon.	8	.42 to .80	Yes	Yes
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.						
1194	Pensacola & Vic., Fla.						
1197	La Salle Ill.						
1198	Independence, Kan.						
1200	St. Augustine, Fla.	6 Ballard Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1201	Borger, Texas	City Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1202	Merced, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1203	Jasper, Ala.						
1205	Stillwater, Minn.						
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	Washington & Tenn Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1211	Glasgow, Mont.						
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.						
1213	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Junior Order Hall	Monday	8	.35 av	No	Yes
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1216	Mesa, Ariz.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1217	Greencastle, Ind.	311 E. Washington St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1218	Kincardine, Ont., Can.						
1219	Christopher, Ill.						
1220	Granville, N. Y.	44 N. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1222	Macon, Ga.						
1224	Emporia, Kan.	518½ Commercial St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Justice Greves office	1st Wed.	8	.70	No	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	Scandinavian Hall	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Tues.	7½	.70	No	No
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1230	Franklin, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	718 Allison St.	2nd Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1232	Burnet, Texas						
1233	Hattiesburg, Miss.	Pine St. ov. Western Union	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	422 W. Monroe	1st Mon.	8	.50	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	604 10th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	pend.	pend.
1238	Nappanee, Ind.						
1239	Hallam, Pa.	Stoners Hall	1-3 Thur.	8-9	.30 to .55	Yes	Yes
1240	Oroville, Cal.	1690 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	Emery Hotel	1st Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1242	Akron, Ohio	182 W. Center St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.77½	Yes	Yes
1245	Carlsbad, New Mexico	109 N. Main St.	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Turner Hall, Menominee	2nd Wed.	8	.80	No	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.						
1249	Fayetteville, Ark.	23½ N. Block St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	
1250	Homestead, Fla.						
1255	Chillicothe, O.	20½ E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.						
1257	Waynesburg, Pa.						
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	132 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.20	Yes	No
1259	Breckenridge, Texas						
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	C. S. P. S. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.65	No	No
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Franklin Ave	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1264	Black River Falls, Wis.	101½ Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8-9	.30 to .45	Yes	No
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	117 So. 1st St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1266	Austin, Tex.						
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.						
1269	Marion, Va.						
1270	Berea, Ky.	High School Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Part
1271	Nevada, Mo.	Howard Bldg.	Friday	8	.87½	No	Yes
1273	Eugene, Oregon	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1277	Bend, Ore.	Lone Pine Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
1278	Gainesville, Fla.						
1279	King City, Cal.						
1281	Anchorage, Alaska	621 6th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.50	No	No
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	No-	Vbl.
1283	Williamson, W. Va.						
1284	Duluth, Minn.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	.50 to 72½	No	Yes
1286	Brunswick, Ga.						
1287	Delaware, Ohio						
1288	Lisbon, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.						
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	11 Green St.	Monday	7	1.42-6/7	Yes	No
1293	Houston, Texas						
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	Pryor Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	M.75-1.12½	Yes	Part
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	74 Carroll Place	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
1298	Nampa, Idaho	204 11th Ave., No.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1301	Monroe, Mich.	12½ W. Front St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1302	Nashville, Ark.						
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1306	Turlock, Cal.						
1309	French Lick, Ind.	210 Walnut St.	Last Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1313	Mason City, Ia.	10 Deleware Ave., S.E.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	pend.
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	.85	No	No
1315	High Point, N. C.	108½ E. Washington St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
1316	Brownsville, Tex.						
1318	La Porte, Ind.						
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	415 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	No
1320	Somerset, Pa.						
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1322	St. Clairsville, Ohio						
1323	Monterey, Cal.						
1324	Rochester, N. H.	Grange Hall	4th Mon.	9	.33 to .75	No	Yes
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	1101 Compton St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	No	No
1327	Overton, Texas						
1332	Grand Coulee, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
1333	State College, Pa.						
1336	Racine, Wis.						
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2302½ Sixth St.	Tuesday	8	.75-$1	Yes	Yes
1338	Texarkana, Ark.						
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.						
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.						
1341	Owensboro, Ky.						
1342	Ilwaco, Wash.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Putnams Store	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1344	Portage, Wis.						
1346	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.35 to .50	Yes	Yes
1347	Pt. Arthur & Vic., Tex.						
1349	Natchez, Miss.						
1350	Seymour, Ind.						
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	116 Palace Ave.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.						
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Cor. Washington & Main	Monday	8	.90-1.20	Yes	No
1356	Pecos, Texas						
1357	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4011 Butler St.	2nd Fri.	8	.35 to .75	No	Yes
1359	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.77½	Yes	Yes
1361	Chester, Ill.						
1362	Spartanburg, So. Car.						
1363	Oshkosh, Wis.	High School Auditorium	2-4 Fri.	8	.46 min.	Yes	Yes
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1368	Escanaba, Mich.						
1369	Berkley, Va.						
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	28 Carr Forks St.	on Call	8	.90	No	No
1371	Gadsden, Ala.						
1372	Easthampton, Mass.	12 Clark St.	4th Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1374	Winston-Salem, N. C.	222½ N. Main St.	Thursday	8	.30	No	No
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.						
1380	Bedford, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
1382	Rochester, Minn.						
1383	Sarasota, Fla.						
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.						
1386	St. John, N. B., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.60	No	No
1389	Webster City, Ia.						
1390	Marquette, Mich.						
1392	Sayreville, N. J.						
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1396	Golden, Colo.						
1398	Washington, Ia.	712 S. 2nd Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	Yes
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	210 S. Central	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	No
1403	Watertown, Wis.	215 Division St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1405	Gardner, Mass.						
1412	Portsmouth, Va.						
1416	New Bedford, Mass.	736 Pleasant St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	308 Bedford St.	Wednesday	8	$1 to 1.20	No	Yes
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.						
1424	Cairo, Ill.	19 Walnut St.	1-3 Sun.	8–9	.30 min.	Yes	No
1426	Elyria, O.	Veteran's of Foreign Wars	1-3 Fri.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
1428	Midland, Texas	Main & Texas	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1429	Little Falls, Minn.						
1430	Owen, Wis.						
1431	El Reno, Okla.						
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Vasa Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Reed St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.						
1438	Warren, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	Vbl.
1440	Jonesboro, Ark.						
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1444	Gallup, New Mex.						
1445	Topeka, Kan.	621 Jackson St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.						
1448	Corning, Ia.						
1449	Lansing, Mich.	135 N. Cedar	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
1450	San Juan, P. R.						
1455	Nacogdoches, Texas						
1457	Hobbs, New Mexico	Taylor and Dalmont St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1458	Long Beach, Calif.						
1459	Westboro, Mass.	23 Charles St.	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1461	Traverse City, Mich.	114 W. Front St.	Friday	8	.85-$1	No	No
1464	Mankato, Minn.	417 So. Front St.	2nd Fri.	8	.80	No	No
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	West Side of Public Square	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1467	Texarkana, Ark.						
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	309½ E. Trade St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	Vbl.
1470	Conway, Ark.						
1471	Jackson, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1472	Rockville, Conn.						
1474	Brewster, N. Y.						
1477	Middletown, O.	N. E. cor. Main & Central	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
1480	Boulder, Colo.	923 Pearl St.	Wednesday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1484	Visalia, Cal.						
1486	Auburn, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1488	Merrill, Wis.	Social Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	av. .35	No	No
1489	Burlington, N. J.	Beverly Road Fire House.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.37½	Yes	No
1490	Virginia, Minn.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	L. E. Garrens Res.	Saturday	8	.50	No	No
1494	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	Rex Hotel, 3rd and 5th Av	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	Yes
1495	Chico, Cal.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.47½-.87½	Yes	Yes
1498	Provo, Utah						
1499	Kent, O.	Malta Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
1501	Ketchikan, Alaska	A. F. of L. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	No	Yes
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Goodale Pelham Rd.	2nd Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1505	Salisbury, N. C.	Central Labor Hall	2-4 Sat.	8-10	.40 to .60	No	No
1509	Little Rock, Ark.						
1510	Sacramento, Cal.						
1512	Middletown, Conn.						
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1515	Pensacola, Fla.	114 E. Gregory St.	1st Mon.	8	1.02	Yes	Part
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	121½ Spring St.	Tuesday	8	.85	No	No
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Maccabees Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Part
1521	Algoma, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.34 to .42	Yes	Part
1523	Rockford, Ill.						
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1526	Denton, Tex.	Evers Bldg.	Thursday	8	.75-$1	Yes	No
1533	Keeseville, N. Y.						
1534	Petersburg, Va.	Beacon Hall, Hopewell	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1540	Columbus, Miss.						
1541	San Francisco, Calif.						
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	1109 W. Trail St.	Last Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
1545	Kansas City, Mo.						
1546	Louisville, Ky.						
1547	Ludington, Mich.	508 N. Robert St.	3rd Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1548	Bloomington, Ind.						
1549	Camden, Ark.						
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.						
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	137 So. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1554	Livermore, Ky.						
1555	Pressmen's Home, Tenn						
1560	St. Louis, Mo.						
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1565	Abilene, Texas						
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Selby Hall	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1568	Shelby, Mont.	Capital Cafe, Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	311 Morgan St.	4th Sat.	8	.85	Yes	No
1570	Marysville, Cal.	121 D St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1572	McGill, Nev.	House No. 3, Ave. H.	3rd Mon.	8	.86	No	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.						
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	417 E. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.						
1579	North Troy, Vt.						
1581	Rouyn, Que., Can.						
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Part
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	Town Hall	Last. Tues.	8	.77	No	Yes
1585	Lawton, Okla.						
1586	Aurora, Mo.						
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.						
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.						
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Free Federation Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	.40	Yes	Yes
1592	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
1594	Wausau, Wis.	320½ S. 3rd St.	1-3 - Sat.	8	.41 to .60	Yes	Yes
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	850 Burwell St.	1-2-3 Thur	6–8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	.90	No	Yes
1599	Redding, Calif.						
1600	Munising, Mich.	Fraternal Hall	1st Thur.	8	.40	Yes	Vbl.
1603	Fort Worth, Tex.						
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	Vbl.
1607	Omaha, Nebr.						
1608	South Pittsburg, Tenn.	Moulders Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Memorial Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	No	Yes
1611	Minerva, O.	High School	Last Mon.	8	.90	No	Yes
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.						
1616	Nashua, N. H.						
1617	Shelbyville, Ind.	Labor Temple	Friday	8-8½	.35 min.	Yes	Yes
1619	Chicago, Ill.						
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.						
1623	Galveston, Tex.	324½ 23rd St.	1-3 Sun.	8	.88	Yes	Yes
1624	Lander, Wyo.						
1625	Prineville, Oregon	Ochoco Inn	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1626	Wallingford, Conn.						
1627	Mena, Ark.						
1628	Paris, Ark.						
1629	Ashtabula, O.						
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1212 Chorro St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	35 Rivers St.	Tuesday	9	.25	No	No
1634	Big Springs, Tex.						
1637	La Junta, Colo.						
1639	Thompson Falls, Mont.	Womens Club House	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1642	New London, Wis.						
1645	Glace Bay, N. S., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	44 hr. wk	.90	No	Yes
1646	Dubuque, Ia.						
1647	Boulder, Mont.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.25	No	No
1650	Lexington, Ky.						
1651	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
1652	Hampton, N. H.	North Hampton	2nd Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	110½ E. Hobsen	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	112½ E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.						
1661	Beaumont, Tex.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1662	Goshen, N. Y.						
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1666	Kingsville, Tex.						
1667	Biloxi, Miss.	Fishermans Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1671	Kilgore, Texas	201 North St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1672	Hastings, Neb.	N. Hastings Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1673	Elberton, Ga.						
1674	Malvern, Ark.						
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	Last. Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1676	Clarksville, Ark.						
1678	Peckville, Pa.						
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.						
1680	Wellsburg, W. Va.	J. W. King, Res.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1682	Richmond, Va.						
1683	El Dorado, Ark.	City Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.						
1685	Melbourne, Fla.						
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	920½ Main	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	Jackson and Grove Sts.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1688	Manchester, N. H.	839 Elm St.	Wednesday	8	.75	No	Yes
1690	Watertown, So. Dak.						
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.						
1697	Stevenson, Wash.	Community Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1699	Salem, Ind.						
1700	Wilton, Conn.						
1702	St Hyacinthe, Que. Can.	84 St. Simon	1st Thur.	8	.50	No	No
1703	New Richmond, Wisc.	Union Hall	1st Fri.	8½	.41 9/10-.63	Yes	Yes
1704	Carmel and Kent, N. Y.						
1706	Vernon, Tex.						
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	409 S. Pacific and Kelso	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Fraternal Hall	2nd Sat.	8	.85	No	Vbl.
1711	Van Wert, O.	116½ W. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	2nd and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	
1713	Huron, S. D.						
1716	Spokane, Wash.						
1720	Athens, O.						
1722	Toledo, Ohio	912 Adams St.	2nd Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1723	Columbus, Ga.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1724	Oshkosh, Wis.	Labor Hall	1st Mon.	42 hrs.	.35 min.	Yes	Yes
1728	New York, N. Y.						
1729	Charlottesville, Va.	2nd and W. Main St.	Thursday	8	.65 to 1.10	Yes	Part
1730	Estes Park, Colo.	Morris Freeburgs Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	No	
1733	Marshfield, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8–9	.37½ min	Yes	Yes
1734	Murray, Ky.						
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.83-.90	No	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.						
1737	Corbin, Ky.						
1738	Hartford City, Ind.						
1740	Henderson, Tex.						
1742	Jasonville, Ind.	Wilkerson Lumber Co. off.	4th Fri.	8	.80	No	
1743	Wildwood, N. J.						
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1745	Sandpoint, Idaho	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1748	Appleton, Wis.						
1749	Anniston, Ala.	910¼ Noble St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1751	Austin, Tex.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	.25 to .87½	No	No
1754	Henderson, Ky.						
1755	Rockford, Ill.	402 E. State St.	2-4 Fri.	8½	.35 min.	Yes	Yes
1761	New Castle, Ind.	1440 E. Broad St.	Thursday	8	1.15	Yes	Part
1762	Bucyrus, O.	over Gretz-Folk Drug store	Last Fri.	8	.60-$1	No	No
1763	Los Angeles, Cal.						
1764	San Antonio, Texas	Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	Yes
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Citrus and Division	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	Part
1766	Fostoria, O.	Central Trades Council	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1767	Logan, Utah	186 N. Main	Friday	8	.90	No	No
1768	Jacksonville, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	Yes
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.	Grandones Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Wulfers Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.						
1773	Marshall, Tex.						
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1775	Pembroke, Ont., Can.	St. Johns Social Hall	Thursday	8¼		No	Yes
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Eagle-Woodman Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Thursday	8	.75	Part	Yes
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	229 11th Ave., E.	1st Thur.	8	.90	No	Yes
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.	118½ Fremont St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12¼	Yes	Yes
1781	Hickory, N. C.						
1783	Roundup, Mont.						
1788	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1789	Watertown, Wis.	403 Main St.	1st Mon.	8–9	.45	No	Yes
1790	Baltimore, Md.	711 N. Caroline St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
1793	Milford, Ill.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1795	Farmington, Mo.						
1796	Montgomery, Ala.						
1798	Greenville, So. Car.						
1800	Shelton, Wash.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	6	1.25	Yes	No
1801	Colfax, Ind.						
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	112½ S. Broadway	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1804	Richmond, Ind.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1806	Union City, Pa.						
1810	Peru, Ind.						
1811	Monroe, La.	106½ St. John St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1813	Winnfield, La.						
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.						
1816	Plymouth, Ind.	Old Eagle Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.75	No	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.						
1818	Clarksville, Tenn.						
1819	Elko, Nevada	Elks Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	
1821	Seattle, Wash.	Washington Hall	3rd Fri.	8	.70 min.	Yes	Yes
1822	Fort Worth, Texas	206½ S. Jennings	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1826	Jerseyville, Ill.	Woodmen Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1829	Ravenna, O.	Minards Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
1830	Moundsville, W. Va.						
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	328 S. 10th St.	2nd Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.75-$1	No	No
1839	Lake Charles, La.						
1840	Faribault, Minn.	303 Central Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	.90	Yes	No
1842	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8½	.30 to .55	Yes	Yes
1843	Nelson, B. C., Can.						
1844	Cloquet, Minn.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1848	Newport, Ore.	Starr Carp Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1849	Pasco, Wash.						
1851	Carlyle, Ill.	Leary Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1852	Rantoul, Ill.						
1853	Livermore, Ky.						
1854	Monticello, Ind.						
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Friday	8	.87½	No	No
1857	Wausau, Wis.	318 S. 3rd Ave.	1st Wed.	9	.27 to .60	Yes	Yes
1859	Minneapolis, Minn.	257 Plymouth Ave., No.	1st Wed.	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	1017 E. Main St.	1st Tues.	9	.65	No	No
1862	Pulaski, Va.						
1863	Kellogg, Ida.						
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	Yes
1868	Mitchell, So. Dak.						
1870	Leominster, Mass.						
1874	Hinton, W. Va.						
1875	Winfield, Mo.		1st Mon.	8	.75-$1	No	No
1876	Cincinnati, Ohio						
1877	Piqua, Ohio						
1878	Peru, Ind.	59½ N. Broadway	2-4 Fri.	7	.30 to .47½	Yes	Yes
1880	Carthage, Mo.	5th and Main Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1881	Fremont, Nebr.	Peoples Hall, 5th & Broad	2nd Mon.	8	.75-.87½	No	No
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	2515½ Glass St.	Friday	8	.30 to .65	Yes	Yes
1883	Macomb, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	1209 Ave. J	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1885	Paris, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1st Sun.	8	.75	No	No
1891	Indiana, Pa.	Municipal Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	M.85-C1.25	Yes	Yes
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.						
1893	Milford, N. H.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	av. .52	Yes	Yes
1894	Woodward, Okla.	Old County Court House	Tuesday	8	.75-$1	No	No
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.						
1897	Lafayette, La.	111 W. Congress St.	Friday	8	.75-$1	Yes	Yes
1898	Paris, Texas	7½ So. Main St.	1st Wed.	8 :24	.30 to .45	Yes	No
1900	Kewaunee, Wis.	122 Ellis St.	4th Fri.	8	.70	Yes	Yes
1901	St. Johns, N. B., Can.						
1903	Grass Valley, Cal.	Holbrooke Hotel Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1905	Cedar Bluff, Ala.	Livingston Bldg.	1st Mon.	8	.80	Yes	
1906	Duluth, Minn.						
1909	Alva, Okla.						
1910	Louisville, Ky.	Lodge Hall, 25 & Market	Friday	8½	.38	Yes	No
1911	Beckley, W. Va.	Thomas Bldg.	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
1912	Connersville, Ind.						
1915	Arkansas City, Kans.						
1916	Batesville, Ark.						
1917	Tucumcari, N. M.	123½ Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1918	Richlands, Va.						
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.85-$1	Yes	Part
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	115 N. E. 7th Ave.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1923	Louisville, Ky.						
1924	Chicago, Ill.						
1925	Columbia, Mo.	810-A Walnut St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	Yes
1931	The Dalles, Ore.						
1932	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8-8½	.	Yes	Yes
1933	Claremore, Okla.						
1935	Barberton, O.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	20 S. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1937	Nashville, Tenn.						
1940	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	min. .60	No	No
1941	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	2nd Wed.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	222½ N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1943	Henryetta, Okla.						
1944	Norwich, N. Y.						
1945	Westport, Conn.	Fable Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.	473½ Richmond St.	2nd Thur.	8	.70	No	No
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1948	Ames, Ia.	123½ Main	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1950	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
1951	Oshawa, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall, Bruce St.	3rd Fri.	10	.40 to .50	No	Yes
1956	Pittsburg, Calif.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.57½-1.12½	Yes	Yes
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	No	No
1959	Riverside, Cal.	Central Labor Hall	1st Thur.	8		Yes	No
1960	Savannah, Ga.						
1962	Waxahachie, Texas						
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J						
1967	Santurce, P. R.						
1968	Oberlin, O.						
1969	Logan, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	No	
1970	Vinita, Okla.						
1971	Temple, Texas						
1975	Graham, Tex.						
1977	Rome, Ga.	301½ Broad St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1979	Faribault, Minn.	115 N. W. 3rd St.	4th Fri.		.30 to .45	Yes	Yes
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1982	Evergreen, Colo.						
1983	Alturas, Calif.						
1985	Booneville, Ark.						
1986	Memphis, Tenn.						
1988	Sturgis, Mich.	102 W. Chicago Road	1-3 Thur.	8½	.30 to .50	Yes	Yes
1989	Tell City Ind.						
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	243 Downie St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.50	No	No
1992	Placerville, Cal.						
1993	Crossville, Tenn.						
1994	Natchez, Miss.	423 Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Part	Yes
1995	Williamsport, Pa.						
1999	Stockton, Cal.						
2001	La Crosse, Wis.						
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	414 Market St.	Friday	8	.75	No	
2005	McComb, Miss.		2-4 Thur.	8	.30 to .53	No	Yes
2007	Orange, Texas						
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	219½ E. Grand Ave.	Thursday	8	$-1.12½	Yes	No
2009	Eugene, Ore.	Labor Temple	1st Fri.	8	.50 to .78	No	Yes
2010	Anna, Ill.						
2012	Johnson City, Tenn.						
2016	Eastland, Tex.	Higginbotten Shop	1-3 Sat.	8	.75	No	No
2017	Bay City, Mich.						
2018	Lakewood, N. J	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
2019	La Grande, Ore.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
2021	Riverside, Cal.						
2025	Green River, Wyo.	Congregational Church	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12	Yes	Vbl.
2026	Coldwater, Mich.						
2027	Rapid City, So. Dak.	706½ Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	Yes
2028	Grand Forks, N. .D.	135½ S. 3rd St.	2-4 Thur.	8	$1 min.	No	Yes
2030	Shreveport, La.						
2031	Kirkland Lake., Ont., Can.						
2032	Bastrop, La.	City Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2033	Front Royal, Va.						
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.						
2035	Crystal Bay, Lake Tahoe, Nev.	Cornellian Bay, Cal.	Monday	8	1.12½	No	No
2036	Selma, Ala.	1107½ Ala. Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	Vbl.
2037	Adrian, Mich.	Disabled Veterans Hall	3rd Fri.	8	.50-.60-.70	Yes	Yes
2038	Antioch, Calif.						
2040	Paris, Ill.	223½ N. Main St.	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2041	Malta, Mont.	City Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2043	Chico, Calif.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
2046	Martinez, Cal.	729 Castro St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2047	Hartford City, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.35 to .82½	No	Yes
2048	Corona, Calif.						
2049	Gilbertsville, Ky.	Masonic Hall, Benton, Ky.	1st Sat. 3 Sat.	8	.80	Yes	No
2050	Chinook, Mont.	Armory Hall	2-4 Fri.		1.12½		
2055	Paden City, W. Va.						
2056	Clear Lake Park, Cal.						
2057	Kirksville, Mo.						
2058	Frankfort, Ky.						
2059	Bismarck, N. D.						
2060	Logansport, Ind.	322½ Broadway	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
2061	Austin, Minn.						
2064	Beaver Dam, Wis.						
2066	St. Helens & Vic., Ore.	Union Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2067	Medford, Ore.	229 W. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75 to $1	No	No
2068	Powell River, B. C., Can						
2071	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	.80-1.15-1.20	Yes	
2072	California, Pa.						
2075	Carrier Mills, Ill.						
2076	Carthage, Tex.	Hawthorne Dry Good Store	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
2077	Columbus, Ohio						
2080	Greenville, Miss.	1406 Nelson St.	1-3 Fri.	9	.75	No	No
2082	Kingsport, Tenn.	Cherokee, ov. Fruit & News	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	Part
2083	Red Wing, Minn.						
2086	Oceana, W. V.		2-4 Fri.	8	.85	No	Yes
2088	Port Royal, S. C.	Port Royal, S.C.	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2089	Raleigh, N. C.						
2091	Evansville, Ind.	210 N. Fulton Av.	1-3 Wed.	8-9	.45 av.	Part	Part
2093	Phoenix, Ariz.						
2096	Douglas, Ariz.						
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.35 to .60	Yes	Yes
2105	Wellsville, Ohio	Amer. Legion Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
2106	Okawville, Ill.	City Hall	3rd Mon.	8	.55	No	Yes
2107	Latrobe, Pa.	Potthoffs Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.						
2109	Decatur, Ind.	Ben Hur Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	6	1.33½	Yes	Yes
2113	New York, N. Y.						
2115	Woodstock, Ont., Can.						
2116	San Francisco, Cal.						
2121	Lewisburg, Pa.						
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
2123	Charles City, Ia.						
2124	Hardin, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	B. H. Mason, Res.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
2126	Porterville, Cal.						
2127	Centralia, Wash.						
2128	Washington Ct House, O						
2129	Marshfield, Wis.						
2132	La Follette, Tenn.						
2133	Albany, Ore.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
2134	Beaumont-Banning, Cal.	Legion Hall, Banning	Friday	8	$1-1.10	No	Part
2135	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Moose Hall	4th Tues.	8	.85	No	No
2137	Fulton, Mo.	Jameson Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75-$1	No	No
2138	Silver City, N. M.	Glenn Lumber Co., Office	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
2139	Talahassee, Fla.	314½ S. Monroe St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
2140	Mt. Vernon, Wash.						
2141	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
2142	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
2149	Williamstown, Ky.	Dry Ridge, Ky.	Last Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
2150	Hastings, Nebr.	110½ N. Hastings Av.	1-3 Mon.	8	.55-.75	No	Yes
2151	Charleston, S. C.	Labor Temple	3rd Tues.	8	.90 to 1.02	Yes	No
2152	Clinton, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10	No	Vbl.
2155	Oroville, Cal.						
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Main and State Sts.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
2157	Pioche, Nev.	I.O.O.F. Hall, Caliente, Nev	4th Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
2160	Evans City, Pa.	Firemens Bldg., Jackson St	1st Wed.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
2161	Catskill, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2162	Kodiak, Alaska	Union Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	1.50	No	Part
2166	Hailey, Idaho						
2167	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	Henkels Hall	Wednesday	9		No	No
2168	Boston, Mass.	3 Boylston Place	1st Wed.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1st Mon.	8	.60	No	No
2175	Brawley, Cal.						
2177	Pleasant Hill, Ill.						
2180	Defiance, Ohio						
2181	Corvalis, Ore.	226 S. 2nd St.	Monday	8	.75-$1	No	No
2183	Tupelo, Miss.						
2184	Great Bend, Kans.						
2185	Murfreesboro, Tenn.						
2186	Palestine, Tex.						
2187	Hamden, N. Y.						
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Chas. A. Hall's Shop	1st Tues.	8	.80	No	No
2189	Madera, Cal.						
2190	Harlingen, Tex.						
2191	Daytona Beach, Fla.						
2192	Aransas Pass, Tex.						
2196	Sonora, Cal.	K. of C. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2198	Milton, Pa.						
2199	Raton, N. M.	Basement of Library	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
2200	Hope, Ark.						
2201	Durant, Okla.						
2202	Price, Utah	City Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Part
2206	Odessa, Tex.						
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	200 S. 7th	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
2210	Fayetteville, N. C.						
2211	Fort Atkinson, Wis.	Kaufmans Hall Madison av	1-3 Mon.	8	.80-$1	Yes	No
2214	Festus, Mo.	Ray De Bousse office	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
2216	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Elks Hotel	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
2220	Douglas, Wyo.						
2221	Opelika, Ala.						
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.						
2223	Dothan, Ala.						
2226	Effingham, Ill.	209 W .Jefferson St.	1-4 Fri.	8	.75-$1	No	Yes
2229	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	412 10th Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.50	Yes	Yes
2230	Greensboro, N. C.						
2232	Delta, Colo.	Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
2233	Coalinga, Cal.	Elks' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
2234	Yakima, Wash.						
2235	Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
2237	McCall, Ida.	R. W. Besecker, Res.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	
2238	Sweetwater, Texas						
2239	Port Clinton, O.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2242	Lufkin, Tex.						
2245	Fallon, Nev.	Byall Blisses Rep. Shop	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
2246	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.						
2247	Juneau, Alaska						
2249	Canadian, Tex.						
2250	Red Bank, N. J.						
2251	Aitkin, Minn.	Members Homes	1st Fri.	8	.75	No	No
2253	Stevens Point, Wis.						
2254	Preston, Ida.	Anderson Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
2255	Uhrichsville, Ohio	408 N. Water St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt	American Legion Hall	1st Fri.	8	.85	No	No
2257	Iola, Kans.						
2258	Houma, La.						
2260	Columbia, S. C.	1608 Waverly St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	713½ 2nd St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
2263	Milledgeville, Ga.	11 Hancock St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2266	Los Angeles, Cal.						
2268	Hudson Falls, N. Y.						
2269	New Iberia, La.						
2271	Baltimore, Md.						
2273	Norwalk, Ohio						
2274	Pittsburgh, Pa.						
2277	Carterville, Ill.						
2278	Eldorado, Kans.	128 W. Central	1-3 Fri.	8	.75-1.12½	No	No
2279	Lawrence, Kans.	738 Mass St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
2280	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	A. I. U. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
2281	Atlanta, Ga.						
2283	West Bend, Wis.	Columbia Hall, Port, Wash Labor Hall, West Bend	1st Fri. 3rd Fri.	8	.85-$1	Yes	No
2285	McComb, Miss.						
2286	Clanton, Ala.						
2289	Chicago, Ill.						
2293	Three Rivers, Que., Can						
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	12c Montreal Road	1-3 Tues.	8	.65	No	Yes
2310	Madisonville, Ky.						
2313	Meridian, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2319	El Paso, Tex.						
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	Grosjean Res., Samoset	Saturday	8	.75	No	No
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Vandevers Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2361	Frederick, Md.	345 Madison St.	1st Mon.	8	.55	No	No
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Legion Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	No
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	603 N. East St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	1-L. Fri.	8	.66-.87	Yes	Yes
2405	Toledo, O.						
2406	Erie, Pa.						
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	939 Empress Ave.	2nd Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
2417	Osawatomie, Kans.						
2425	Glendive, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	8	.90	No	No
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.						
2452	Andrews, Ind.						
2453	Hammond, La.						
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2477	Santa Maria, Calif.						
2501	Marcia, N. M.						
2502	Peru, N. Y.	Town Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.40 av.	No	
2504	Sudbury, Ont., Can.						
2505	Aripine, Ariz.						
2507	Timmins, Ont., Can.						
2509	Cache Bay, Ont., Can.						
2510	Nallen, W. Va.	Boys Hall	Friday	8	.38		Yes
2511	Klamath Falls, Ore.						
2512	Ryderwood, Wash.	Fraternity Bldg.	Friday	8	.61½ low	Yes	No
2514	Toledo, Ore.						
2516	Louisville, Ky.	1700 W Main St Louisville Bank Bld New Albany Ind	1st Fri. 3rd Fri.	8	.35 to .65	Yes	Yes
2517	Sweet Home, Ore.						
2520	Klamath Falls, Ore.	Peterson & Johnson Co.	1-3 Wed.	8–9	.60 to .95	No	Yes
2521	Triangle Lake, Ore.						
2523	Cloudcroft, N. M.						
2524	Longview, Wash.	1318 Commerce Ave.	1-3 Tues.	6⅔-8	.65 to 1.10	No	Yes
2527	Ashsahka, Ida.						
2528	Rainelle, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	.30 min.	No	No
2530	Overgaard, Ariz.	School House	1-3 Tues.	7-10	.30 to .60	No	No
2531	Portland, Ore.	4th and Jefferson	2nd Sun.	8	.65 to 1.10	Yes	Yes
2533	St. John, N. B., Can.						
2535	Acme, Wash.						
2537	Enterprise, Ore.						
2538	White Pine, Cal.						
2539	Zuni, N. M.						
2540	Ironwood, Mich.	Scandinavian Hall	Sat. after 2nd pay day	7½	.40	No	Yes
2541	Lorane, Ore.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Fri.	8		Yes	Yes
2544	Tionesta, Cal.	School House	Wednesday	8-9	.30 to 1.50	Yes	No
2546	Olympia, Wash.						
2548	Toledo, Ore.						
2553	Idanha, Ore.						
2554	Lebanon, Ore.						
2556	Ketchikan, Alaska	F. O. E. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.62½-.67½	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2561	Fresh Pond, Cal.						
2562	Star City, Ark.						
2566	Intern'tion'l Falls, Minn						
2568	Alogma, Ore.						
2569	Louisville, Ky.						
2571	Malvern, Ark.	124½ Main St.	2-4 Fri.	10	.30 min.	No	No
2577	Mountain Pine, Ark.	Hot Springs, Carp. Hall	Friday	7	.32 min.	No	No
2579	Bates, Ore.	Community Hall	1-3 Sat.	7	.55 min.	Yes	Yes
2582	Wausau, Wis.						
2589	Seneca, Ore.						
2590	Crossett, Ark.		1-3 Thur.	8½	.32 min.	Yes	Yes
2591	Quincy, Cal.						
2592	Eureka, Ore.						
2594	Yakima, Wash.						
2598	Reed City, Mich.						
2600	Alamogordo, N. M.						
2602	Grants, N. Mex.						
2604	Alturas, Cal.						
2606	Tacoma, Wash.	407 S. 13th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.62½	Yes	Yes
2607	San Pedro, Cal.	351 W. 9th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.70 to 1.13	Yes	Yes
2608	Port Arthur, Ont., Can	Trade and Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	10	.40 min.	No	pend.
2612	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1st Fri.	8	.62½ min	Yes	Yes
2614	Newport, Wash.		on Call	8	.50-.60	Yes	No
2617	Alamogordo, N. M.						
2619	Pedee, Ore.						
2622	Kalama, Wash.						
2623	Field, Ont., Can.						
2628	Foxpark, Wyo.						
2631	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.		.40 to .80	No	Yes
2632	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Labor Temple	3rd Mon.	7	.30 to .50	No	No
2636	Valsetz, Ore.						
2638	Tillamook, Ore.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2639	Texarkana, Ark.						
2643	Chehalis, Wash.	Moose Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.62½ min	Yes	Yes
2645	Warren, Ark.						
2646	Kalispell, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Sat.	8	.45 min.	No	Part
2649	Dailey, W. Va.	Trade Center Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8½	.40 min.	Yes	Yes
2650	Woodland, Wash.						
2651	Kapuskasing, Ont., Can.						
2656	Newberry, Mich.	McMillan Township Hall	1st Fri.	8–8½	.37½ min.	Yes	No
2657	Kansas City, Mo.	2906 Brooklyn	1st Mon.	8		Yes	No
2658	Schofield, Wis.	Ryhners Hall	2nd Thur.	8–9	.40 min.	Yes	No
2660	Huttig, Ark.	Company Hall	Saturday	8–9	.30	Yes	Yes
2661	Fordyce, Ark.						
2666	Husum, Wash.						
2670	North Bend, Wash.						
2671	Winnfield, La.						
2683	Goodman, Wis.						
2685	Juneau, Alaska						
2686	Winnfield, La.						
2687	Raymond, Wash.	213 D St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.50-.55	Yes	Vbl.
2688	Salem, Ore.						
2690	Ostrander, Wash.						
2692	Valsetz, Ore.						
2693	Dulce, N. M.						
2694	Chama, N. M.	Tony Vegil Res.	2-4 Mon.	8	.33	Yes	Yes
2697	Onalaska, Wash.	Club House	Friday	8	.62½ min.	Yes	No
2699	Cle Elum, Wash.	209 E. 1st St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.47½ min.	No	Yes
2700	Astoria, Ore.						
2704	Lykens, Pa.						
2751	Thomaston, Mich.	Town Hall	1st Fri.	8–9	.40 min.	Yes	Yes
2759	Mattawa, Ont., Can.						
2761	Manistique, Mich.						
2763	McNary, Ariz.						
2764	Humboldt, Tenn.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.30	Yes	Yes
2765	Grays River, Wash.						
2768	Williams, Ariz.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.36½ to .98	No	Yes
2772	Flagstaff, Ariz.	113 S. San Francisco St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.36 min.	No	pend.
2774	Incline, Cal.						
2775	Ponderosa, N. M.						
2776	Duluth, Minn.						
2780	Marshfield, Ore.						
2784	Alamogorda, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.36 min.	Yes	Yes
2785	The Dalles, Ore.						
2786	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	109 Wilson St.	on Call	9		No	Yes
2788	Los Angeles, Calif.	7319 S. Pedro St.	Friday	8	.68½ to 1.10	Yes	Yes
2789	Crescent City, Cal.						
2792	Longview, Wash.						
2793	Placerville, Cal.						
2794	Ragland, Ala.						
2795	Spokane, Wash.						
2798	Park Falls, Wis.	American Legion Hall	1-4 Wed.	8	.40 min.	Yes	Yes
2799	St. Louis Park, Minn.						
2801	Ardenvoir, Wash.						
2802	McEwen, Ore.						
2805	Klickitat, Wash.	Club Room of Gym.	2-4 Wed.	8	.60	Yes	pend.
2806	Tigerton, Wis.	Legion Hall	2nd Tues.	8–9	.40 min.	Yes	Yes
2808	Arcata, Cal.	11th and Union St.	Fri. ex L. Fri	8	.52 min	Yes	Yes
2810	Tuolumne City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	7:36	.47½ min	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2811	Weippe, Idaho						
2812	Missoula, Mont.						
2813	Pensacola, Fla.						
2820	Montevallo, Ala.						
2821	Kansas City, Kan.	2105 Silver Ave.	1st Fri.	8	.47½	Yes	Yes
2823	Pembroke, Ont., Can.	St. John Social Center	3rd Fri.	10	.22 to .45	No	Yes
2824	Canby, Cal.						
2825	Thessalon, Ont., Can.						
2827	Garibaldi, Ore.						
2828	Dorris, Calif.						
2830	Spokane, Wash.						
2833	Sheridan, Ark.						
2835	Ironwood, Mich.						
2837	Sheridan, Ark.						
2844	Foleyet, Ont., Can.						
2845	Forest Grove, Ore.	Jennings Hall, 5th St.	4 Fri 2 Sat	8	.55 to 1.37½	Yes	Yes
2846	Little Rock, Ark.						
2848	Sheet Harbour, N S Can						
2849	Fernwood, Miss.						
2852	Goshen, Ind.	118½ E. Wash. St.	1-3 Tues.	8–9	.44 av.	Yes	Yes
2857	Moser River, N. S., Can.						
2858	Bessemer, Mich.						
2863	Heber, Ariz.						
2864	Bernalillo, N. M.						
2865	Jamez Springs, N. M.						
2866	Louisville, Ky.						
2867	Albuquerque, N. M.	Town Hall	Friday	8	.36 to 1.05	Yes	Yes
2868	Eureka, Calif.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	.40-.57½	Yes	Yes
2869	Fernwood, Miss.						
2870	Grant, N. M.						
2873	Ontonagon, Mich.						
2874	Watersmeet, Mich.						
2875	Perry, Fla.						
2876	New London, Wis.						
2885	Stevenson, Wash.						
2886	South Bend, Wash.						
2887	Portola, Calif.						
2889	Tinsman, Ark.						
2890	New London, Wis.	211 So. Pearl St.	1-3 Thur.	8–9	.40	Yes	Yes
2891	Boyd, Fla.						
2892	Feather Falls, Cal.						
2895	Willimina, Ore.						
2898	Cross City, Fla.						
2899	Spokane, Wash.						
2900	Carlton, Ore.						

AFL Asks 300 Million Dollar Fund To Build Homes for Defense Workers

One of the most serious housing shortages in American history has arisen at the sites of national defense projects, the A. F. of L. has informed Congress.

William C. Hushing, chairman of the Federation's Legislative Bureau, urged action on a bill by Senator Wagner of New York, to set up a fund of $300,000,000 for defense housing. Wagner's bill is in the form of an amendment to a pending deficiency defense appropriation measure now before the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Workers have flocked to industrial centers so rapidly that all dwelling space has been exhausted and "in hundreds of communities defense workers are forced to huddle in cars, trailers, garages or makeshift tents," Mr. Husing revealed. At the very least, 122,000 dwelling units are needed and unless they are provided the defense program will be retarded, he said.

An unusually desperate situation has developed in Bremerton, Wash., scene of a navy yard and other government undertakings. There, according to reports received by the Federation:

"Men, women and children are sleeping in jail, on the grass in the city park, in parked automobiles, on makeship beds in garages and in tents pitched at the outskirts of the community."

In Philadelphia the navy yard commandant made a formal request of that city's Housing Authority to put up immediately 1,000 units for married workers. Conditions there were described as acute.

Mr. Hushing contended that "the very existence of these conditions is a national disgrace" and warned that epidemics may follow if they are not corrected.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

LESSON 146

By H. H. Siegele

In the previous lesson we gave a formula for computing the strength of shores. In this lesson we are giving a formula for computing the strength of beams carrying a uniformly distributed load. Here it is:

$$B \text{ equals } \frac{2\ K\ S}{3\ L}$$

In this formula

B represents the breaking load of the beams;

K represents the sectional modulus of the beam;

L represents, length of beam in feet;

S represents, modulous of rupture of the wood.

Example:

What uniformly distributed load will a 2x10 Georgian yellow pine joist carry over a span of 10 feet, using a safety factor of 6?

The moduli of ruptures for the following woods, are:

White oak and northern short-leaf yellow pine, 6,000 pounds; white pine, Norway pine, eastern fir and spruce, 4,000 pounds; Georgian yellow pine, 7,000 pounds; Douglas fir, Oregon fir and yellow fir, 6,500 pounds. Washington fir, red pine, cypress, cedar, chestnut and California spruce, 5,000 pounds; hemlock 3,500 pounds.

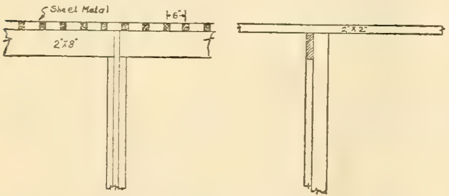


Fig. 1

Now then,

B is what we want to know;

L is the length of the beam in feet, or 10;

S, for Georgian yellow pine, is 7,000;

K equals the breadth of the beam in inches times the depth of the beam in inches, squared, divided by 6, the safety factor, or 33⅓—let's say 33. The problem would be stated, thus:

$$\frac{2 \times {}^{2}10}{6} \text{ equals } 33\tfrac{1}{3}$$

Now we have:

$$B \text{ equals } \frac{2 \times 33 \times 7000}{3 \times 10} \text{ equals } 15400.$$

Dividing 15400 by 6, the safety factor, we have 2566 pounds, the safe uniformly distributed load for a 2x10 Georgian yellow pine joist, 10 feet long.

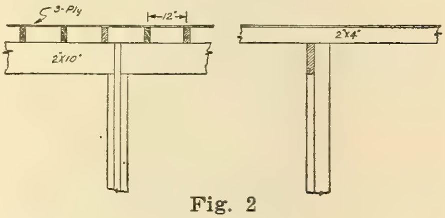


Fig. 2

We are showing a part of a construction which is to support a plain slab of reinforced concrete by Fig. 1. This is the most commonly used method of forming for slabs. Here the joists rest on ledgers and are decked with ⅞-inch material. The two views we are giving need no further explanations.

Figure 2 shows a similar construction for the supports, but the joists are 2x4's spaced 12 inches on center. The decking in this case is 3-ply panel board, ¼-inch thick. This makes a good form, especially for light slabs. The joists should never be spaced wider than 12 inches on center. Other spacings should be governed by the weight of the slab. This construction is economical, because 2x4's have a greater salvage value, as a rule, than wider joists, and the panel boards take less time to put into place. Besides that, panel boards make a tighter form and leave a smoother surface, in case the ceiling is not plastered. They can be used over and over, and in the end can be salvaged.

Another of the same type of form constructions is shown by Fig. 3. Here the joists are 2x2's, and should never be spaced wider than 6 inches on center, depending on the weight of the slab. The 2x2's are covered with sheet metal. The ledgers in this construction, necessarily will have to have a closer spacing. This construction is especially economical in cases where the 2x2's can be used elsewhere in the building for screeds. Very little cutting is necessary in applying the sheet metal, for the joints can either be butt joints or lap joints. The laps of the joints can be wide or narrow. If care is taken in placing the sheet metal as well as in removing it after the concrete is set, it can be used over and over for forms, and in the end still have a good salvage value.

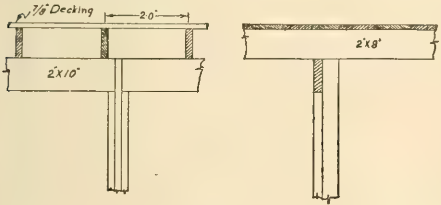


Fig. 3

Three ways of making horses for stair forms are given in Fig. 4. At A, the steps are cut from a plank, and at B the pieces cut out of the plank used at A are nailed to a 2x4, and make another horse. In other words, what is cut out at 1 in A, is nailed on at 1, in B, and so on until all five steps are made. At C is shown a very practical way of building a stair horse. Here short boards the width of the risers are nailed onto a 2x4 in such a manner that the steps will have the proper rise and run. In all of these stair horses, we are showing the risers battered, which is as they should be in order to provide toe and heel room when the stair is in use.

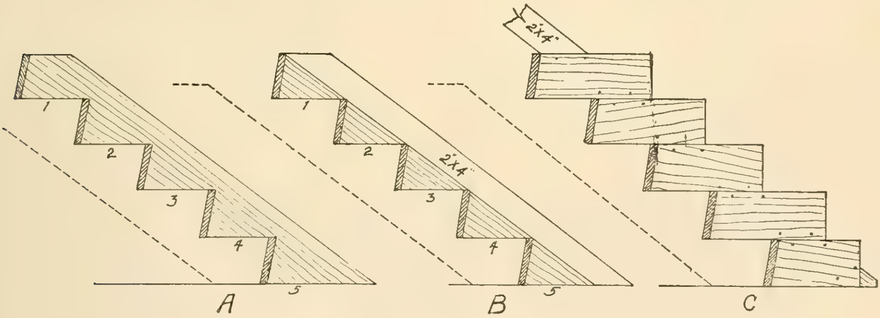


Fig. 4

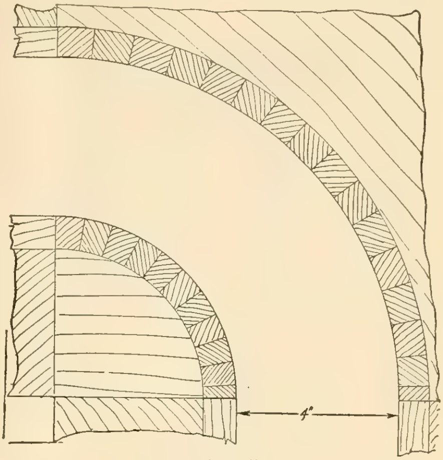


Fig. 5

Figure 5 shows a plan of curved forms. It will be noticed that the strips used on the large curve are wider than those used on the small one. In all such work, the longer the radius of the curve is the wider the strips to be used for forms can be. The illustration shows only the end view of the strips, for they run up and down from the bottom to the top of the form. In case a smooth finish surface is desired, the curve should be covered with sheet metal.

Figure 6 shows a metal form used for forming over air-ducts, channels or other narrow passageways. This form is not removed, and therefore is especially suitable for forming where it is impossible to remove the forms after the concrete is set. At the top we are showing a section, in part. The center shows a plan of the same part, and at the bottom we have a detail of the joint construction.

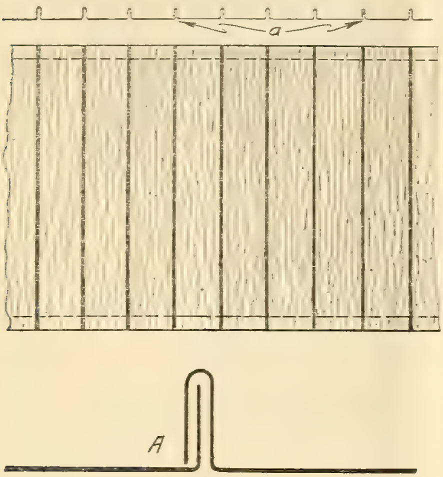


Fig. 6

◆

The Lumber List

By L. Perth

The preparation of a "Lumber List" is a basis part of General Estimating since lumber constitutes a major portion of all materials that go into the erection of a structure.

The ability to prepare a Bill of Lumber cannot be overestimated and every carpenter should endeavor to master this very important part of estimating the cost of a building.

This problem, however, may be approached in many ways and the accuracy of the job will depend largely upon the method you are using.

It is well to develop a habit to go about a job in a systematic way. System is a power and a very potential factor in building construction.

Before attempting to make an estimate of lumber it is absolutely essential to make what is known as a "Checking list." This list contains all the items which go into the structure and since there are more than one hundred major items required for the construction of a residence one may realize the importance of such a device which will enable at all times to verify the correctness of his work and show whether everything necessary was included.

CHECKING LIST

Floor, girders, posts, sills, studding, joists, girths, braces, ribbands, collar beams, plates, trusses, bridging, porches, steps, stairs, sheathing-walls, sheathing-roof, siding-gables, shingle lath shingles, shakes, water table, door frames, window frames, corner boards, porch trim, balusters, belts, cornices, eaves, frieze, blinds, shutters, lattice work, pedestals, newel posts, ridge boards, moulding, subfloors, wainscot, cabin lining, chair rail, beam ceiling, mantels, window seats, bookcases, kitchen cabinets, breakfast nooks, drainboards, linen closets, wardrobes, china closets, base, window trim, door trim, screens, screen doors, window sills, door sills, thresholds, form lumber, staging, scaffolding, miscellaneous.

Another very effective method in use is to break up the building into its principal component parts and make a partial checking list for each branch thus obtained. For instance in an ordinary residential structure we may have the following subdivisions:

Substructure—rough,

Superstructure—rough and finish,

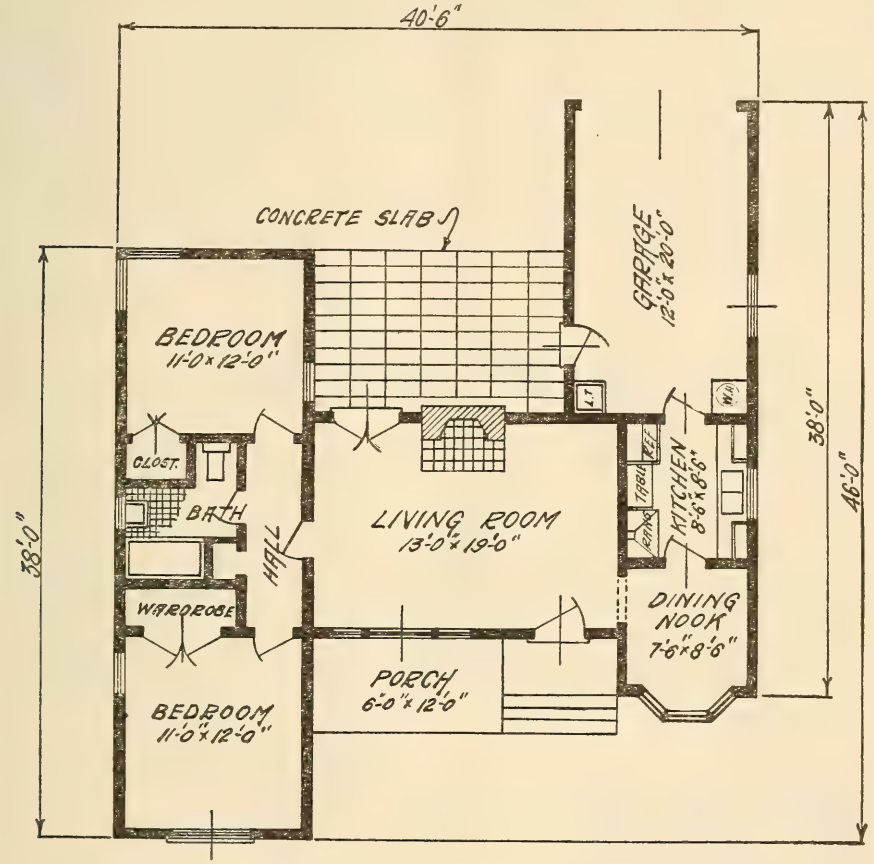
Roof frame—rough and roofing materials.

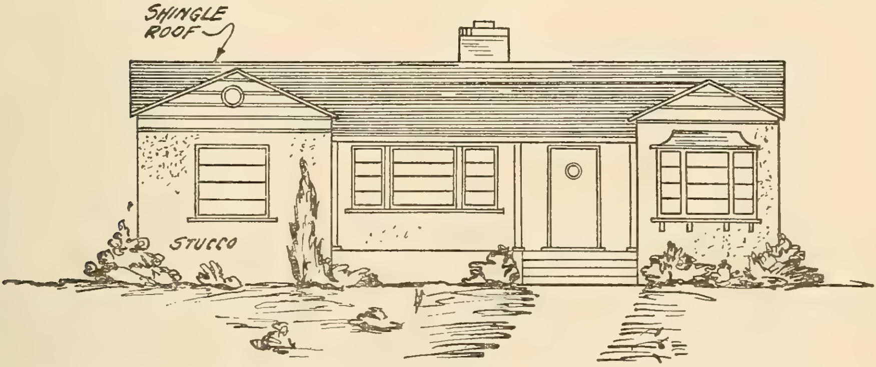
Substructure. This will contain: Mud sills, girders, posts, cribbing studs, cribbing plates, floor joists, lateral bracing, bridging, boxing, piercaps.

Superstructure: Rough flooring, bottom and top plates, headers, studding, diagonal bracing, fire stops, ceiling joists, trimmers, and sheathing if any.

The finish lumber should be listed separately and represents: Siding, outside window and door trim, window and door sills, thresholds, water tables corner boards, shutters, base, interior casing, pulley stiles, door frames, door stops, mouldings, aprons. This section should contain also sash and doors and screens. These, however, should be listed together since there is considerable information to be supplied with these items which is not required for other material under this heading.

Roof frame. This will consist of rough lumber used for rafters, collar, ridge board, beams, strongbacks, struts and bracing and roofing materials, as the specifications call for, whether wood shingles, asphalt shingles, or tile. If there is any cornice work, such finished lumber should be included in the bill.


40'-6"
CONCRETE SLAB
GARAGE
12'-0" x 20'-0"
BEDROOM
11'-0" x 12'-0"
CLOST.
BATH
HALL
L.T.
W.H.
REF.
TABLE
RANGE
KITCHEN
8'-6" x 8'-6"
LIVING ROOM
13'-0" x 19'-0"
WARDROBE
DINING NOOK
7'-6" x 8'-6"
PORCH
6'-0" x 12'-0"
BEDROOM
11'-0" x 12'-0"
38'-0"
38'-0"
46'-0"


SHINGLE ROOF
STUCCO

Hardwood flooring is usually figured separately since it is handled by a hardwood sub-contractor. The estimate must contain the amount of flooring required.

In figuring hardwood flooring each room should be taken separately, this means also large wardrobes. The area of each room must be obtained and to this a certain percentage should be added according to the width of the flooring as shown in the table below:

⅜"	x 1½"	—add	36	per	cent
⅜"	x 2"	”	28	”	”
½"	x 1½"	”	36	”	”
½"	x 2"	”	28	”	”
13/16"	x 1½"	”	52½	”	”
13/16"	x 2¼"	”	36	”	”

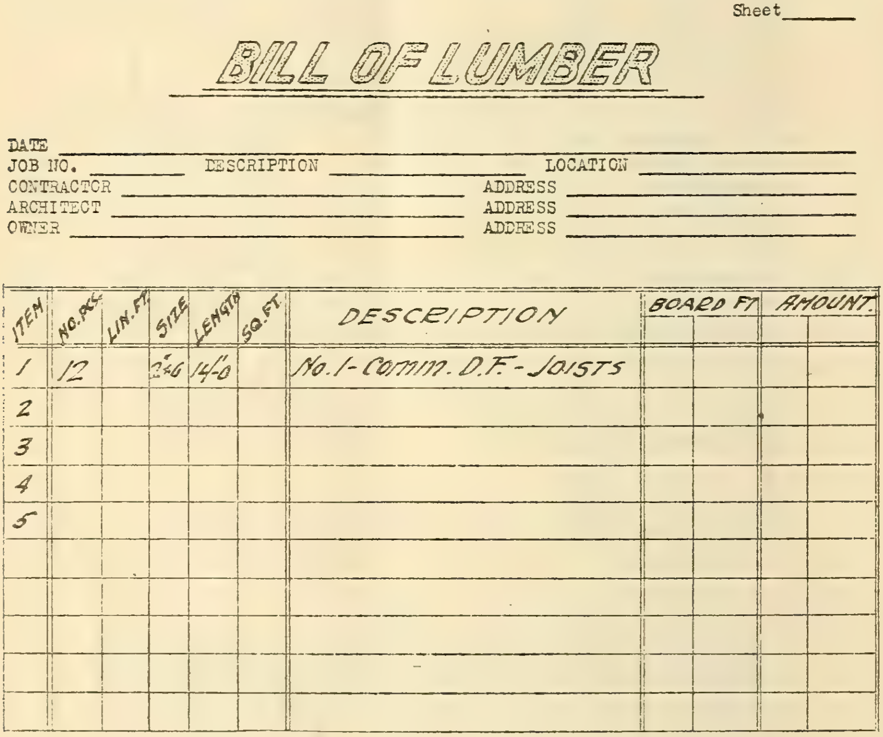
It should be borne in mind that by obtaining the floor area you obtain the "board feet" the basis upon which all lumber is being calculated and sold.

total building area is approximately 920 sq. ft.

It will be noted that all the principal dimensions are shown on the drawing. Additional dimensions may be obtained by applying the scale.

Materials of construction, methods of operation, should be used in accordance with the prevailing practices in a given locality. This shall in no way affect the accuracy of the work.

In order to facilitate the task of taking off quantities a standard form of a "BILL OF LUMBER" is herewith attached. The student is requested to rule off several sheets of paper in the manner shown, placing the respective headings at the top of each column, such as:



Sheet______

BILL OF LUMBER

DATE ________________
JOB NO. ________ DESCRIPTION __________ LOCATION __________
CONTRACTOR ______________ ADDRESS __________
ARCHITECT ______________ ADDRESS __________
OWNER ______________ ADDRESS __________

ITEM	NO. PCS	LIN. FT.	SIZE	LENGTH	SQ. FT.	DESCRIPTION	BOARD FT.		AMOUNT.	
1	12		2x6	14'-0"		No. 1 - Comm. D.F. - Joists				
2										
3										
4										
5										

The student is now requested to study the accompanying drawing representing a five-room residence with garage attached. The structure is frame and stucco. Interior walls and ceiling—plaster and interior stucco. No wood trim on the outside. Roof—wood shingles.

Floors—oak ½" x 1½" with the exception of kitchen and bath where linoleum floors are used. Gables are finished with 1" x 12" channel siding. The

No. pieces, Lineal feet, Size, Length, etc. The column provided in lineal feet is for such material which is being purchased in lengths as mouldings, trim, etc. The column under the heading: "Sq. Ft." is used for such items which are being calculated on this basis. Thus sheathing is usually being figured on the basis of square feet.

Glass Door for Cabinet

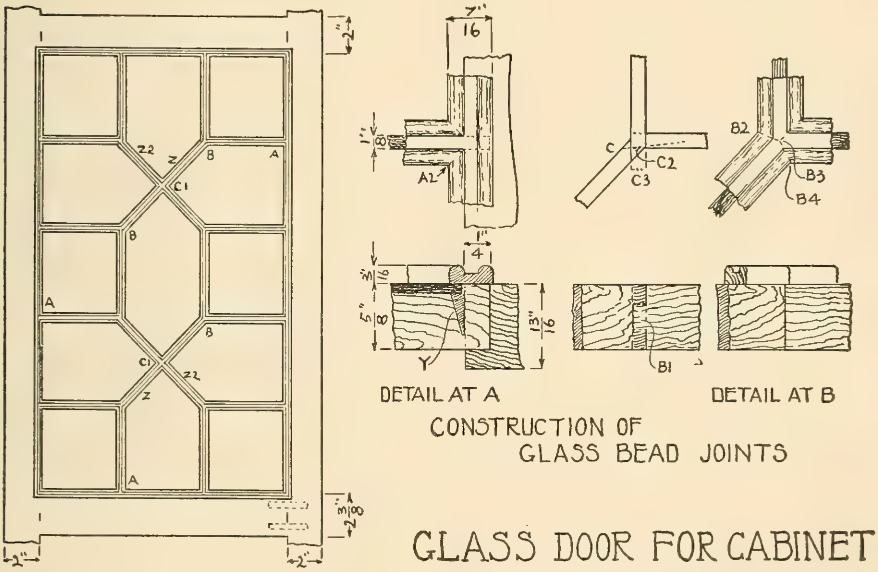
By Charles A. King

Many commonplace cabinets, cupboards and pieces of built-in furniture may be enriched by making well designed glass doors. Many suggestions for designs of such doors may be found in magazines and other periodicals and the careful worker will find an interesting objective in making such doors for they will furnish a worthwhile incentive to exact workmanship.

In selecting the door stock be sure it is thoroughly seasoned and perfectly straight. Make the inside, or joint edges of the stiles and of the rails square and the rail ends square to insure that the dowel joints come together with no strain and that the door will be out of wind. Make dowel joints being sure to leave enough wood on the outside to allow for fitting. Place the stiles and rails of the door in pairs, locate the twelve joints A in the stiles and rails and mark them in pairs to insure accuracy; cut them ¼″ deep so the glass bead will cover them on the face of the door. Glue the door and draw the joints up with clamps. Be sure the door is square and out of wind when it is set away for the glue to dry.

Cut full length the two vertical ⅛″ x ⅝″ back muntins, between the rails, fit the ends, make the mortises as at B1 to coincide with mortises A in the stiles. Cut short ⅛″ x ⅝″ back rails A-B, make tenons B1 and fit square end in mortises A. Be sure the long muntins are straight when these rails are glued. It would be a good idea to fit rails A-B to a straightedge placed beside these muntins. Fit the diagonal back rails between points B as shown at C, halving the joint at C1 and glue in place being sure the top of the ⅛″ back rails are straight across both ways between the stiles. Fasten these joints with glue and small brads or with hard wood sprigs glued into holes drilled through as at C2. Cut away long muntins as at C3.

Get out the 3/16″ x 7/16″ beads for the entire door. Cut the end of one diagonal bead Z of each cross as at B2. In making these joints make a small wood miter box and shooting board at the correct angles and make exact cuts at all times with a fine, smooth cutting back saw. Be sure that each end of these cross beads coincides with the center of the joint as at B3. The end of each short bead Z2 of the crosses joins the rail and muntin as in detail B but at the center joints are similar to joints A2 though at a slight angle. Glue these cross beads in place. Fit beads around the main glass opening making stile cuts A2 in their accurate relations with points B4, and the rail



DETAIL AT A

DETAIL AT B

CONSTRUCTION OF GLASS BEAD JOINTS

GLASS DOOR FOR CABINET

cuts upon the same line as B2. This allows the final fitting to be done with square mitered joints.

The fitting of such beads is a common job in custom cabinet shops and is not as difficult for the capable craftsman as that above description might seem to suggest. Once worked out the second time will be easy.

Get out and fit the glass strips Y and fasten them with small brads driven through the back rails and both glass strips. If preferred, the glass may be set with putty but it is not advised for glass thus set is not easily reset if broken. Small holes may be drilled through the glass strips and back rails and wood sprigs glued in and smoothed off afterward. This method is preferred by many craftsmen.

The inside of the glass rabbet should be blacked where the glass rests for if left light the wood color will probably be reflected and seen from the front which will detract from the excellence of the craftsmanship to one who knows.

Architectural Drawing

By L. Perth

PART FIVE

INCLINED LINES

Any line which is neither horizontal nor vertical is an inclined line. Inclined lines are also called oblique lines.

All inclined lines will produce angles with the horizontal or vertical which are either larger or smaller than a right angle.

While studying this lesson the student should bear in mind that the intersection of two straight lines forms an angle and while there is no limit to the number and sizes of angles which may be constructed there are a number of angles which may be considered as standard and such angles may be produced by means of the two triangles used by the draftsman, i. e. 45 degrees and 60-30 degrees.

Inclined lines are drawn in the same manner as horizontal and vertical lines, with the exception that the hypotenuse of the triangle is being used.

In the accompanying drawing the principal methods of drawing inclined lines at various angles are comprehensively represented.

In Figure 1 the 45 degree triangle is used to draw inclined lines at 45 degrees. The T-square, naturally, must at all times be on your board. Your left hand manipulating same along the left edge of your drawing board.

Place the triangle on the upper edge of your T-square and move it along this edge from left to right. The lines should be drawn in the direction shown by arrow "B". It is evident that all these lines will necessarily be parallel lines. The lines thus drawn will form an angle of 45 degrees with the horizontal "GH" on the left side of your drawing paper. The lines are drawn from bottom to top. The other series of lines represents angles on the right side of your sheet and lines should be drawn as indicated by arrow "A" i.e. from top to bottom. It should be borne in mind that during this process the left hand in addition to controlling the T-square should also firmly hold the triangle to the upper edge of the instrument, the right hand manipulating the pencil.

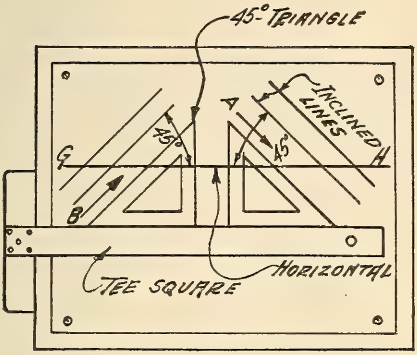
Care must be taken that lines be of uniform thickness which is being accomplished by maintaining an even pace when drawing these lines.

The next series of inclined lines is shown in Fig. 2. Here a 60 degree triangle is used and the lines thus produced will form a 60 degree angle with the horizontal "KL". The lines on the left should be drawn from bottom to top as shown by arrow "C". Those on the right must be produced as indicated by arrow from top to bottom.

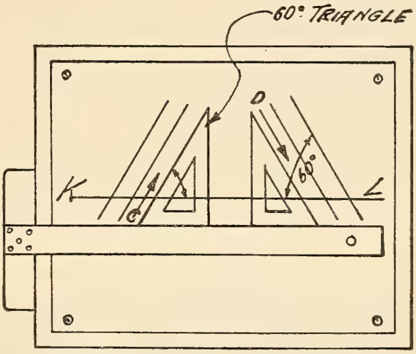
With the same 60 degree triangle only by a different setting another series of inclined lines is drawn producing an angle of 30 degrees with the horizontal line "MN".

As in the previous instances the lines on the left must be drawn from bottom to top and those on the right from top to bottom, as shown by arrow "E" and "F". The procedure is very much the same, but care must be exercised that the proper angle of the triangle be used in the various instances. The lines in the three diagrams will form angles of 45, 60 and 30 degrees respectively with the horizontal.

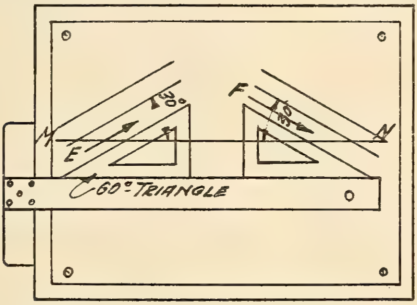
The illustration in Fig. 4 is intended to demonstrate the drawing of inclined lines at angles other than those mentioned above. Two triangles are being used for this purpose and 45 and 60-30 degrees. The 45 degree triangle is placed on the upper edge of the T-square as indicated on the drawing. The 60 degree triangle is placed so that its base slides along the hypotenuse. The angle formed by the hypotenuse of the 60 degree triangle and the horizontal line "OP" will form a 75 degree angle. This angle, naturally may be formed on the left as well as on the right side of your drawing sheet, all depending where these inclined lines are to be drawn.


45° TRIANGLE
INCLINED LINES
A
45°
45°
G
H
B
TEE SQUARE
HORIZONTAL

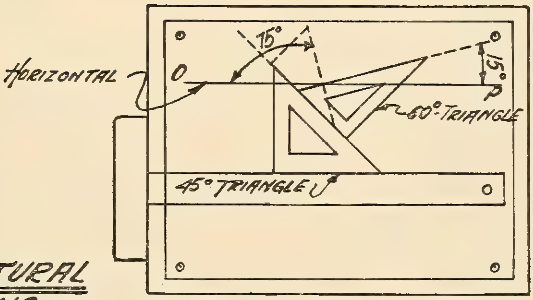
① ANGLES OF 45°


60° TRIANGLE
D
60°
K
L
C

② ANGLES OF 60°


F
30°
30°
M
N
E
60° TRIANGLE

③ ANGLES OF 30°


HORIZONTAL
O
15°
15°
P
60° TRIANGLE
45° TRIANGLE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING

④ ANGLES OF 75° & 15°

On the same diagram, inclined lines forming an angle of 15 degrees are shown. In this instance the 60 degree triangle is placed in such a position with reference to the hypotenuse of the 45 degree triangle that its base is resting on same. The hypotenuse of the 60 degree triangle will form a 15 degree angle with the horizontal OP.

It is very essential that the student familiarize himself with the construction of these principal inclined lines. He must become conversant with the various settings of his triangles required for the formation of the respective inclined lines.

It is suggested that one sheet be devoted to each type forming same on whatever side of the sheet they may be required.

The spacing may vary and it is desirable to vary this with each exercise so as to become conversant with the various kinds of spacing, at all times striving to be accurate in laying off distances and drawing the lines.

Five Million Men Await Defense Jobs

The National Defense Commission says that 5,500,000 now idle workers are available for the nation's defense industries.

This number has been registered through offices affiliated with the United States Employment Service. The registration is broken down so that the number of workers available for any particular trade or skill is compiled for each locality.

The labor inventory was part of a three-phase program for meeting manpower shortages as the defense industries expand. Combined with it is a Government-industry co-operative program for training men in industrial plants and a vocational training program for schools.

The commission is building a reservoir of skilled labor through training programs in the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the WPA. The N. Y. A. program has 68,000 learning defense trades, the C. C. C. 300,000 and the WPA 25,000.

The Civil Service Commission is recruiting 100,000 skilled civilian workers for navy yards, arsenals and other defense establishments.

In another field of defense personnel activity, Gill Robb Wilson, president of the National Aeronautic Association, proposed creation of a civil air reserve of pilots to form a noncombatant auxiliary for air defense. These fliers, beyond the age of military fliers, would be valuable to provide information, transportation, observation patrol and disaster relief in the event of emergency.

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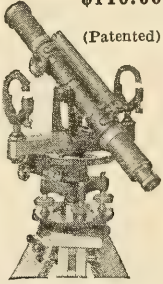

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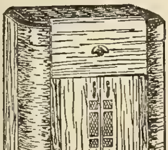

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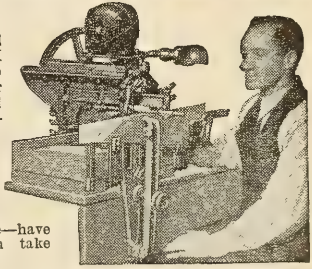

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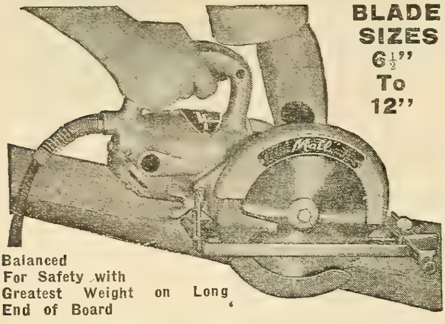

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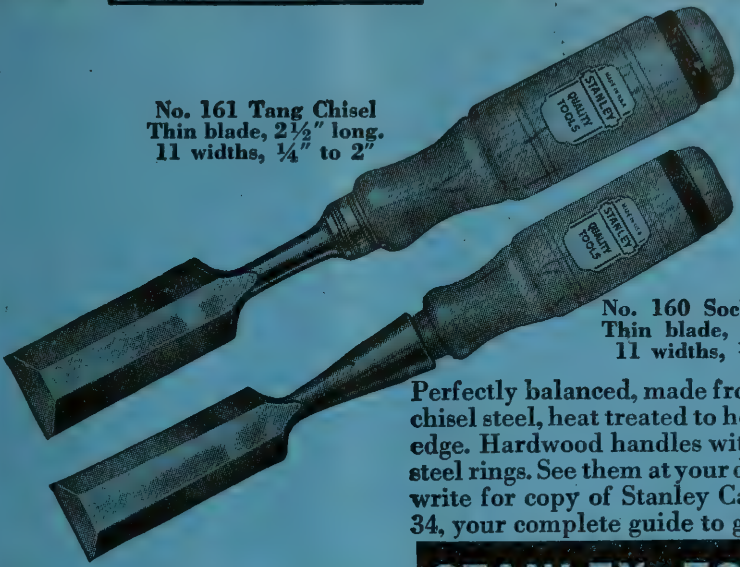
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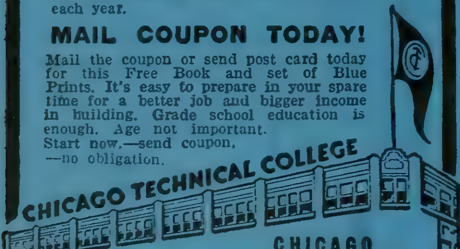

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The CARPENTER

The Twenty-Fourth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will be held in the Auditorium of The Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla., December 9. The Convention will be called to order on the Monday morning of December 9 and continue in session until all business of the Convention is completed.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

November
1940

Give products advertised in The Carpenter first consideration when you are in the market for a particular article. Advertising helps defray the publishing cost of your journal.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Room 203

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Vol. LX.—No. 11
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1940

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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Dollars vs. Defense

BILLIONS for defense. Steel, aircraft, shipbuilding. Guns, munitions and explosives. Airplanes and engines. Ships, turbines and armor plate. Tanks and trucks. Powder and bullets. One appropriation after another is sped through Congress. Thoughts of economy are thrust aside. The nation is mobilizing its every resource in a single effort for a single purpose—defense.

Decision follows decision and is translated into action. National Guard called into service. Conscription: hundreds of thousands of men to be called to the colors each year for five years. Personal plans shattered? Careers interrupted? Families broken up? Yes, but what of it? America is arming for defense. The defense must be impregnable. Democracy must be protected against all threats. It is the one thing that matters above all else.

May, June, July, August, September. For five months the American people intensely and feverishly devoted themselves to the most urgent task of their generation. Time was most important and therefore speed most vital.

Everyone knew that. Everyone knew also that the first and foremost requirement in modern defense was to produce and to make available supplies and equipment with which defenses were to be reared.

Yet at the end of five months much of our production and distribution machinery was paralyzed by relative inactivity. Earnestly determined to act, industry seemed to be slowed down, its activity palsied.

Although $2,000,000,000 in defense orders were given clearance, contracts awraded, loan agreements negotiated and approved, most of this production was still on paper, not yet translated into real action in mills, plants, shops.

Of the $2,000,000,000 of cleared defense orders, only a third—$670,000,000—was shown in the cash flow from May through August which reflected defense production actually "working."

What was the trouble? The slowdown in our defense orders could not be charged to delays of bureaucracy or red tape. Punctilious procedural rules and exacting record-keeping requirements were swept aside and short cuts taken to avoid every circuit of action which appeared too long.

Was it because the government was high-handed and arbitrary with business and industry? No. The Defense Commission and the President had met about every condition and agreed to every demand made by industry since the defense program was launched.

Was labor the bottleneck? No. Labor cooperated from the start, and no delays had been charged either to labor disputes or to labor shortages.

What happened was that in many lines of production which served as keys to defense, industry refused to move until it would receive full assurance of clear and unimpaired profit without risk.

Ships and armor plate? The Newport News Shipbuilding Company had not been able to procure armor plate when it was scheduled to be ready. As the result the aircraft carrier Hornet had to be launched without its armor plate. This was due to the refusal of United States Steel and Midvale Steel to do business with the Navy under the existing profit limitation.

Powder and explosives? Well, perhaps, but only on pretty definite conditions. In the case of duPont de Nemours the condition was that the government would build $20,000,000 worth of new powder plants for which the public would pay and which duPont would operate.

Airplanes? The Boeing Aircraft Corporation refused to sign a $32,000,000 contract for four-engined bombers until it could be quite sure that Congress would pass profit legislation which suited it.

As reported by the Associated Press: "One of the major obstacles is that the Boering officials are unwilling to undertake a large plant expansion. . . . The exact amount of the ultimate contract cannot be determined pending final adjustment for amortization, tax and profits purposes."

The Packard Company would be willing to produce 9,000 Rolls-Royce Merlin motors but only if the government would let it have $30,000,000 for a plant plus guaranteed profits on the subsequent output. That was a hard bargain, but the Defense Commission agreed to it. Even then, Packard, in line with other defense manufacturers, preferred to wait until Congress had approved the amortization and excess profits legislation demanded by industry.

Curtiss-Wright, Pratt and Whitney, and Douglas Aircraft were also among the companies which were willing to do their part for national defense, but only as, if and when they could do it on their own terms.

A high pace was set by some of these companies, but not so much in terms of actual production as in terms of jockeying for the position of greatest advantage.

Curtiss-Wright was one of the companies that went off to an early start in the race for defense profits. While Curtiss-Wright's manufacturing facilities were valued at only $18,291,000 at the beginning of 1940, the company completed successful negotiations for RFC loans amounting to $92,000,000 to be used in the construction of plants for the manufacture of airplane engines.

With this public money the Wright Aeronautical Corporation was to construct a plant in Cincinnati with capacity to produce 12,000 air-cooled radial engines a year and a new assembly plant. The condition was that these two plants would be amortized in eight years.

The government was to provide the Wright company with enough engine contracts to repay the loan within the eight-year period. At that time the company would either have a cost-free plant or it could sell the plant back to the government, in which case the government would pay for the plant twice.

If the company failed to repay the loan under the terms of the contract, the government would have no recourse against the company other than to take over the plant for which it had paid anyhow.

According to the Wall Street Journal, the cost of the proposed plant and its equipment was to be not more than $38,000,000. When queried by about the "apparent discrepancy" between this cost and the amount of the loan, the Federal Loan Administrator, Jesse Jones, said that it would not "be in the public interest" to make the answer known.

In the meantime, Curtiss-Wright's profits increased almost 100 per cent for 1940 over 1939 and by June 30 it had $248,668,000 of unfilled orders on its books.

In the light of these facts it is startling to note that some of the aircraft plants were operating at as low as 40 per cent capacity as late as

August and that the bulk of the defense aviation contracts were still in a log-jam.

Industry's slow-down strike meant that the protection of armed wings against the sky-raider would be delayed by months. It also meant that industry would get the asking price for the implements of defense and keep the profit, no matter how large.

What were the conditions demanded by industry as its price for helping the government in the defense of the nation? They were (1) amortization of new plants and equipment needed for defense production and (2) profit tax legislation which would leave the bulk of defense profits intact.

The demand for amortization simply called for an arrangement whereby companies building new plants or instilling new equipment would be allowed to amortize these additions—or deduct their cost from tax-free earnings—within five years.

In other words, each year one-fifth of the cost of new plant and equipment could be deducted by defense producers from their income, before arriving at the net income on which excess profits taxes as well as income taxes must be paid.

At the end of five years the plants would be completely paid off with the money received from the government for defense orders and owned by the company outright for the company's own future production or available for resale to the government if the government were willing to pay twice for the same plant.

Although the plan obviously did not protect the public interest, speed was of the essence and the mortization policy was fully agreed to by the administration on July 10. Contrary to the administration's hopes, however, this acquiescence to industry's demands failed to produce the desired results.

What industry now demanded was legislation duly enacted by Congress, printed in black and white, and signed by the President on the dotted line. The minimum demand for settlement was an excess profits tax law satisfactory to industry. Until the passage of such law was fully assured, industry was determined to continue its slow-down strike.

Much of the World War profiteering was made possible by placing orders through directly negotiated contracts on the basis of cost plus a specified percentage of profit. In 1934 Congress placed a profit limit on plane and ship contracts of twelve and ten per cent, respectively.

When the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, on June 18, discovered that the Navy had let $1,000,000,000 worth of shipbuilding contracts without competitive bidding on the old basis of cost plus ten per cent, Congress acted quickly and by the "Navy Speed-Up Act" of June 28 reduced the profit limitation to eight per cent on the cost of competitively bid contracts and seven per cent on those negotiated privately.

With the new tax law on the books the tax legislation had reached a patchwork stage and was clearly inequitable. The profits were limited only on contracts for naval vessels and airplanes, reaching the contractors as well as sub-contractors, but placing no limit on profits derived from other defense contracts.

Thus a gun manufacturer had no profit limitation on a contract for the Army, but had to submit to an eight per cent profit limit to be able to deliver the same gun to the Navy.

This was bad business for the government as well as industry, because clearly the manufacturer would prefer to devote all his attention to Army guns, and find the prospects of naval contracts to be dull and unexciting by comparison.

Finding this situation advantageous, industry began to press for outright repeal of profits limits on planes and ships. Having received some backing from the Defense Commission as well as the War and Navy Departments, industry was given encouragement by the House, which wrote the repeal of the eight and seven per cent profit limitation into its version of the excess profits tax bill.

But the last round of the fight remained to be won on the provisions of the excess profits tax bill itself.

The profits tax issue was joined in H. R. 10413, the Second Revenue Bill of 1940, drafted by the House Ways and Means Committee and passed by the House under a "gag rule" procedure on August 29.

As reported by the House, the bill contained three major provisions: (1) it suspended the eight and seven per cent profit limitations of the Vinson-Trammel Act applicable to aircraft and naval contracts; (2) it gave statutory sanction to industry's five-year amortization proposals; and (3) it provided for a corporate excess profits tax, allowing two methods of exemption from the tax which the taxpayer could choose to his advantage.

The bill imposed an excess profits tax on current profits which are over and above an exemption provided in the bill.

A corporation subject to the tax may take its exemption (1) the amount of its average profits for the years 1936-1939; or (2) a percentage figured on the basis of invested capital by means of a complex formula.

The Senate Finance Committee modified and simplified the methods of calculating the allowed exemptions, but left open to industry the choice of submitting to the least burdensome taxation.

The bill was reported to the Senate on September 12 with this alternative choice which, in the apt language of Senator LaFollette, gives to all corporations subject to the excess profits tax a "heads they win, tails the Treasury loses" proposition.

The Senate Committee also increased the regular corporation tax by three and one-tenth per cent, making this applicable to all corporate incomes regardless of the size or nature of the business and regardless of the source or rate of the profits. As reported by the Senate Committee, the bill largely reflected the wishes of big businss.

Under its provisions, the large, prosperous corporation which consistently earns substantial profits and is most able to pay an excess profits tax would pay little or nothing in excess taxes. Under the average earnings method of the bill such a corporation could continue to earn fifty, 100 or 1,000 per cent on the invested capital without paying any additional tax on such profits.

At the same time competitors of the prosperous, established corporations would be heavily penalized by the inequitable incidence of the proposed tax. Most important of all, the proposal failed to meet the test proposed by the President in his message to Congress on July 1, when he urged Congress to enact an excess profits tax bill to help pay for the defense program because "it is our duty to see that the burden is equitably distributed according to ability to pay, so that a few do not gain from the sacrifices of the many."

By failing to place a ceiling upon excess profits the bill failed in its purpose as a taxation measure, but apparently met the wishes of the defense contractors.

It was well-nigh miraculous to see the tax bill clear the hurdle of the Senate Committee on September 11, and to find contracts long tied up in negotiations suddenly move with such speed that the War Department alone was able to announce the award and clearance of contracts for 6,800 planes by September 16.

Defense industries are entitled to a fair and equitable return on their investment incidental to defense production. They would be justified in seeking a measure of protection for expanded plants and added equipment against the risk of disuse and bankruptcy when the emergency is over. But when the whole nation is called upon to make sacrifices these sacrifices must be shared equally by all.

Our government would be derelict in its duty to the American people if it wrote a rule of special privilege into our national defense policy and into our national laws.

By yielding to speculative pressures of those who would profit from the threat of common disaster facing our entire nation, our government would be betraying the public interest and serving to deepen the economic inequalities, opening a way for the ultimate destruction of the system in which the American people have firm faith.

New Safety Handle Grip for Hammers, Etc., Invented by Pekin, Illinois, Brother

Brother H. H. Harvey, member of Local 664, Pekin, Ill., has invented a new safety handle grip for hammers, hatchets, hand axe, footadzs and many other tool handles.

This new handle grip replaces annoying sticky tape, wrappings, notches and other makeshift handle grips used to prevent hand slipping.

Tests of this new grip have proved that a spike nail can be driven in fewer strokes because the carpenter uses all his hammer handle, the grip assuring confidence and lends to accuracy and safety from non-slipping.

According Brother Harvey, this new revolutionary handle grip has had wide acceptance in the short time it has been on the market and one very widely known brand of hammer manufacturer now attaches it at the factory.

The grip attaches easily and conforms perfectly to handles. It is held in place by a screw and washer.

The Harvey Handle Grip Company is at 363 South Capitol street, Pekin, Ill.

Fourteen Tanks A Day Is Chrysler Schedule

Ground has been broken by the Chrysler Corporation for a $20,000,000 plant for the construction of tanks for the army.

When in operation, some time next year, about 6,000 men will be employed and they will turn out 14 25-ton tanks a day.

The Draft–What It Means

THE United States of America, having posted "No Trespassing" signs all around the Western Hemisphere, is now going to back up these warnings with men and guns, planes and warships, just in case Messrs. Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin think we're fooling.

America is no longer fooling with national defense. For the first time in its history, our country is going to have a huge peacetime army. For the first time in history, our young men are going to be drafted in peacetime from the civilian population to build up that army.

These precedent-shattering steps are not preparations for war; they are insurance for peace. The American people do not want war; they want peace. And they have come to the conclusion that the only way to keep the Western Hemisphere at peace is to speak to the dictators of Europe in the language they understand—force.

America is now mustering its full resources of men and machines in a mighty national defense array that is bound to make any would-be invader think more than twice before hazarding a trans-Atlantic attack.

The draft is the keystone of the defense program. It was provided for in a bill passd by Congress on September 14, after a month of debate, and signed by the President on September 16. The American Federation of Labor opposed this bill while it was under consideration because it felt that the traditional American system of voluntary enlistment should be given a full trial first. But now that peacetime conscription has become the law of the land, the American Federation of Labor has pledged every effort to make it supremely successful.

President William Green declared:

"These are times that call for giving, and we will give."

The cold truth is that the nation must have more men to operate its defense machine. Whether these men were to be obtained by enlistment or conscription was a question of principle on which many patriotic Americans differed. Such differences now should be and will be forgotten as the entire nation unites to make the draft effective.

As a patriotic duty and for the benefit of members of the American Federation of Labor who may be directly affected, The American Federationist herewith summarizes the provisions and requirements of the draft law:

The first action taken by President Roosevelt after signing the act was to issue a proclamation setting October 16 as the day when those subject to call for military service must register.

If you have passed your twenty-first birthday and have not yet reached your thirty-sixth and if you are a citizen or an alien who has declared intentions of becoming a citizen, you should have registered October 16 at the official registration places announced in your community.

You are then liable to be drafted for a year's training in the land or naval forces of the United States.

After registration you will receive a number and, if your number is called under a lottery system which will be instituted, you will have to appear before a local draft board to be set up in each community by the President's orders.

Your induction into the armed forces may be deferred by the local draft board for a number of reasons. First you will have to pass careful physical and mental examinations to determine your fitness for service. If you claim to be a conscientious objector for valid religious reasons, the local board will refer your case to the Department of Justice for investigation and may subsequently inscribe you on a special register for conscientious objectors who will be liable to non-combatant services on call of the President.

If you are a college student, your entry into the armed forces may be deferred on your request until the completion of the 1940-1941 academic year or until July 1, 1941, whichever comes sooner.

If you are married or have dependents you may also be exempted from service under rules to be issued by the President. Exemptions also are to be promulgated by the President for those whose present employment in industry, agriculture or other occupations is found to be necessary for the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest. This means that if you are working on necessary national defense jobs you will probably not be drafted.

If you have served three years in the regular army at any previous time or if you are a member of the active National Guard you will also be exempted from the draft.

If you have passed your eighteenth birthday and have not reached your thirty-sixth, you may enlist for the same year's training as will be given to the draftees.

Those who try to dodge the draft law are subject to trial before a civil court and punishment, upon conviction, of five years in jail or a $10,000 fine, or both.

Only about 400,000 are expected to be called for immediate service in the first draft and about 1,000,000 more a year for the next five years, if the nation remains at peace. As the total number of those who will have to register is estimated at 16,500,000, it can readily be seen that only about one-third of those subject to the law actually will be drafted.

After honorably completing his service, a draftee will receive a certificate to that effect. If he asks, within forty days of completing his service, for his former job, his former employed will be expected to reinstate him in the same position or a position with the same seniority, pay or other benefits "unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so."

That is, if all goes well and this country is not forced into war. However, the law provides that twelve-month period of service may be extended by the President "to such time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense."

Further to protect the nation's interests in case of future war, each draftee, after completing his year's service, will be transferred to a reserve component of the army, navy or marines and until he attains the age of forty-five, or until ten years have passed, he will be subject to call for "such additional training and service as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law.

In other words, if war breaks out or appears imminent, the President is empowered to call out men who have completed their training and have been placed in the reserves for active duty.

By the way of guaranteeing that the blunders of the 1917 draft shall not be repeated, the law provides that no draftees shall be inducted into service until the military authorities are able to provide them adequate shelter, sanitary facilities and health safeguards. The law further provides that no member of the local draft boards may be an army or navy officer, active or retired. Orders have been issued that all registrants be treated courteously and considerately.

If a draftee's employer wishes to pay him compensation in addition to his military pay while he is in service, he may do so.

Those drafted will receive $21 a month for the first four months of their service and $30 a month thereafter.

Local boards are forbidden to exercise discrimination in selection because of race or color.

Employers are obliged to consider as on furlough or leave of absence all draftees taken from their employ and to grant them such insurance or other benefits as are customarily granted employes of such status. Employers are not only obliged to restore draftees to their jobs when they have completed their service but also may not fill their places, during their absence, with members of the Communist party or the German-American Bund.

Industry also may be drafted under the law if it fails to accept and execute on fair terms orders from the government for defense products.

It will readily be seen from the foregoing summary that directly and indirectly the draft will affect every person in the country, individuals and organizations, labor, business and the government.

The young men who will be called for military training may feel that they are making the chief sacrifice, but others will feel the pinch as well. And there is another and brighter side to the picture.

Huge stocks of supplies, equipment and clothing will have to be manufactured for the nation's armed forces. Factories will be forced to operate at full blast to fill the new needs. The army of unemployed, already depleted by the army of preparedness, will enlist in large numbers with the army of gainful workers in private industry.

Our people, in the true American spirit, will take the good with the bad and will not allow themselves to become disheartened by the draft.

Morticians Taking Unjust Toll From Public, Charge

Morticians, that group know as "undertakers," are "gypping" the American public to the tune of $300,000,000 a year. That's the charge made in Washington by the "Advertising Funeral Directors of America."

The morticians insist these "advertising undertakers" are pretty good "gyppers," themselves; but that's another story.

"What we want to do," said one of the "advertisers," "is to rip the stuffed shirts off the backs of these fancy, high-toned undertakers."

The best way to do that, they believe, is to have the Department of Justice get busy.

Banks Warned They Come Under Wage Law

Banks can't get around the Wage-Hour Act by claiming to be "service" institutions, Colonel Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the law, warns. They must pay time and one-half rates, he said, to employes who are worked more than 42 hours a week.

Long Pull Ahead

THIS country faces a long, hard pull before it gets into its defense production stride. Men, money and machinery in much larger measure than are now employed will be needed before the program gets fairly under way.

That warning is sounded by William S. Knudsen, production chief for the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The big job, he said, is to turn out airplanes, tanks and other equipment, and that, he emphasized, calls for tools in much larger quantity than is now in sight. There must also be a tremendous expansion of plant and a substantial boost in capital outlay, he said.

"Time is what we are racing—day and night," he said. "Even with machine tools fairly under way, there are innumerable jigs, dies and fixtures, each one of which requires drawings, and in many cases thousands of hours of labor by skilled mechanics before we can begin to make pieces in quantities."

Knudsen declared there is plenty of unskilled and semi-skilled labor in sight, but, he said, "we are going to have a tight squeeze on skilled labor."

Knudsen's declaration that the defense program is going tax the nation's resources and his prediction that there will be a "tremendous expansion" found confirmation from many sources.

More factory space and equipment to handle huge defense orders and heavier civilian demand for goods as national income fattens on the flow of money from Washington is reported as a problem that confronts practically every manufacturer.

It is estimated that more than $3,000,000,000 will be spent this year for new plant and equipment that will be put into operation in 1941.

The expansion pull is said to have spread to industries supplying raw materials, semi-finished products and parts for strictly arms plants. In turn, industries making goods for the man on the factory payroll and his family are getting into the spending whirl.

Trade reports discussed strains on available facilities in certain industries. Steel men suggest it may be necessary for the government to fix priorities when defense makes heavier demands on their facilities. Steel plants are now operating at 94 per cent of capacity, leaving little margin for additional orders. Indeed, many of the big mills are now turning out every ton of steel of which they are capable.

Textile manufacturers have filled order books with contracts for many millions of yards of fabrics for army and navy needs. Mills are said to have orders for about 2,000,000 military blankets, in addition to large orders from retailers to protect themselves against delivery delays.

The army has placed contracts for army overcoats that will keep spinning looms whirring for many months to come.

Defense contracts have been designed in part to call into use idle capacity in distressed industries. Illustrating this was the award this week of large tank orders to leading rail equipment makers.

At the same time, mounting freight traffic seemed to be opening the way for a moderate wave of rail equipment buying. Freight carloadings at northern and central industrial centers was expected to be the largest since 1929.

But, according to J. F. Deasy, vice-president of the Pennsylvania, the "iron horse" is ready for any emergency. He said that, "in physical condition to move traffic at high speed and in great volume, the railroads are at the peak of their history."

As the government continues to award contracts the need of money by industry becomes more acute. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is making loans averaging $6,500,000 a day, and is committed to lend more than $560,000,000 over a period of three months.

The House, with debate of only 40 minutes, recently put through an appropriation of $38,000,000 to provide housing for the conscript army. This is in addition to $128,000,000 provided in the recent defense appropriation bill for housing for national guardsmen.

Bankers are still unwilling "to take a chance," and are endeavoring to persuade the government to guarantee payment of loans they may make for defense purposes.

In the banks are more than $6,000,000,000 of excess reserves, and bankers are said to be anxious to make loans if they can be relieved of all risk.

Meanwhile, the government's demand for materials seems to be insatiable. In a single day the army and navy let contracts for more than $500,000,000 of airplanes, tanks, munitions and other defense items, bringing the total for the last three months to about $6,000,000,000.

Naturally, all this has its effect upon corporate profits, which the "Wall Street Journal" said will be larger in the third quarter than in the corresponding period for last year, and in a number of instances will reach an all-time high record.

Profiteering In Meat Faces Federal Investigation

Charges of profiteering in meat are being investigated by the National Defense Advisory Committee.

Ben Lewis, chief economist in the consumers' adviser's office of the commision, has been detailed to investigate prices in various parts of the country, it was announced.

Complaints have been pouring in that gouging by retailers is widespread, particularly on grades that are bought mainly by families in the low-income group.

6,000,000 New Jobs Are Predicted By 1942

National defense outlays will bring a more rapid increase in employment during 1941 than for any similar period in American history, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins predicts.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, she said, estimated that 4,000,000 more workers will be employed in defense industries and another 2,000,000 in other industries by the end of next year.

Of these, one-third will be skilled workmen, two-fifths semi-skilled, and a fourth unskilled.

Gadsden Gives Up

LABOR chiefs working with those in charge of the national defense program have won what they believe may turn out to be a great victory for civil liberties and the rights of labor.

They have cracked the "Chinese Wall" erected against unions in the northern Alabama city of Gadsden, one of the most terror-ridden, anti-labor communities in the country.

Gadsden has time and again been the scene of brutal vigilantism against union representatives, much of which was exposed by the La Follet Civil Liberties Committees.

Textile, rubber and steel organizers who ventured into the community were beaten within an inch of their lives and driven out of town. Those who escaped mob assaults were usually locked up by police.

The town had a string of repressive ordinances for use against visiting laborites. One such law permitted the arrest of anyone who looked "suspicious"; another barred all picketing, while a third forbade distribution of union literature.

Local manufacturing companies had "flying squadrons" of huskies who beat up and drove out workers who dared to join unions.

Despite this anti-labor record of the town, the War Department prepared to build a big shell forging and machining plant there.

When Sidney Hillman, labor member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, heard of the plans, he launched a battle to stop allocation of the project to Gadsden. Dan W. Tracy, assistant secretary of labor, joined in the fight, as did members of Hillman's labor advisory committee. They literally "raised hell" with army officials, the latter said.

War Department chiefs contended it was too late to cancel the project, but they were so impressed by the labor attack that they warned city officials in Gadsden they would have to stop hounding unions if they wanted the huge plant.

The project was too juicy to lose, so the Gadsden city commissioners hauled up the white flag and wired to the War Department an assurance that "we will cooperate not only in obtaining effiecient production, but in carrying out the labor standards adopted by the Defense Commission."

These labor standards include protection of the right to organize under the Wagner Act. So, if Gadsden authorities live up to their promise, national defense may accomplish for the workers there what all the Federal labor laws have heretofore failed to do.

So far developments are encouraging. The plant itself is to be built by 100 per cent A. F. of L. labor, under contract with the Rust Engineering Company, a union construction firm.

Also, union chiefs received reports that the United Rubber Workers' Union had put up signs on telegraph poles in Gadsden, reading: "Labor Organizers Welcome." These were torn down.

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Flammable roofs are stepping stones for fire! A recent report by the National Fire Protection Association here reveals that combustible roof shingles were the direct cause of 55 out of a total of 100 important conflagrations that have occurred in this country since 1900.

◆

Demand the Union Label

Labor To Hear "Battle of Britain"

AMERICAN labor will soon be given a first-hand picture of the "Battle of Britain." Sir Walter Citrine, secretary-treasurer of the British Trades Union Congress, will cross the Atlantic to tell of the heroic struggle his countrymen are waging.

He is coming at the invitation of the American Federation of Labor and will address the Federation's forthcoming convention in New Orleans, shortly after it opens in November.

"Workers in this country are anxiously following developments in the war abroad and we know they will look forward to hearing an account of the great battle against totalitarianism from one of Britain's own leaders of labor," President William Green explained.

British and American labor have lately engaged in many mutual exchanges of sympathy and solidarity.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council wired greetings to the British Trades Union Congress, in session at Southport, England, and voiced the hope for a thorough-going victory of the British people over the forces of Hitlerism.

Recently, the International Association of Machinists at its convention in Cleveland sent a similar cablegram, and a reply came to Secretary-Treasurer E. C. Davison from Citrine and William Holmes, chairman of the Congress.

"Your good wishes heartily reciprocated," they responded. "The British Trades Union Congress is now assembling for its 72nd annual meeting, with full confidence in the capacity of the organized working class to carry through to successful issue the stern struggle in defense of freedom and democracy to which it is committed in numbers, spirit and vigor.

"British trade unionism was never in better shape."

Cabled reports from Southport disclosed the sessions of the Congress to be the gravest in many years. About 650 delegates attended, and virtually all addresses, resolutions and other proceedings dealt with the life-and-death struggle in which Britain is engaged.

Chairman Holmes, in opening the convention, pledged that labor would resist to the limit any war profiteering, called for "equality of sacrifice," and urged stern government measures against those who would seek personal gain from the struggle.

"War-time profiteering is as dastardly a crime as looting the shattered homes of the poor and coining miseries of the homeless into ill-gotten wealth," he declared.

Citrine, in his report, denounced employers who proposed to repress unions, under cover of the war emergency.

"We are determined that no tinpot Hitlers shall arise in our midst in this fight to destroy Hitlerism and defend democracy," he said.

Highlights of the gathering were addresses by labor chiefs who are in the government. Ernest Bevin, head of the Transport Workers' Union, who is now minister of labor and a member of the inner "war cabinet," predicted that in reconstruction of the world after the war labor would have a dominant voice.

Such reconstruction, he said, "must be through harnessing of the rising masses of labor to whom the future really belongs."

As an example of labor's vastly increased influence, he cited a "very close liason" with the foreign office. The "pink tea" British diplomatic service will be transformed and the old court society of the chancelleries "will never return," he said. The right of entry into the diplomatic service must be broadened, Bevin insisted.

"If a boy from a secondary school can save us in a Spitfire," he asserted, "the same brain can be turned to produce a new world."

Lord Privy Seal Clement R. Atlee, Labor party leader in Parliament, voiced assurance that "we are going to carry on with our victories and win." "I believe the shadow of defeat already is hanging over Hitler," Atlee said. "He promised his people a short victory, but his time table has been all wrong."

International Alliance Probe Asked

SENATOR Burton K. Wheeler, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, has launched what may become the most important investigation of this Congress and of the war preparedness period.

With the unanimous support of his committee, and with such influential Senators as the Democratic floor leader, Alben W. Barkley, approving his efforts, Wheeler asked the Senate to approve a double-barrel resolution which would have the following purposes:

To investigate any international industrial or financial alliances of the munitions makers through which materials necessary to the defense of this country are controlled in part by foreign powers.

To investigate the prices and profits and monopolistic controls, through which the munitions makers fix prices and dictate terms to the government.

Wheeler proposes to start hearings immediately after the Senate approves his resolution. At first, his committee will deal only with the international "tie up" of the munitions makers. It is hardly possible that it can get to the profiteering and monopoly phases of the inquiry until the next Congress, because such an inquiry will involve a lot of preliminary work by a staff of experts.

"If an American corporation must secure permission from Germany before selling bomb-sights to the Army, as was revealed in a recent case," Wheeler said, "it is obvious that the number and kind of such bomb-sights in new American fighting planes may not be a military secret at all."

Wheeler assured the Senate that the investigation would be entirely constructive—that there was no intention to harm any industry, but he added that "when the full facts are learned, they may dwarf the facts learned during the World War period."

During the World War, Wheeler recalled, the War Department had to ask private citizens to turn in opera glasses and field glasses to provide glass for artillery sights. Germany, through its industries, controlled the production of optical glass.

He reminded the Senate that, through the Bosch Magneto Company, Germany dominated the magneto industry during the World War and he added that "foreign interests" still control three-fourths of the stock of the company which now runs the business.

This same firm has been producing motor parts for the American airplane industry.

Wheeler explained how the German "Junker class," members of the "royal family" and others in high official positions, controlled war materials used in the United States and profited from them.

Training For Defense Jobs

By ROBERT J. WATT

International Representative, American Federation of Labor

IF WE as a nation believe in democracy as a way of life, democratic institutions are necessary to that way of life whatever responsibility or crisis may confront the nation. Our nation does not decide its fundamental philosophy before each new crisis in its history but justifies its belief in democratic principles by proving them effective under all stresses and all situations.

Our concern during this present crisis is to prove that individual integrity and personal freedom with the right to choose representatives are superior to totalitarian principles and policies, for defense as well as for peacetime progress.

While we may concentrate responsibility, we want it lodged with representatives responsible to the people who formulte decisions only after consultation with those concerned. Democratic procedure has power because it mobilizes the minds and wills of free citizens, making them equally responsible with their governmental representatives.

As defense or measures necessitate most active cooperation, on all matters dealing with labor and industry, state and local administrative agencies should be established on a representative basis to assist in putting into effect plans and policies which are determined on a federal basis. Our democratic institutions require that widest opportunities be created to enable our people generally to participate in undertakings which are of vital concern to them.

All democratic procedure must be organized and administered in form and in spirit to assure consent. To achieve this aim, committees advisory to all responsible policy-making executives or to local administrative agencies should consist of equal numbers of workers and employers. In this way, the knowledge of workers and employers gained in industry can be carried over into our political field and help to preserve our representative system of government.

The American Federation of Labor has rallied loyally to the defense of our nation but it insists upon full representation and participation in the planning, development and operation of the defense program. President William Green and Secretary George Meany in forthright appeals have asked the millions of Americans workers to count the preservation of labor's gains and fair representation of workers as one of the bulwarks of national defense.

President Roosevelt in his statement at the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters emphasized the importance of the participation of labor in national defense when he said:

"During the past weeks, in several sections of the East, I have been inspecting the progress of our national defense. I have gone through navy yards and private yards to watch the building of destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers; I have visited aviation units to see our modern fighting planes; I have been in our great gun factories where I have seen the most modern guns of all types, swiftly being molded into shape. . . .

"Tonight in a very real sense, I feel as I stand here that I am visiting another type of national defense, equally important in its own way in meeting the needs of the times. Enduring strength to a national and staying power in an emergency definitely call for an efficient and determined labor force carrying on the processes of industry and trade."

Representation of labor is particularly necessary in view of the developments in apprenticeship training, semi-skilled production training, the dilution and use of substitute labor in skilled trades, and the speed-up or stretch-out which may be involved soon in the program of national defense.

There is continued and increasing confusion in the minds of workers throughout the country about what the National Advisory Defense Commission is trying to do about training workers for defense jobs.

Workers are finding it difficult to understand the relationship to defense and the relation to each other of the training programs of the Work Projects Administration, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, United States Office of Education and the apprenticeship section of the United States Department of Labor.

There is continued and increasing confusion on the part of workers as to what the government wants or needs, as to the available work opportunities. Until there is a determination of our defense needs and a coordinated program developed to give training on the job for specific needs, workers will view with some concern the possible flooding of the employment market with half-trained, low-priced youths while there are still thousands of well-equipped mechanics looking for employment.

The American Federation of Labor is committed to the principle that work training should be done on the job with the tools to be used under actual work conditions, the training being given by a real worker with practical experience.

Control over work training in a specific plant should be in the hands of a joint committee representing equally workers and management. This committee should be responsible for the training of apprentices, machine operators and other production workers.

The related and supplementary vocational training which helps trainees better to understand the job and to become better citizens should be the responsibility of the educators and the schools. The schools and educators particularly need advisory representative committees of workers and management actually participating in their planning and administrative work.

Responsibility for training workers can best be assumed and administered by representative groups of workers and employers working in conjunction with the State Departments of Labor.

Responsibility for the setting of national overall standards of wages, hours of work, length of training period, proportion of apprentices to needs of industry, shortage or oversupply of skilled workers, dilution or use of substitute labor and other such questions could be determined by advisory groups of workers and management working with the United States Department of Labor.

Such an advisory group of workers and management working in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor could formulate the labor standards under which the training of persons for vocational purposes should take place.

The existing Committee on Apprentice Training should be supplemented by a committee representing workers and management on labor standards for vocational education and their recommendations should be made binding upon all government agencies dealing with training. Fundamental provisions of apprentice contracts should be negotiated by employers and workers as a provision of the union agreement.

Wherever personal welfare is involved, whether it is in the field of training or any other phase of the defense program, individuals have a right to representatives of their own choosing, possible only through organizations controlled by their members. Representation exists only when the group concerned designates its spokesman for the specific task to be done.

Democratic organization requires authority and responsibility of the group through representatives of their own choosing. Consultation in the planning of policy is as essential as agreement on the final program.

The more labor unions participate in the making of policy dealing with problems of vital concern to workers in the field of national defense, the more they can help in the accomplishment of the purpose of the policy. Full agreement of the labor representatives should be an essential before the adoption of any policy of vital concern to workers, and no governmental administrator responsible for any part of the defense program should issue a basic order without having the benefit of the advice and experience of the groups concerned.

In war as well as in peace, labor makes and uses the tools of industry and carries on all the processes that make industries going concerns. Labor has accumulated experience that enables it to distinguish between the practical and the impractical, between the efficient and the wasteful. Labor's experience and counsel is a safeguard against inefficient and wasteful management as well as against attempts to prevent balanced distribution of the gains from joint production.

Full and constant participation by freely chosen representatives in the economic and social life of our country is as fundamental a function in a representative democracy as our constitutional procedure of representative government.

While in each case they are necessary means to an end, they are likewise an objective in themselves. To defend our representative democracy, we must have representative democracy in action, and to defend democracy we must make sure that the democracy is fulfilling the purposes and functions which make it the ideal we seek to promote. It must live as a motivating force and a functioning reality which makes the lives of all Americans happier and more secure.

Working together under a rugged democratic system of representation we can defend our American institutions from any sabotage or assault, and at the same provide the checks and balances so necessary if we are to preserve our democracy and make the oligarchy of commerce and industry serve the needs, the hopes and the capacities of the American people.

Excess Profits Tax Bills Signed Without Comment

President Roosevelt placed his John Hancock on the so-called excess profiits tax bill.

When he asked for the legislation, the President insisted it should contain safeguards against the creation of a new crop of millionaires. Opponents in Congress insisted the measure will be a profiteers' paradise. What the President thinks about it is not known, since he gave approval without comment.

Streamlining A Modern Girl's Budget

SHOULD the working girl have a 1940 standard of living?

Should a living wage be big enough to cover such commonplace items of modern life as movies, silk hose, candy; such necessities as medical and dental care, a diet adequate for health, living quarters including privacy, cleanliness and commodiousness?

All this and more, says the U. S. Women's Bureau, should be included in a living wage.

The working girl should also have a margin for savings and insurance; money for a vacation, for beauty shop services, for union and social club dues, church contributions and for recreation.

Tillie the Toiler is a gay, living figure of the modern scene, not a glum part of the machine she may tend in working hours. Her wage must be sufficient to include some of the little luxuries—or she'll do without the necessities.

This new standard-making for the living wage budget of the employed woman, of course has great influence, shaking up the budget items in wage considerations for all workers. The reason why the working girl constitutes the spear point of the drive is this:

In March, 1937, the Supreme Court reversed its earlier position and found the minimum wage law for the state of Washington, which like the District of Columbia law, provides that women be paid "a living wage," constitutional. This applied a jolt to all states which had minimum wage laws for women workers. Because of the Supreme Court's earlier decision they had for 14 or 15 years ignored cost of living bases for their minimum wage figures. Now suddenly they found themselves in need of current information concerning the amount necessary to maintain a self-supporting woman in health.

The Women's Bureau (a part of the U. S. Department of Labor), immediately set to work to secure this information. Aid of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics was enlisted to select and price and evaluate the many items considered necessary to maintain a single, self-supporting woman. The changed attitude toward the needs of the working girl may be deduced from the contrast between two phrases. The old phrase was "a minimum level of health and decency." The new one is "a level adequate for wholesome living."

The little handbook called "Factors to be Considered in Preparing Minimum Wage Budgets for Women" (Miscellaneous Publication No. 324) therefore bears the seal of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. But it was prepared in close cooperation with the Department of Labor and certainly reflects the influence of this department. Significantly, that influence is on the side of a more generous living standard.

Actual living expenses were studied to produce this summary. Girl clerical workers and factory workers were asked how many pairs of silk hose they bought in a year. Restaurant and cafeteria meals were studied and priced. Rooming houses were visited. The inexpensive pastimes of working girls at play were considered. Actual costs of medical and dental care were summed up. The handbook should be almost as valuable to a union wage negotiator as to a state minimum wage commission.

The modern attitude is expressed repeatedly:

"Scientific discoveries, technological advances, the growth of cities, extension of suffrage, and other events have changed ways of living and created new needs and desires to be satisfied. Many of these newer budget items are so important that they will be bought, even at the sacrifice of the old established trio—food, clothing and shelter." * * *

"Medical care, transportation, personal care, education and reading, recreation, contributions, occupational expense, laundry and miscellaneous items, and insurance and emergency fund are other living essentials to be included in the budget. They are grouped together as a matter of convenience in this publication, but each item of the group is necessary for a satisfactory level of living.

"One of the characteristics of human progress in the last 100 years has been the inclusion of increased amounts of these goods and services in the living of the entire population. Thus, as medical science has gone forward, all income groups have had more and better medical care. With the growth of cities, transportation has become a necessary item of expense for most urban workers. A daily paper and other reading matter are now considered essential if the citizens of a democracy are to vote intelligently."

"The worker must be able to dress according to the social customs of her group. This requirement is the most important psychologically to the worker. She will try to meet the standards of her group even though by so doing she cuts expenses for food and medical care below the safety margin." * * *

"Psychologists know that the employed woman, or any person, needs friends. Lacking them she may become abnormal, or even a burden upon society. To make friends, the working girl must have clothing acceptable to her group so that she may attend church, go to parties, and take part in normal social activities. She must be able occasionally to entertain her friends. The need for companionship is real and strong." * * *

"Employment outside the home is a full-time job and for a minimum-wage budget it should not be assumed that employed women will do large amounts of housework after work, even though many of them cannot avoid it."

The diet advocated to keep the employed woman in health is based on a recent study by the Home Economics Bureau of adequate diets at several cost levels. An adequate diet for the employed woman should be based partly on the moderate cost as well as the minimum cost diet, it is advocated, because unless she is well-versed in the study of nutrition, she needs a greater choice of foods than the minimum to insure good nutrition.

The allowance for clothing is generous but it is based on practical requirements. A winter coat, and a spring coat or suit, presumed to last for two years. Blouses, sweaters, hats. From seven to nine dresses a year, including street, working and party dresses. Sportswear for recreation. Underclothing, gloves, accessories, raincoat, umbrella. The footwear is an important item in the budget. It includes four pairs of shoes per year for street, work and dress, bedroom slippers; also evening slippers, rubbers and galoshes, one pair every two years. Silk hose are regarded as a necessity. The allowance is for from 15 to 25 pairs a year, depending on whether the heavy weight seven or five-thread is worn, or the chiffon.

Based on this study, a list of items was drawn up for consideration of minimum wage boards in nine states and the District of Columbia. Heading the list, of course, are the old established trio, food, clothing and shelter. When priced up according to careful cost studies the following allowances were set:

Arizona: $586.80, Colorado: $518.96, Dist. Columbia: $624, New York: $590.28, Utah: $459.84, California: $557.10, Connecticut: $577.97, New Jersey: $597.92, Pennsylvania: $576.51.

On items of clothing some state boards brought out the blue pencil, striking out allowances for accessories and miscellaneous. Even so, the annual clothing budget ran from $133.04 in Connecticut to $197.36 in the District of Columbia.

Under this heading are listed the following items: candy, cigarettes, charity, gifts, church contributions, clothing upkeep, contributions, education and reading matter, incidentals, insurance and savings, laundry, medical care, occupational expense, organizations, personal care, recreation, stationery and postage, transportation, vacation, and miscellaneous. A heading is also provided for sales tax, in states where this is levied.

But now difference of opinion begin to show among the state minimum wage boards. One state allows for candy and cigarettes, but crosses off contributions, laundry and occupational expense. Another crosses off both cigarettes and the church, but allows generously for laundry, contributions and occupational expense. Not one state was willing to grant allowances for the entire list deemed necessary by the Women's Bureau. California's list is the most inclusive, only four items being crossed off, with a total amount allowed of $358.09. Utah is most generous in the amount allowed, with $405.57. Stingiest state is Connecticut, with $224.38. Connecticut is also lowest in totting up the total expense of adequate living standards for employed women. This does not mean that real living costs are lower in this state, it merely indicates that more items were slashed as not considered necessary.

And so, in contrasting the total costs based on living budgets in these nine states and the District of Columbia, it must be kept in mind that every list of items is slightly different from that used in other states. The total cost represents not only price levels in the state but attitude on the part of the state board toward Tillie the Toiler's living standards. It also represents the kind of living standard Tillie is going to get in that particular state, as the findings will influence the actual minimum wage set by law to be paid by her employer. Here are the totals:

Arizona: $1,032.34, Colorado: $975.08, Dist. of Columbia: $1,118.49, New York: $1,160.75, Utah: $1,009.68, California: $1,105.28, Connecticut: $935.39, New Jersey: $1,147.82, Pennsylvania: $1,094.83.

On the whole, this inquiry into actual modern living conditions and needs of the employed woman should have both an enlightening and a lifting effect on wage standards for all workers. It doesn't exactly follow that the family wage should be an exact multiple of the wage for a single self-supporting person because family needs and living conditions are different. But it does bring to the attention of wage boards that living standards change, and that workers should participate in the fruits of production and in whatever gains modern technology brings to the nation. It is hoped that this same sort of inquiry may be made for the budget of the worker's family.

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Mere family never made a man great. Thought and deed, not pedigree, are the passports to enduring fame.—Skobeleff.

Gas Industry Grab Threatens Scandals

A NASTY story involving war between great financial groups, including the Morgans of Wall Street, for control of one of the richest of prizes—the natural gas industry is unfolding before the Senate Committee on Judiciary.

There is a possibility of a scandal of national proportions, and among those affected may be lawyers who quit high posts under the "New Deal" to serve "Big Business" clients for fabulous fees.

The committee is considering the Nye resolution to have the Senate investigate the natural gas and oil industries.

On one side of the committee table sat Daniel O. Hastings, former Republican Senator from Delaware. With him, representing the Morgan group, was William Stanley, former assistant attorney general in this administration, and now the law partner of his former chief, Homer S. Cummings, the first Attorney General of the Roosevelt administration.

On the other side of the table, fighting the Morgan group, was Robert J. Bulkley, former Senator from Ohio, and Robert W. Woolley, a former member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and prominent in Democratic national politics during the last 30 years.

The record already contains many sensational charges and insinuations.

In the midst of heated charges, Congressman John D. Dingell appeared to urge that the investigation be pushed. He said "the whole case stinks and the gas consumers of Detroit and other cities want the committee to go to the bottom of it."

Then he followed with the assertion that the record would show that the Department of Justice had agreed to a "consent decree" in an anti-trust suit against the Morgan concern, in a Delaware court. The excuse for a poor settlement was "because the case was before a bad court."

Dingell said if the investigation were made and the testimony justified him in doing so, he "would exercise his right as a member of the House to bring impeachment proceedings against the judge."

Hastings replied that Dingell should not make any charges or insinuations and that "the judge is one of the finest men on the bench, who has been reversed less by higher courts than any other district judge."

The case goes back a number of years to the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company, an organization which projected a natural gas line from Texas fields through Northern states and then became involved in financial transactions with another company known as the Panhandle-Eastern.

Later, it developed that a Morgan concern, the Columbia Gas and Electric Company, controlled the Panhandle-Eastern. Complaints of the Cities Alliance, composed of many cities in Mid-Western states, that they could not get natural gas which the Missouri-Kansas company wanted to supply caused the government to institute anti-trust proceedings against the Columbia-Panhandle-Eastern. That case dragged along for months and finally was quietly settled through the consent decree okeyed by Attorney General Cummings, now the partner of Stanley, the Morgan's attorney.

But the war was not ended. The first officials of the Missouri-Kansas company got another Senate investigation started and attacked the Morgan group. Finally, they got a settlement, but not before Mayor John

W. Smith of Detroit had obtained a contract for a supply of natural gas for Detroit.

Smith charged in the present hearing that the natural gas supply was manipulated so that it cost more than the old artificial gas and he was joined by other cities in demanding the investigation.

The record is already filled with "intimations" and "insinuations."

He denounced as "absolutely untrue," the story that in June, 1935, while he was still in the Justice Department, he contemplated becoming the counsel for the Morgan group, against whom the department was then bringing its anti-trust suit.

He said he had "no idea" of working for that group until three months after he left the department. However, he is now on the Morgan payroll.

I.C.C. Places Wreck Blame

ONE of the most shocking accidents in railroad history occurred near Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, on July 31, 1940, when a Pennsylvania passenger car, powered with a gasoline engine, crashed head-on into a freight train.

A tank of 150 gallons of gasoline exploded. All 42 passenger and a railroad employe were crushed and burned to death, and five other employes were seriously injured.

Since then, railroad men have been waiting for the results of the investigation made by the Bureau of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bureau has now published its report.

It says that the engineer of the passenger car, T. L. Murtough, had been affected by gasoline fumes from the engine, and that a mental lapse caused by "monoxide poisoning" may have been the reason why he failed to "take siding at switch No. 1," as he had been ordered to do.

However, that theory is not the important thing in the report, which contains some facts which are significant for all railroads.

There was only one man in the cab of the car, so "there was no other member of the crew in the control compartment, with whom the engineman could check, as is common on steam engines."

"The highly inflammable fuel contributed to the disastrous consequences of this accident."

The most important fact is that "the accident occurred on a single-track line over which trains are operated by timetable, train orders, and a manual block system," with "unattended block stations."

Like other railroads, the Pennsylvania has been economizing by removing the men who formerly attended such stations, despite protests by the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, which contend that the men are needed there for safety.

Engineer Murtough, when questioned by the I. C. C. investigators, said "that an unattended block system results in purely mental operation (of trains), since there is no distinctive indication which would visually attract attention to a condition affecting the use of a danger block in advance."

He thought there is greater possibility of error under an unattended block system, because the members of a crew at the rear of a train have no means of knowing the block condition in advance.

"In a statement made to the coroner, Conductor Shafer said that, if an operator had been in charge of the block station at Silver Lake, the accident could have been averted."

Citing the testimony of many other employes, the report gives many reasons why it is safer to have stations attended. For example, the report says:

"Had an operator been stationed at this point, he might have been able to attract the attention on the passing train, and to give warning that the train was required to stop.

"Furthermore, the stop indication of an operative signal might have been sufficient to arouse the engineman to a realization of the fact that he had no authority to pass this point."

A few days after this tragic accident, the Pennsylvania asked and obtained from the I. C. C. permission to install a centralized traffic control and automatic block signal system on that section of track, to remedy the unsafe conditions revealed by the catastrophe.

With strange inconsistency, however, the Pennsylvania and other railroads recently opposed a regulation which the I. C. C. proposes to prevent similar accidents caused by the lack of operators at hundreds of other unattended stations.

The commission's Bureau of Safety called representatives of the Association of American Railroads and the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations to a conference in Washington, and laid before them in bureau's "proposed rules, standards, and instructions for manual, controlled manual, and staff block systems."

The bureau prepared these regulations under the authority conferred upon the I. C. C. by the Signal Inspection Act of 1937, and, before putting them into effect, held the conference to give the carriers and rail unions a chance to suggest changes.

Agreement was reached on most of the rules, but the railroad spokesmen flatly refused to accept one, which says:

"A signal, manually operated or controlled, shall be provided at each block station to indicate conditions affecting the euse of the block to a train about to enter the block."

W. R. Triem, general telegraph superintendent of the Pennsylvania, declared that this rule would force the Pennsylvania to put operators back at all the 400 stations from which the P. R. R. has removed them in the past 15 years, thus destroying 1,200 jobs, because each station has shifts.

In the face of the story the shocking tragedy at Cuyahoga Falls, Triem said that it would be expensive and is unnecessary to re-employ attendants for these stations. The other carrier representatives supported him in this stand.

At the close of the conference, commission officials announced that the I. C. C. will put this regulation and the others into effect in a form satisfactory to the commission, if the carrier and labor representatives fail to agree.

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Out of 2700 representative business establishments surveyed by the National Industrial Conference Board in 1939, 1254 or 46.4 per cent had vacation plans for hourly-paid employes. In 1935, only 17.9 per cent of cooperating companies reported this policy.

Conspiracy Against Labor Unmasked

ONE of the most amazing conspiracies ever hatched by anti-union employers to violate the Wagner Act is brought to light by the National Labor Relations Board.

The plot was concocted by employers of southern California and to carry it out they used a whole string of false-front organizations, labor spy agencies and strikebreaking services.

Their activities are exposed in a report issued by a Labor Board trial examiner who made a seven-months' investigation of the law-breaking scheme.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, notorious foe of organized labor, was the spearhead of the intrigue, the examiner revealed.

It set up a flock of disguised "trade associations" in all lines of business and industry. Employers who refused voluntarily to join were forced to do so by threats that their products would be blacklisted.

Every employer-member was then compelled to sign a secret pledge never to recognize a bona fide union. If he dared to obey the law and deal with a union he was subject to "trial" by what amounted to a "vigilante court" which imposed terrific penalties—running to 2 per cent of his sales for a year, but not less than $10,000.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' group supplied additional machinery to break unions and crush strikes, the Labor Board's examiner disclosed. It ran a "scab" employment agency, through which it supplied either workers antagonistic to unions or strikebreakers.

When strikes did break out, despite all the elaborate precautions, a detective agency, under contract with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' furnished necessary guards and pluguglies to smash them. In a single walkout, involving a motor freight line, the agency, run by Glen C. Bodell, was paid $91,000 for its services, the examiner said.

Even this network of anti-unionism didn't do the job, and many workers succeeding in organizing despite intimidation. So the employers went further and formed a new crop of anti-labor organizations.

Chief of these was Southern Californians, Inc., described as the employers' "community chest" against labor. It tried to coordinate the work of all similar groups for a united propaganda drive against unions.

It was supplied with hundreds of thousands of dollars for the purpose. One of its first moves was to set up a women's division to carry on the propaganda among housewives. This division was later expanded into "The Neutral Thousands," which was given the task of forming "company unions" and planting labor spies in regular unions.

In turn, "The Neutral Thousands" financed another subsidiary to assist in this work, known by the camouflaged name of "Employes' Advisory Service." Whenever an employer was faced by the prospect of a real union being formed among his employes, these organizations got busy and formed a "dummy" group to thwart bona fide unionism.

Significantly, when the Labor Board began investigating the organizations, "The Neutral Thousands" suddenly destroyed a lot of its records and doctored others. However, from various sources, the board was able to gather plenty of evidence convicting the organizations.

Were labor unions to attempt any such wholesale and brazen violation of the law, they would undoubtedly be denounced from one end of the country to the other and their leaders would be thrown into jail.

However, all the labor board can do is to call a halt on the violations. An order to that effect was recommended by the trial examiner.

He proposed the various groups be commanded to stop forming secret societies, company unions, police systems to spy on labor and strikebreaking agencies; abandon all efforts to force employers not to sign with unions; drop anti-labor propaganda, and give up masked "employment services" which are merely reservoirs for strikebreakers.

Army Command Under Fire

CHARGES of incompetency in the Army high command and of mismanagement were hurled at Army officers and the War Department as the Senate Committee on Military Affairs labored over a "home defense bill" to permit the states to organize military forces as a substitute for the National Guard, which has been called into active service.

The committee hearings and conferences, at which the storm against the War Department broke loose, followed closely after the New York "Times," generally recognized as friendly to the administration and the War Department, on war matters, particularly conscription, printed a story that "a shakeup in the Army high command was in the offing."

Senators and Congressmen cast some doubt on the "Times'" story, but they emphatically questioned the ability of the Army officers and the War Department to handle the present situation.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, brought the Army situation into Senate debate when he called attention to a War Department admission that it would be impossible to put the first draft of 400,000 conscripts into uniforms until March 1 of next year.

"This is just what some of us contended, just what we said," Wheeler stated. "We said it would be impossible to get the conscript army into service if the bill were passed, because there were no housing facilities, no equipment, no uniforms.

"But we were told that we had to pass the bill at once, that we could not even try out the volunteer system until January 1. Now, we get the information we expected—the Army cannot take care of these men until March 1 of next year.

"I think the hysteria over conscription was deliberate and premeditated falsehood and propaganda, carried on in some newspapers for the purpose of intimidating Congress and scaring the American people."

Before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Senator Elbert D. Thomas, very close friend and supporter of the administration and one who had long military experience in the World War, told Army officers the plans of the War Department were unwise and examples of incompetency.

Thomas, during the conscription bill debate, gave detailed statistics to prove that the War Department could not draft men for many months and predicted that a condition would result such as the War Department now admits.

Thomas would not talk about the debate behind the closed doors of the Military Affairs Committee, but other members of the committee said "Thomas gave them a good going over." They said Thomas showed that the Army could not take care of the National Guard which has been called into service, yet the Guardsmen were taken out of states where they might have performed military duty under orders of the state governments.

"They could have taken half of the National Guard of New York, let us say, and half from Pennsylvania, and that would have left half of the National Guard forces in each state and we would need no home guard legislation," said Senator Edwin C. Johnson.

"But their plans called for getting all the Guardsmen and then they come here and want to organize a home guard, under a bill of such doubtful power that there is fear we may be providing for state vigilante organizations of men uniformed and equipped by the Federal government, but paid for by industries."

Another Senator said the Dar Department had "messed things up" because of the Army's desire to "grow tremendously big over night."

"They would not relaize they had to mesh these various forces," he added. Officers want to retain their high standing and they tie up machinery. For example, a Brigadier General in the National Guard wants toremain a Brigadier General when the National Guard is inducted into Federal service, but the Army has too many Brigadier Generals now and too many colonels who want to advance to Brigadier Generals."

Senators and Congressmen are unanimous in the opinion that General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, is competent to handle the job he has. But they state frankly their doubt that Marshall has been given the free hand he should have and they have begun to talk about "conditions in this country being like the were in France before that army collapsed."

North American Safeguard

THE United States, Canada and Great Britain have joined in plans for safeguarding the North American continent from a possible "blitzkreig" by Hitler's forces, with Iceland as the jumping-off place.

Disclosure of this extremely important development was made by Honorable J. L. Ralston, minister of Canada's national defense and a veteran of the first World War.

Colonel Ralston said the United Kingdom and Canada had long recognized the necessity of maintaining strong defense and adequate troops in Iceland.

For several months, he declared, Canadian military experts had been considering the possibility that the Germans might attack this continent before launching an invasion of England, and that plans had been made accordingly, in cooperation with Great Britain and the United States.

A tank brigade already organized is to be expanded into a complete corps as rapidly as possible, Colonel Ralston stated, and he added that more than 200 tanks, sufficient to train the corps, will shortly arrive from the United States. Practically all will be located at Camp Borden, Can., where the brigade has started training.

From the panhandle of Alaska, the defenses of both nations are now being inspected by all members of the naval, air and army services on the Canadian-United States Joint Permanent Board of Defense.

The survey, following an inspection of Canadian Atlantic defenses, emphasizes the far-reaching scope of the measures necessary to make good a pledge by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, chairman of the American section of the board, when that body met in its first session at Ottawa.

"No Hun invader," the mayor declared, "will put his foot on North American soil."

The construction of a $30,000,000 highway, extending from the border through British Columbia to Alaska, has become a "distinct probability" as a result of the defense program, according to a leading member of the Canadian section of the board.

The project has long been discussed, and the United States has created a commission to promote it. It has not made greater headway because of considerable opposition in Canada, but the fact that the highway would meet essential military purposes puts a different face on the matter.

The training program for workers is now in full swing in Canada. Hon- Norman McLarty, minister of labor, estimated recently that from 22,000 to 25,000 airplane mechanics, aero-engine fitters and wireless operators have been prepared to fit into war industries during the last 12 months.

The program, which is primarily under the Dominion-Provincial youth training scheme, will be expanded to practically double the output of trained men during the next year, McLarty said.

Up to the present the cost of the program has been shared by the Dominion and the provinces, but a substantial portion of the increased cost will be borne by the Dominion

Notices have been sent out by divisional registrars directing single men and childless widowers in the 21-year-old class to report to medical examiners. From those who meet the medical requirements will be selected the first quota of 30,000, to go into camp for a thirty-day training, under compulsory military service, beginning October 9.

National Defense Minister J. L. Ralston said that by October 1, 1941, a total of 300,000 men will have undergone training.

The British and Canadian governments have spent more than $222,000,000 in plant constructions and additions required for war production. Henceforth, it was disclosed the emphasis will be placed on speeding up production to the highest possible maximum.

Warning that slavery will result if the war is lost, Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, new minister of national defense for naval affairs, called for full speed ahead.

"Let any one look at the countries that have already fallen under the German thrall and see how they fare," he said. "Let him look at France, paying $8,000,000 a day for the support of the German army, not to speak of other tributes already paid or about to be paid by the French people.

"What would Canada have to pay in tribute if we should lose this war? Speed is the vital factor. Hitler has had a seven-year start. If we are to save ourselves, we must hurry!"

Natures' Processes Are Speeded By Science

It took Nature millions of years to produce coal and oil, but chemists have been able turn the trick in an hour.

Professor Ernest Berl of the Carnegie Institute of Technology recently told the American Chemical Society that the two pillars of modern civilization have been prepared artificially out of seaweed, blackstrap, molasses and other common vegetable products. Mankind is assured of an illimitable supply of these fuels after natural deposits have been exhausted, Dr. Berl said.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Labor's Defense Risks

Congress has appropriated over fifteen billions for defense. To get production under way as the first step. Production expansion contrary to peacetime development but necessary for general welfare is involved. According, a number of rulings relieving industries of the special hazards of defense production have been made in a definite effort to protect employers. The producers' cost are not to include costs of transportation. The government will make an advance payment on contracts not to exceed one-third of the total. For munitions production the government will build and equip the plants and pay for training of personnel. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to make loans to private business concerns and to government-owned corporations for plant construction and expansion for production purposes. Negotiated contracts are to be on a cost-plus basis. Contracts may be let by negotiation as well as competitive bidding. For purposes of income tax charge-off, losses in trade-in of equipment may now be counted as costs. Extra depreciation in machinery may be charged when due to use by inexperienced workers. Charges for amortization over a period ranging from five to fifteen years are allowed. Labor does not question the need for reasonably protecting private industry.

We now call attention to labor's risks. Legislation has been enacted making possible the suspension of the eight-hour day and forty-hour week by the Secretaries of War and Navy, provided time and one-half is paid for hours in excess of forty to employes of Army and Navy. The section of the eight-hour law prohibiting a longer day than eight hours for persons employed on government contracts has been suspended for the emergency. The eight-hour day for employes of the Army and Navy engaged in the manufacture or production of military equipment, munitions or supplies may be suspended with time and one-half for overtime. Hours have not been lengthened, but this legislation facilitates such a policy if such efforts are not vigorously opposed.

Constructive work has been done in expanding and improving the United States Employment Service. There is a definite program for registration of workers by trades and work experience together with provisions for retraining. Unemployed workers are getting jobs. Workers previously unable to find jobs in their own trades are getting back at work for which they have special training and experience. But many of these workers must leave their home localities and go to places new to them. Plans have not been made for adequate housing for these workers or for their risks in changing employment. Acute housing shortages threaten around navy yards and new munition plants which are or will be developing. Of workers covered by union agreements and social security in private industry, many must move to government-controlled industries where they do not have the fundamental right of collective bargaining, where unemployment compensation does not apply, and where old age pension rights cannot be acquired unless they have civil service rating and then only after five years of employment.

The fundamental rights of wage-earners to contract covering terms and conditions of work, to accumulate an income for old age, to protection against loss of opportunity to earn, are just as important to their welfare as the risks of industry against which employers are so adequately covered are to them. It is of prime importance for national progress that we continue to assure these rights to labor.

When the United States government replaces private employers, unless the government assumes the obligations it requires of private employers, workers will lose equities in old age insurance and unemployment compensation as well as the right to bargain collectively. Workers must of necessity take jobs where they can find them, and under war conditions must accept transfers in accord with war priorities. The right to collective bargaining,to accumulate equities for old age in accord with wages earned and to income to tide them from one job to another should be inalienable. As in the World War, the government and its agencies should bargain directly with representatives of organized workers. Paralleling management's protection against war risks, protection for workers should be adequately provided. An amendment to the Social Security Act is needed to extend coverage for old age insurance to all employes together with plans for coordination of the different systems so that accumulation of insurance rights by workers shall not be interrupted because of changes in employment.

Defense production workers and enlisted persons should be insured against the risks of unemployment inevitable with readjustment in peacetime. Defense production workers must accept temporary employment with the danger of being stranded in a munitions area or in an industry expanded for defense production. An additional risk follows from development of skill not needed in peacetime production with the necessity for retraining or other readjustment when the emergency is over. Since unemployment compensation for defense workers should be uniform, there is need for federal minimum provisions for security administered through our federal Employment Service.

These demands are modest but they would go far to insure social and economic stability for individuals and for the nation. Meeting these demands would be the surest prevention of industrial unrest and grievances that interfere with national solidarity. Happenings abroad prove that total warfare puts the civilian population under fire as well as the military and tries to undermine morale by the Fifth Column. Our best defense is maintenance of standards and emphasis on human welfare. The defense program is only fragmentary until labor's demands are met.

Labor has a responsibility to itself and to the cause of democracy for the maintenance of social gains and progress. American wage-earners stand ready and eager to do their uttermost in defense of democratic principles and the democratic way of life. Our future and our lives are at stake. We ask these things as a matter of justice and to prevent delays or interference with adequate defense within the shortest time possible. American labor genuinely wants to do its part and should have full opportunity.

Defense Training

Training is a key responsibility in the defense program. It is also a major responsibility of labor, for training conditions workers' ability to produce which is the bottleneck to their ability to earn and buy the materials for good living for themselves and their families. The defense program expands certain industries greatly in excess of normal peacetime needs and develops others needed only for military purposes. The job market is completely upset with a rapid expansion of the machine tool industry, the metal and chemical industries, making a sudden and heavy demand for skilled workers in all trades and for special machine operatives. To meet the need, short-time training courses for operatives had to be provided, refresher courses for those who had been in other work, training on machine operation, and apprentice training had to get under way as rapidly as possible.

During the depression the apprentice training program was restricted. The NYA, CCC and WPA were given large sums and all set up some kind of training for the unemployed. Education, industry and labor are confused by the lack of coordination and the conflicting plans.

The Defense Commission is attempting to coordinate undertakings federally through a clearance committee representing the NYA, the CCC, the Office of Education, the WPA, the Bureau of Employment Security, the Division on Apprentice Training, the Social Security Board, the War and Navy Departments, the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

To carry out plans locally provisions for coordination should be made at the state level as well as locally.

At the state level there should be a representative committee on which workers, employers, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Education should be represented. Representation exists only when the group represented chooses its representatives. Locally the joint committee should represent employers, employes, the schools and the employment service.

Labor holds that training in work can best be acquired on the job and under work conditions. Management and workers know how to map out training fundementals. Management's approach is from that of getting production within time limits, in accord with quality and quantity standards, and within estimated costs. Labor's approach is based on handling materials, using tools, following work orders for the purpose of getting the product specified by standards within time limits. Supplementary education needed to understand the job to work and live effectively is the responsibility of vocational education.

Canada Will Keep Eye on Greedy Landlords

Profiteering landlords had better watch their step because Canada is to have a controller of rentals, operating under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, whose duty will be to see that tenants get a "break."

When the controller is appointed, it is possible he may issue an order "freezing" rentals at a reasonable level, determined by a Dominon-wide survey to be made by leading citizens.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonvile, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Editor, The Carpenter:

Contrary to rumors circulating in several parts of the country, there are sufficient carpenters in Phoenix to man every job now in progress and every job scheduled to start this season.

Fraternally,
Jerry Hofman, Recording Secretary,
Phoenix, Arizona

Local 1089.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2677	Greenville, Miss.
2684	Greenville, Miss.
2696	Greenville, Me.
672	Clinton, Ia.
675	St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
1805	Marietta, Ohio
2816	Emmett, Ida.
2803	Eugene, Ore.
2817	Flagstaff, Ariz.
676	Brownwood, Tex.
681	Val d'Or, Que., Can.
2819	Louisville, Ky.
2826	Flagstaff, Ariz.
684	Dayton, Ohio
1812	Wilmington, Vt.
2853	Albany, Ore.
2861	Council, Ida.
688	Birmingham, Ala.
687	Dailey, W. Va.
692	Hartford, Ark.

If a firm advertises in "The Carpenter," You owe it a debt of loyalty by patronizing its products.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Thad S. Gurley, Local 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thad S. Gurley, member of Local Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind., and well known in Indianapolis building circles for many years, died September 7. Brother Gurley was born April 7, 1869 and joined Local 446, Indianapolis, April 22, 1890. He transferred to Local 281, in 1894, to Local 75 and to Local 60 in 1932. He had been a pension member since 1934.

Brother Gurley was a delegate to the following conventions of the Brotherhood: Scranton, Pa., 1900; Atlanta, Ga., 1902; Milwaukee, Wis., 1904; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1906; Washington, D. C., 1912 and Lakeland, Fla., 1928.

Brother Gurley was Indianapolis building inspector for sixteen years being summoned outside his local duties numerous times on important inspection trips involving dangerous buildings that call for expert advice.

Brother Gurley was 71 at the time of his death which came after a four-week illness.

* * * * *

Local Union 60 also mourns the loss of one of its most active members in the person of the late Brother Z. F. Carrigan. Brother Carrigan, in addition to having filled many offices within the Local Union, was also former secretary of the Indianapolis Building Trades Council. Brother Carrigan died July 15.

Brother Adolph Hinkforth, Milwaukee, Wis.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are very sorry to inform you of the death of our Brother Adolph Hinkforth, who had been a very active member here for more than 37 years. He has been a delegate to General Conventions, State Council and State Federation of Labor Conventions, and a delegate to our District Council all these years. He also served as Business Representative for more than 17 of these years.

In memory of the deceased Brother, the Delegates at their regular meeting, October 8, paid silent tribute and adopted a resolution of condolence.

Fraternally yours,

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL
Charles Bartholomas, Secretary.

BROTHER IZZIE LEIFFMAN, LOCAL 135, NEW YORK CITY

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 135, of New York City is sad to report the death of Brother Izzie Leiffman, who had been a member of this Local for many years. He had many friends among the carpenters in New York City and was an active worker in the Local and his home community of "Brownsville."

Fraternally,

Samuel S. Blair, Recording Secretary.

Brother Joe Grey, Local 1856, Philadelphia

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that Local 1856, Philadelphia, reports the third visit of the grim reaper in August.

This time it was Brother Grey, one of the oldest members of the Brotherhood. He was born May 6, 1856 and died August 30, 1940. Brother Grey was initiated September 4, 1880 in the A. S. of C. and was always a fighter in the ranks of organized labor. It was not this writer's privilege to know Brother Grey personally, but you older members of Local Unions 2145 and 1856 cannot forget his words of wisdom and fatherly advice.

Of late years Brother Grey had been in ill health. This summer he showed a marked improvement. It was with a shock that we learned of his death.

Local Union 1856 expresses its deep regret at the loss of Brother Joe Grey.

On motion the charter was draped for thirty days in respect to his memory, and a letter of condolence was sent to the members of the bereaved family.

Fraternally yours,

Richard O'Driscoll, Recording Secretary.

◆

LOCAL 132, WASHINGTON, D. C., LOSES TWO VETERAN MEMBERS

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 132, Washington, D. C., lost two of its old and very active members by death recently, Brother T. J. Gaynor and Brother James V. Beyers.

Brother Gaynor was initiated into Local 16, 1892 and transferred to Local 132 from Dallas, Texas, in 1930. He was born in 1864 and died at the age of 76, August 21.

Brother Beyers was born July 20, 1858. He was an active member of old Local 1 and then affiliated with Local 1651 which later consolidated with Local 132 in 1905 where he remained an active member until his health failed two years ago. He had held office the majority of the time he was a member of Local 132. He died Sept. 13.

Fraternally,

Thomas W. Woltz, Recording Secretary.

◆

BROTHER F. P. LAUCHNER, LOCAL 61, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with sorrow that we report the death, June 28, of our friend and brother, Frank P. Lauchner.

He was born in Lexington, Missouri, March 22, 1882, and at his death was 58 years of age.

He had been a members of the Carpenters' Union for more than 35 years. He organized the Local at Lexington, Missouri and later moved to Kansas City and became a member of Local 61, where he leaves a host of friends.

Fraternally,

Mrs. May Allen, Scribe of Ladies' Auxiliary
122 for Carpenters' Local, 61.

◆

BROTHER JOHN J. LYNCH, LOCAL 299, UNION CITY, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with great sorrow that we have to announce the passing of one of our loyal members, Brother John J. Lynch who had been a member of our Local since 1899, and for the passed five years occupied the office of Warden.

He was born in North Bergen, N. J., in 1877, where he resided all his life. His passing leaves a void in our ranks difficult to fill.

Fraternally,

Alfred J. White, Financial Secretary.

Brothers Mueller and Sievess, Local 657, Sheboygan, Wis.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that we write of the death of Brother Adam J. Mueller, who was born on a farm January 23, 1866 in Rhine, Sheboygan county. He was a charter member of Local 657 which was organized in October 1899 and served as the first conductor. He also was recording secretary for a time until resigned to go into the manufacturing of fruit boxes. He quit that business, rejoined Local 657 in 1907 from which time he was a continuous member.

He was a delegate to the Central Labor Union and Building Trades for a number of years and was a trustee for about twenty years. He also held numerous positions with the city of Sheboygan.

We also regret to report the death of Brother George Sievess, who was initiated into Local 657 in 1899. He was born in 1877. He later cleared to Chicago and from there he transferred to San Francisco and worked in several places out west. He returned here about twenty years ago and transferred his card to Local 657 and made this city his home until his death.

Fraternally,

C. J. Schirmeister, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER G. A. CHAMBERLAIN, LOCAL 1087, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local 1098, Baton Rouge, La., were deeply grieved recently by the loss of one of our best and most beloved members, Brother George A. Chamberlain, who met death by drowning July 28. Brother Chamberlain was born in February, 1905, and his membership in the Local was almost as old as the charter. He was a carpenter foreman, a real mechanic and his fellow members were proud to work under his guidance.

Fraternally,

Ben L. Porter, Local 1098.

BROTHER WILLIAM SHINDLER, LOCAL 637, HAMILTON, O.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that Local 637 reports that on Sept. 6 one of our most staunch and loyal members, Brother William Shindler, died. Brother Shindler was initiated into this Local in 1905 and remained a steadfast member until his death. One of the old-timers, "Bill," as we think of him, can never be replaced.

Fraternally,

Scott Symes, Charles Chapens, Joe Lewis,
–committee.

BROTHER GEORGE KELLER, LOCAL 1670, ASHLAND, PA.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with the deepest sorrow that we report the death of Brother George W. E. Keller, a member of Local Union No. 1650 of Ashland, Pa.

Brother Keller was a member of this Local from the time of its organization in 1903, until the time of his death August 26, 1940.

Brother Keller served Local 1670 as Recording Secretary from January, 1906 until June 1939, at which time he resigned on account of ill health.

Brother Keller was first a carpenter, then in the contracting business, and later carpenter foreman on many jobs in this district.

He was one of our faithful members and seldom missed a meeting without a reasonable excuse. He was one of our oldest members, being 74 years of age at the time of his death.

Charles Seiler, Recording Secretary.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Columbus, O., Carpenters Celebrate 54th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On September 14, members of Local 200, their families and several hundred friends gathered to celebrate the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Union Carpenters and Joiners of Columbus.

54th Anniversary Celebration
SAT. SEPT. 14th 1940

Pensioners and years of service follow: Sitting, left to right: Edward McCune, 37; John Kraner, 50; Henry Draudt, 42; A. C. Welch, 38; Ed Tuller, 38; Verdell Scothorn, 36; William Gogg, 40; Wilbur Wise, 41; J. J. Jackson, 42; J. E. Miller, 40.

Standing, left to right: Joseph Weese, 50; James Nealon, 40; Samuel Carpenter, 31; Fred Hale, 40; S. M. Foust, 35; Lou De Lay, 37; Bates Kyle, 40; George White, 37; C. C. Inman, 37; John Whitehurst, 41; Laurence Essig, 50.

The occasion also marked the fourth anniversary of our home at 283 Rich street. One of the highlights of the celebration was the burning of the mortgage on the porperty.

Members and guests began to gather early for the occasion and at 6 p.m. there was a full house at which time lunch was served by the Ladies Auxiliary.

After lunch, Harry Sain, assistant superintendent of the division of safety and hygiene of Ohio kept the crowd in a merry uproar with his pleasing personality and humor.

A floor show followed with round and square dancing until midnight, music being supplied by a band from Millmen's Local 2077.

54th Anniversary Celebration
SAT. SEPT. 14th
CARPENTERS UNION OF COLUMBUS

PARTIAL MEMBERSHIP OF LADIES AUXILIARY TO COLUMBUS, O. LOCAL 200

GROUP PICTURE TAKEN IN FRONT OF NEW HOME OF LOCAL 200

The event was also a special occasion for our pensioners, twenty-one of them of our total of forty-three attending. Pictures were taken of the group and each was given a picture with the compliments of the Local.

The Ladies Auxiliary has been very instrumental in making our building possible.

In charge of the celebration was Seymour Taylor, chairman; David J. Acker, secretary; B. T. Godfrey, entertainment and master of ceremonies; T. E. Waller, press and photos; Sterlie Basil, registration; Charles Stotler and Robert Dayton, planning in conjunction with Auxiliary committee which included, Mrs. Charles Stotler, chairman; Mrs. Ray Campbell, president of auxiliary; Mrs. August Ruhl, Mrs. C. H. Brown, Mrs. B. T. Godfrey, Mrs. Nathan Crane and Mrs. Charles Gregg.

Fraternally,

T. E. Waller, Business Agent.

Brother Calls Attention To Movement For Improved Pension Legislation

Editor, The Carpenter:

I was very much interested in the article "Every Worker Is Entitled To A Pension" which appeared on Page 13 of your June, 1940, issue, and thoroughly agree with every paragraph, but I will go even further in saying that I sincerely believe that every American citizen should at the age of 60 years be entitled to a Federal pension of not less than $30 per month. We are all in agreement in saying that the Social Security Act is a step in the right direction, but that there are a great many flaws and injustices in the Act that need amending to make it fairly equitable to all our citizens.

There is a pension movement which has gained considerable headway since organized three years ago in Washington, D. C. This movement is sponsored by the General Welfare Federation of America, Inc., which is a non profit and non-partisan organization. The organizer of the G.W.F. of America was a prominent California lawyer, Arthur L. Johnson, who is the author of a great many of the bills favorable to the cause of Labor which have been enacted into law by the state legislature of California.

The G.W.F. of America sponsored the General Welfare Act, H.R. 5620 which was introduced in Congress by Warren G. Magnuson of the State of Washington, and which is now before the House Ways and Means Committee. The Magnuson Dicharge Petition No. 15, which is now being circulated to bring the G.W.A., H.R. 5620 out of Committee on to the floor of the House for debate, now has 193 signatures (July 22) of Congressmen of all political parties.

This Act does not aim to abolish the present Social Security Act, but rather to amend it by including all American citizens, instead of a favored group of aliens and citizens who have been fortunate enough to have had a job in covered employment. It also seeks to amend other provisions in the Social Security Act to which attention was brought in your article. The General Welfare Act H.R. 5620 means Economic Security for all. Believing that all men are created equal, it advocates extending the Federal old-age annuity provisions of the Social Security Act to all groups and classes in America, with reasonable annuities to be granted at once, as a right of American citizenship, to all classes over 60 years of age who retire to make way for the Youth of America. It would abolish the unneeded reserve of the Social Security Act as it now stands, and in its place would be instituted a pay-as-you-go system, under which all will pay for and be entitled to receive economic security at 60 years of age.

The provisions of the G. W. Act H.R.5620 call for a Federal guaranteed pension of not less than $30 per month nor more than $60 per month for every American citizen over 60 years of age who is unemployed, on a pay-as-you-go basis to be financed by a two per cent profits tax. It means an honorable annunity with no more pauper's oaths and alms houses, with no more favored pension groups, no more pensions for aliens, nor no more Potter's Fields for the aged (as funeral benefits are guaranteed).

It means millions of jobs for our younger people and increased consumption of American-made goods, as pensioners must buy here of American manufacture. It means protection for every member of the family as all are covered, the preservation of the American Home and it will dispel the haunting fear of misery and poverty in old age.

Dr. Paul Studenski, the eminent economist, of New York University, has declared that the tax base of the General Welfare Act, H.R.5620 is sound and practical, and that it would avoid the pyramiding of taxation such as would occur under a gross income tax or a transactions tax.

Under its provisions, the first $60 per month gross income would be exempted from the tax, so as not to tax the purchasing power of the lower-income group.

The G. W. Act, H.R.5620 should not be confused with the Townsend Plan.

H.R.5620 has been endorsed by various labor organizations, including the Washington State Federation of Labor, California State Council of Carpenters and the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters.

I respectfully suggest that our leaders in the Labor Movement make a thorough study and investigation of the General Welfare Act, H.R.-5620, as I believe the provisions embodied therein are of especial merit to the cause of Labor and to every American citizen in his endeavor towards Real Economic Security for young and old.

Yours fraternally,

Frank H. Whitney,

Local Union 94. Providence, R. I.

Brother and Wife Celebrate Their Golden Wedding Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 1367 of Chicago, Ill., recently presented a ring bearing the Brotherhood insignia to Brother Gust Erickson, vice-president of the Local for the past eighteen years in recognition of his long and loyal service to the Brotherhood cause.

Brother Erickson and his wife celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary in August and more than 300 members of the Local help the couple observe this milestone in their life.

Enclosed find picture of Brother Erickson and his wife.

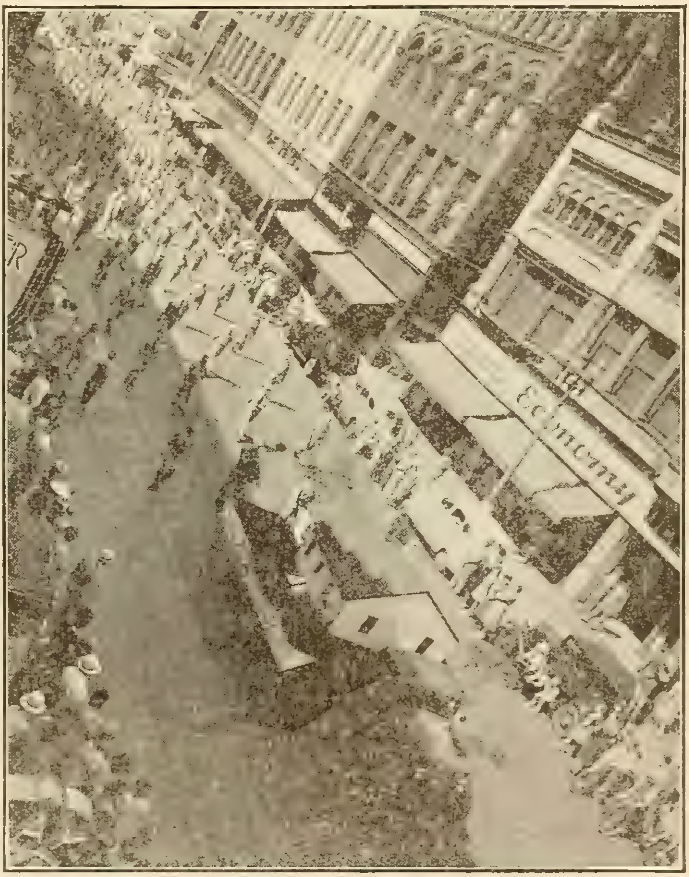
Fraternally,

Joseph Palsiney, recording secretary.

Local 90, Evansville, Veteran Honored By C. L. U.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother Louis Harte, veteran member of Local Union No. 90, was honored by the Central Labor Union of Evansville, Indiana, on Labor Day. Brother Harte was chosen Honorary Marshall of the Labor Day Parade, for being the member with the continuous card, of all affiliated unions.



Brother Harte joined Local No. 90 October 18, 1888. He served the organization as its first Business Agent, also served as Recording Secretary for several years. His last offical position was Treasurer and he always served the Union faithfully and was a willing worker and booster for Local No. 90.

We miss him at our meetings and wish he could have carried on, but failing health has overtaken him, and we know that his thoughts are with the organization even though he cannot attend on meeting nights.

The model house on the Carpenters' float which won second prize in the parade, was built by our apprentice class at the Mechanics' Art School.

Our members marching in the parade wore tan uniforms consisting of cap, shirt, and trousers and gained honorable mention in the parade.

Brother Harte was presented the first copy of the Labor Day program to come off the press autographed by all officers of the C. L. U.

Fraternally,

George Bridges, Recording Secretary, Local 90.

Oklahoma State Council Convention Highly Constructive

Frank Duffy, General Secretary
Carpenters Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to give you the following report of the Thirty-First Annual Convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters held in Tulsa, September 9-10, also enclose copy of the Convention Proceedings for your information.

The Convention was called to order by John Doonan, member of Local Union 943. Rev. J. W. Storer of the First Baptist Church pronounced the invocation. Mayor C. H. Veale made the welcoming address. This part of the Convention was a joint session of the Carpenters and Ladies Auxiliary.

The meeting was then turned over to Brother P. M. Randolph President of the Council. A well-balanced and progressive program was carried out throughout the two days, a number of important resolutions were adopted, among which were, "Protesting conditions of the work on the Denison Dam Project," "To assist in promoting the National Defense," and "Changing method of electing the officers of the Council."

This was a well-attended and earnest convention and each delegate was determined to do his part to make the Oklahoma State Council a more worthwhile and outstanding organization. We were favored with the presence of Brother G. Ed. Warren, General Representative of the United Brotherhood. His counsel and speeches were thoroughly appreciated by the delegates.

Entertainment was a banquet and floor show on September 9 attended by the delegates of the convention and the members of Local No. 943 and their families. The show included songs, dances, and specialty numbers by very talented young folks, the sons and daughters of union carpenters. This was high-class entertainment and not amateurish by any means.

All delegates attended the regular meeting of Local 943 Tuesday night, September 10 after which a lunch was served by Local 943.

It is the opinion of the writer that this was a constructive and entertaining convention and cannot help but to result in a great deal of good to the membership of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally submitted,

F. R. Hanks, Secretary-Treasurer.

Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., Observes 40th Anniversary

Frank Duffy, Gen. Secy., October 4, 1940.
U. B. of C. & J. of America

Dear Sir and Brother:

I'm sending you a report of the 40th Anniversary of Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., held September 14 in the Labor Temple, at which you gave the main address in Brother William L. Hutcheson's behalf, and which our members are still talking of. The president William Richmond, acted as chairman of the event and also toastmaster.

There were representatives from Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Holland, Muskegon, Battle Creek and Lansing. Some of the officers of the Kent, Ottawa and Muskegon District Council were also present.

Two of the road contractors were represented by members of their firm, Owen-Ames-Kimball by Dan Kimball, President and Strom Construction Co. by John Garvelink, Secretary-Treasurer.

After the speaking, the members and visiting delegates retired to the Recreation Room for refreshments and buffet lunch. From all reports everyone enjoyed same and are looking forward to calling on you when we have our next anniversary.

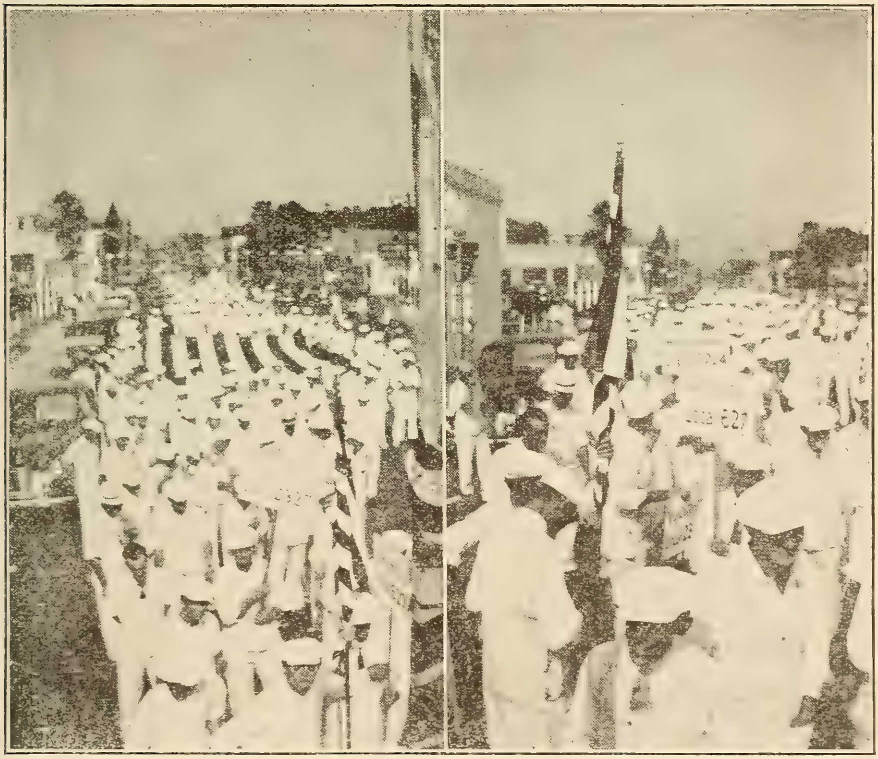
Fraternally yours,

Carl Smith, Business Agent.

Jacksonville, Fla., Carpenters in Labor Day Parade

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Jacksonville, Fla., Labor Day Parade and picnic was a grand success. The parade took forty-five minutes to pass. Local 627 and affiliated carpenters and auxiliaries had more than 400 marchers. There were 382 carpenters present.



After the parade a barbecue, games, dancing, etc., were enjoyed.

Enclosed find two snapshots of pictures I took just before we entered the parade.

Fraternally,

L. F. Lowden, Publicity Agent,
Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

New York State Council Officers Give High Praise To Convention Delegates

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters, held at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, New York, August 17-19, will go down in the history of the organization as the most successful and the most enlightening convention ever attended by the delegates.

Matters pertaining to impending legislation and the National Defense Program were given considerable study and comment, and the various committees appointed by President Charles W. Hanson, are worthy of considerable praise for the conscientious work they performed.

NEW YORK
STATE COUNCIL
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA

Scene at the Annual Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters as President Charles W. Hanson thanks Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor George Meany for the splendid address given to the delegates. State Council Secretary-Treasurer Harold C. Hanover is in the background.

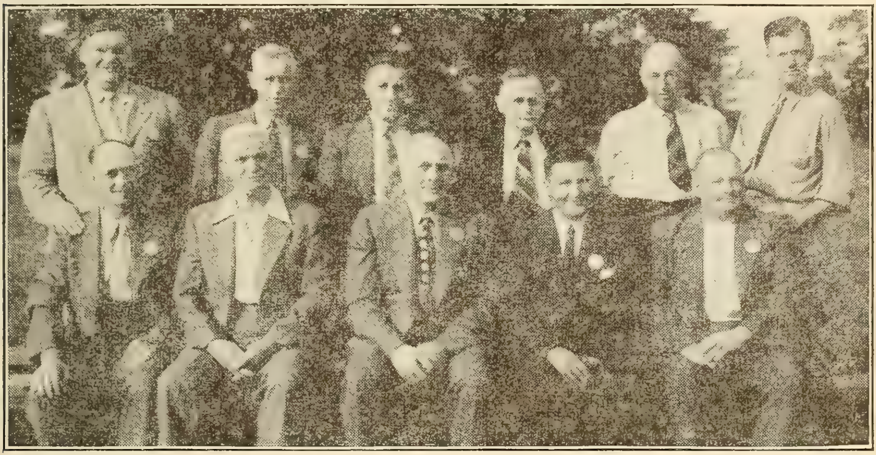
Many items of interest were discussed that are of interest to each and every carpenter affiliated with the labor movement and it is urged that when the Year Book is distributed, that a careful reading of the minutes of this convention be made.

Of considerable interest and importance were the addresses made to the convention by the various speakers who, if their suggestions and recommendations are heeded, will have performed a historic service to the carpenter movement in this state.

A fine tribute was also paid to the officers of the New York State Council of Carpenters, each and every one being re-elected by unanimous acclamation without a discordant note throughout the Convention.

The delegates to this convention are to be commended for their fine spirit of patriotism and loyalty as well as for the manner in which they performed their duties, which is a credit to their Local Union.

An outstanding feature of the convention was the lack of dissension and the orderly manner in which various items were taken up for consideration, which is a very healthy sign that the Carpenters are more united now than ever before. The delegates were prompt in attendance at the sessions and very attentive and showed great interest in all matters before the convention.



Seated (Left to Right): Board Member John Sinclair, First Vice-President; George Mulholland, President Charles W. Manson; Secretary-Treasurer Harold C. Hanover; Second Vice-President Sam Sutherland.

Standing (Left to Right): Board Members Dave Scanlan, Edward McLaughlin, Thomas Underhill, Herbert H. A. Fox, John Heiden, John McMahon.

It is hoped that from this Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention the delegates were able to take home to their membership the suggestions and recommmendations as submitted, so that the benefits derived from said suggestions and recommendations will bring back something that will add to the comfort and lives of the membership and aid them in such a manner so as to enjoy the benefits of genuine trade unionism.

Respectfully submitted,
Charles W. Hanson, President
Harold C. Hanover, Secretary-Treasurer
New York State Council of Carpenters.

◆

You're wrong if you believe that the original Declaration of Independence was signed by fifty-six men, and is on exhibition in Washington, D. C. today. The original document had but two signers— Hancock, president of the congress, and Charles Thompson, secretary. The public has never seen this historic paper. It was an engrossed copy of this that was signed by Hancock and fifty-five other men.

Westfield, Mass., Local 222 Observes 45th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 222, of Westfield, Mass., observed its forty-fifth anniversary in September at the home of its secretary and treasurer, Anthony K. Masaitis, with an informal gathering.

Benjamin G. Hull, president of the Westfield Central Labor Union was the principal speaker.

Included in the picture taken at the forty-fifth anniversary of Local 22 , Westfield, Mass., are, first row: A.K. Masaitis, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Walter Moon, recording secretary; Hedley Hardy, president; Anthony Thomas, vice-president.

Second row, left to right: William Modick, Mrs. A. K. Masaitis, James Chandler, Louis Carron, Helen Steplar, Benedict Masaitis, and James Breor.

Having some 20 members now, a decrease resulting from the depression years, the officers at present are: president, Hedley C. Hardy; vice-president, Anthony Thomas; secretary and financial treasurer, Mr. Masaitis; recording secretary, Walter Moon; warden, Wilfred Liberty; conductor, Louis Carronffi trustees, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Caron.

The Westfield carpenters first met on July 26, 1895 in the former Painters' Hall for the purpose of organization and at that meeting the following local carpenters signed the application for a charter and subsequently became charter members: M. F. Moore, William Hunter, William Dunbar, F. J. Hall, P. T. Moore, G. A. Herdman, T. C. Gouley, J. H. Robinson, J. W. Bready, James C. Generouss, W. S. Moore, A. O. Carrier, W. G. Wilson, A. C. Saunders, John J. Hill, all of whom were present at the first meeting; A. A. Sanborn, Henry L. Dupont, R. C. Dean, E. L. Hartley, Charles Lansing, Albert Gaudette, Allen H. Dean, C. Nelson Seymour, C. Lyons, who signed the charter at the second meeting, August 5, 1895.

Of the group who attended the first meeting, only James C. Generouss is still living as far as present officers can determine.

The first officers elected were present, G. A. Herdman, president; vice-president, P. T. Moore; recording secretary, W. S. Moore; financial secretary, F. J. Hall; treasurer, T. C. Gouley; conductor, J. H. Robinson; warden, J. W. Bready; trustees, William Hunter, William Dunbar and J. H. Robinson; auditors, R. C. Dean, G. A. Herdman and C. Nelson Seymour.

Delegates to represent the union at the Westfield Central Labor Union were named at the second meeting.

Early meetings were held in Painters' Hall, the group now meeting in the C. L. U. headquarters in the Professional Building.

Later in the organization year, Herdman was re-elected as president to serve the full year of 1896.

Steps to shorten working hours were taken at the January 15, 1896, meeting when it was voted local contractors were to be notified that beginning April 1 of that year, nine hours a day would be considered a day's work, and a subsequent report indicated the contractors agreed and signed the petition to that effect.

Carpenters now work eight hours a day, receiving pay at the rate of $1.25 an hour.

One of the present veteran members of the Local is William Modick who has been a member more than 45 years.

Fraternally,

A. K. Masaitis.

New Canaan, Conn., Marks its 30th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 409, of New Canaan, Conn., observed its thirtieth anniversary with a clam bake. More than thirty members attended and all had a grand time.

Enclosed is a picture of those attending the event.

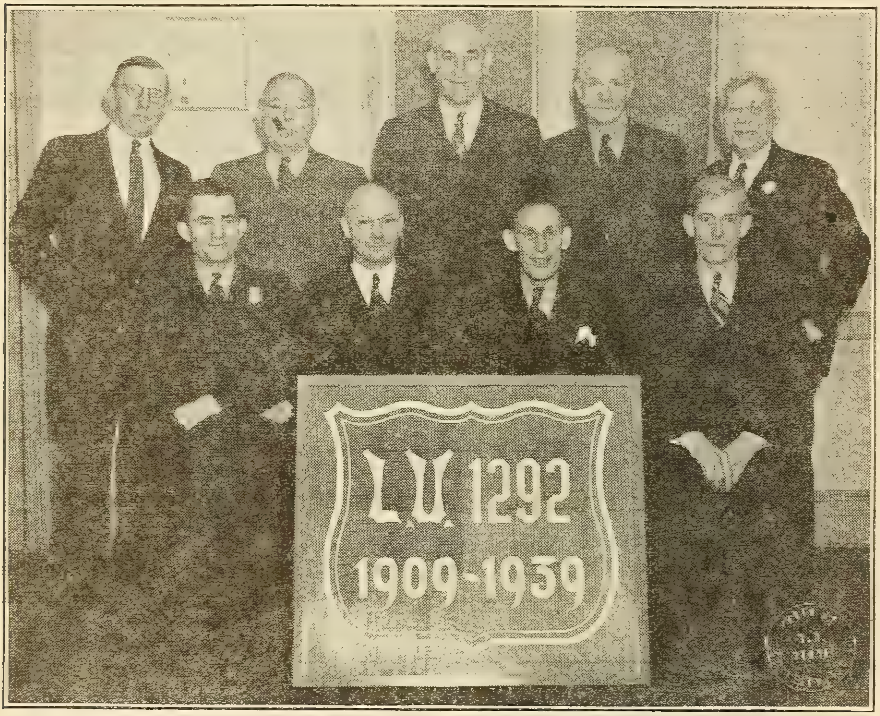
Fraternally,

Maurice S. Lahey, Recording Secretary.

L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., Observes 30th Year

Editor, The Carpenter:

Recently Local Union 1292, of Huntington, N. Y., in conjunction with its Women's Auxiliary 234, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the parent body. A supper and card party marked the event.



President F. A. Cornish, who has served in that capacity for five years, was presented a traveling bag by the chairman of the celebration, Charles L. Drake. The picture shows the local officers, reading from left to right, front row: Grady Welborne, Vice-President; Frand Cornish, President; W. Earle Poole, Recording Secretary; Arthur Corsa, Treasurer.

Rear: Charles Drake, Trustee; Frank Valentine, Trustee; L. R. Stillwell, Financial Secretary; Geo. Gardiner, Trustee and John Robbins, Conductor.

Fraternally yours,
William E. Poole, Recording Secretary.

◆

A Christmas Present Offer

To all who will send their names and addresses and a stamp, I will send my "STEEL SQUARE POCKET FOLDER" showing instantly how to get length and cuts for all kinds of rafters for all kinds of roofs, even or uneven, pitches or degrees, polygons and their miters.

D. L. Stoddard,
R. R. 4, Box 174
Indianapolis, Ind.

Suggests Permanent World's Fair

Editor, The Carpenter:

In reply to Article on Page 8, September, 1940, issue of The Carpenter, titled "Suggestion for Salvage of World's Fair Material," and credited to News and Opinion.

My suggestion is that a permanent World's Fair be established in the United States, preferably somewhere about the center of population. This would afford a practical opportunity to salvage anything worthwhile from either of the two World's Fairs, and would establish an opportunity for the citizens of our country to see said World's Fair when convenient to do so.

If our country is big enough to conduct two World's Fairs simultaneously for two successive years with one located on the Atlantic and the other on the shores of the Pacific, then our country is big enough and its citizens generous enough to establish and support a permanent World's Fair, if such a Fair was established at some suitable and practical location in the good old U. S. A.

Respectfully yours,
Dan P. Farrell, Member Local 104, Dayton, Ohio

Jackson, Mich., Brothers Celebrate 40th Year

Stressing the spiritual, patriotic and civic background in its long history, an array of speakers paid glowing tributes to the glorious record of Local 651 of Jackson, Mich., before a gathering of more than 200 at its 40th Anniversary Banquet in the Eagle Temple.

Commencing with a testimonial address from the city of Jackson by Mayor Daniel J. Hackett to the last speaker of the evening, Local 651 received laudatory messages from the clergy, state and national labor personages. In his talk Mr. Hackett stated: "The detached man is of no value to anyone, ten men organized are better than ten times ten detached. If I were a working man I would be in the union. I am proud to express the welcome of Jackson to Local 651."

Rev. O. Walter Wagner of the St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church in his brief address told of the Church's growing interest in the problems of the working man as evidenced by its large funds devoted to commissions on Social Action.

Rev. Mr. Wagner stated: "There was a time when the Church did not lend a favorable ear to unions, now the unions have an ally in religion without which they cannot survive."

An interesting review of the forty year history of Local 651 was read by M. S. Horton, financial secretary and business agent, during which floral tributes were presented to the two charter members June Renney and James E. White. A letter of greeting was also read from Orrie Reeves, the third living charter member who is now residing in Duluth, Minnesota. Brothers White and Renney responded, the former especially urging the member to be faithful to their union and be prompt in their payment of dues.

Citing the encyclicals of the Popes, Rev. Fr. John M. Daugherty of the Queen of the Miraculous Medal Church, stated that "the basic principle of trade unionism is the belief in God." The opinion of the Catholic Church as evidenced by the encyclicals is that a working man is entitled to a just, living wage, adequate for the raising of a family, and the right to join a union of his own choosing.

The guest speaker of the evening was Frank Duffy, international secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners, of Indianapolis, Indiana, special representative of President William L. Hutcheson. Mr. Duffy gave a talk on the history and operation of the union.

John Reid, secretary of the Michigan Federation of Labor paid a brief tribute to the fine heritage of the Carpenters when he stated, "The constitution of the United States was drafted in the Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia. The carpenters have ever led the way for other A. F. L. international union in forming policies."

One of the highlights of the evening was a tap dance given by two daughters of members of 651. W. E. Basore, general chairman of the celebration introduced the speakers. He was assisted by Art Wilkinson, Clyde Howard and other members.

Delegations from Ann Arbor, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo were present and responded to introductions.

Depression's End In Year

IF you can believe business forecasters, the depression is on its last legs. From many sources comes optimistic forecasts that 1941 is going to be a banner year for employment and production.

"All previous peaks in the nation's industrial production will be exceeded in the next six months, as a result of the defense program," it is predicted by Fenner & Beane, New York investment firm.

Equally optimistic is the "Wall Street Journal," which said that "industrial production per capita" will be larger this year than it was even in 1929. The words "per capita" are important. They mean that this country will produce more for each one of its 131,000,000 citizens in 1940, than it did in 1929 for each of its 121,000,000 people.

These predictions are backed by a solid fact, announced by Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce. He said that September, 1940, was the "best month on record" for output of the nation's factories.

What does all this mean in jobs—the thing most important to workers?

Every man able and willing to work can have a job for the asking by the middle of next year, said Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administra. His U. S. Employment Service announced in October that it was "placing" a record number of workers in private industry.

Railroads are helping the recovery parade along by purchasing an increased amount of new equipment. The "Wall Street Journal" says that "the nation's railroads may be expected to purchase close to 100,000 new freight cars within the next 12 months."

A powerful stimulant to recovery is Uncle Sam's $500,000,000 program for housing civilian defense workers and providing shelter for his growing army and navy. So large is this program that many building trades workers will have to be moved to the localities where the construction will be done.

As part of this program, the army in October placed a $45,762,500 order for 13,000 "dwelling units" at military posts. This was the largest housing contract ever awarded by the army.

That private building is also stepping up is indicated by a report that "construction contracts" in the South totalled $847,632,000 in the first nine months this year, a record-breaking figure for any similar period.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary No. 251, Fresno, Cal.

Dear Editor:

May we come in for a little visit with our Sister Auxiliaries? First let us introduce ourselves as Ladies Auxiliary No. 251, of Carpenters and Millmen, Fresno, Calif.

We were organized May 3, 1932, with Mrs. Josephine Pickens as our first president. Since then the following sisters have served as president: Mrs. Mae Barnhart, Mrs. Villa Clark, Mrs. Constance Reiners, Mrs. Louise Cobleigh, and Mrs. Kathleen Dunham.

As our Auxiliary is made up of both Carpenter's and Millmen's wives, in choosing a president we alternate the two.

Our schedule of meetings are two sewing circles each month, one business meeting and one social meeting.

The sewing is done to supply articles for our annual bazaar which is our biggest event of the year. In connection with the bazaar we serve a dinner followed by a card party.

While we enjoy many social hours together we try to keep always in mind the aim of our organization and our members are always ready to render comfort or help to those who have suffered misfortune.

Our present officers are: President, Mrs. Kathleen Dunham; Vice-President, Mrs. Helen Boydston; Secretary, Mrs. Pearl Webster; Treasurer, Mrs. Virgie Oberg; Conductor, Mrs. Edna Keirstine; Warden, Mrs. Christine Anderson; Trustees, Mrs. Mary Nall, Mrs. Constance Reiners and Mrs. Mamie Smith.

Respectfully yours,

Pearl Webster, Secretary.

Auxiliary 360, Deep River, Wash.

Editor, The Carpenter:

August 7, 1940 Ladies' Auxiliary of Local 2615, Deep River, Wash., was organized.

On September 4 our Auxiliary Charter No. 360 was installed by President Hood of 2615.

Officers elected were: President, Millie Moore; Vice-President, Mildred Jones; Financial Secretary, Fiina Michelson; Recording Secretary, Lucille Hood; Conductor, Stella Wallace and Warden, Pearl Hood.

We hold our meetings at the American Legion Hall at Deep River twice a month. The first Wednesday of the month in the evening and the third Wednesday in the morning at 10:30 followed by a pot-luck lunch and social.

By the fast growth of our membership and the interest and enthusiasm shown by our members we are sure of a very successful organization.

Fraternally yours,

Lucille Hood, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 26, Jersey City, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 26, of Jersey City, New Jersey derived a great thrill from honoring their Treasurer, Elizabeth Wesp, on her seventieth brithday. She was presented with a beautiful bouquet by the members who offered her their congratulations.

Miss Wesp had been treasurer of Auxiliary for the past 18 years. Ill health has caused her to retire recently.

Mrs. Anna Burgess, Secretary,
20 Gautier Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

Auxiliary No. 232, Bakersfield, Cal.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 232 of Bakersfield, California. The Yarnin' Basket is very inspiring and prompts us to do our bit by passing on to you our activities and accomplishments. Our Auxiliary is past ten years old; in that time our aim has been to live up to our Motto, "Help our Husbands, Brothers, Fathers and Sons elevate their trade, and to promote the use of Union made labels."

We have a very active sewing club. For the past 2 years we have made a silk crazy quilt, raffled it off and realized about $30.00 cash. We donate to all worthy causes such as the Red Cross, Infantile Paralisis, Community Chest, and we help take care of our needy members. Once a month birthday parties are given for members whose birthdays come in that month, and on each month-end we entertain our husbands with a pot-luck dinner and cards, or some sort of social event.

Reba Reece, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 135, Union City, New Jersey

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Auxiliary sends greetings to all other Ladies Auxiliaries. Seeing you only had one Auxiliary writing you in September we thought we would write again for the Yarnin' Basket which is a wonderful thing. All our ladies enjoy reading of the other auxiliaries. We get to know what others are doing.

Last meeting we sent books and magazines to The Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, all members bringing what books they had read and we packed them in a large box and sent them. We will also send something for Christmas.

Getting together keeps all hands together more. We have our sunshine fund and that goes for flowers and cards for sick members. Also for a show of some kind and a ride in the summer months.

We are now planning a card party for November—every lady in our Auxiliary does her share of all the work. Nothing is too much for any of them. We don't have a large membership but we do things big. On each member's birthday we have a little party which everyone seems to enjoy.

Now that fall is here we start our winter activities. We all will keep reading the Yarnin' Basket to get new and better ideas.

Hoping to hear from other Auxiliaries.

Mabel Hering, Treasurer,
Union City, New Jersey.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 146

In previous lessons we covered the field of form building quite thoroughly. Of course, we did not deal with everything that might come up in form work; that would be impossible, and even if it were possible, it is not necessary, for there are always some things that must be learned by experience.

What we are taking up in this lesson we might call semi-forms, or forms for bricklayers,—that reminds me of an incident. A number of years ago a contractor found that his bricklayer had built a crooked wall. He made the man take down the wall and build it over. Before he had the wall finished the second time the boss checked up on him, and found that the wall was getting to be as bad or worse than it was in the first place.

"It will have to come down again," he told the bricklayer, "I've got to have a straight wall here." The bricklayer, reluctantly had the wall torn down the second time. The contractor then took a carpenter and put up 2x4 guides for the bricklayer so that he couldn't possibly go wrong. When the bricklayer came back to lay up the wall, he demanded to know why the 2x4's were up there.

"For guides, so that you will get the wall up where it should be," was the answer. The bricklayer frowned. "Forms to lay brick to!" he roared, "I've never layed brick to forms in my life, and I am too old to start now." So saying, he picked up his tools and walked away.

We were talking about forms for bricklayers, or to be exact, bucks, which is the subject of this lesson.

Figure 1 shows a buck for a door 3-feet by 7-feet, allowing 3 inches for the jamb and for clearance in the width, and 1½ inches for the head jamb and clearance. The figures given here for jamb and clearance are not hard-and-fast rules, for the workman should figure out the allowances to be added to the width and height of the door by the thickness of the jamb and the amount of clearance the case may require. The bracing of this buck should be noted.

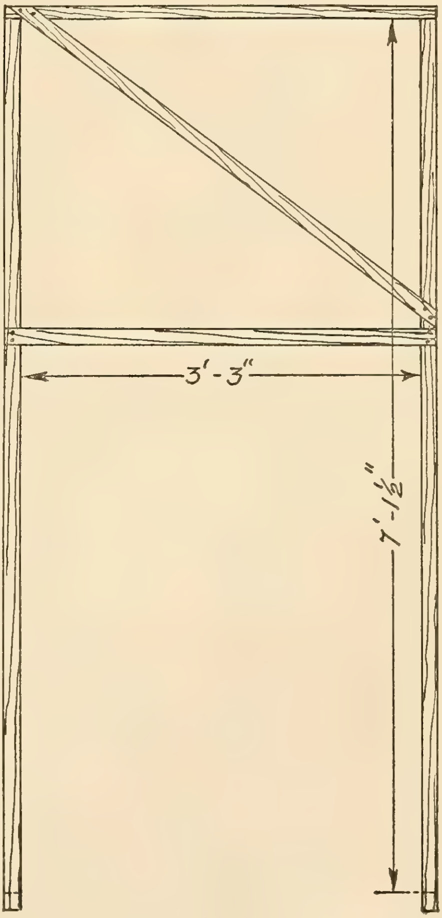


Fig. 1

Figure 2 shows the buck set and braced. In this case the buck is fastened to blocks that are nailed to wood plugs in the concrete.

Figure 4, A, shows details of an elevation and a plan of this construction. The sway brace indicated on the drawing holds the buck plumb one way, while the horizontal braces shown in part at the top, hold the buck in position the other way.

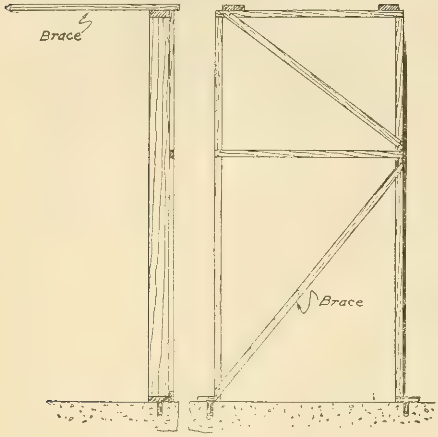


Fig. 2

Another method of holding a buck in place at the bottom, is shown in Fig. 3. Here a spreader is fastened to the buck at the bottom as shown, when it is in its right position, it is weighted down with bricks, sand bags or tile. Now the plumbing should be done both ways and the braces fastened.

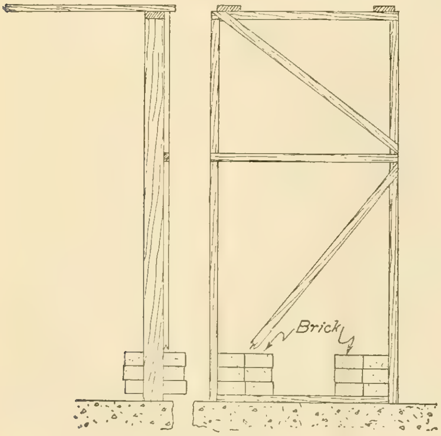


Fig. 3

When the buck is anchored to the wall and the mortar has set, the weights and spreader can be removed. Details of a plan and elevation of this way of holding bucks in place are shown at B, Fig. 4.

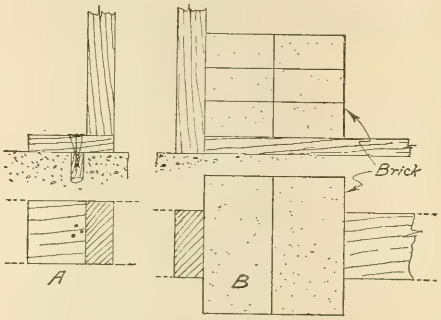


Fig. 4

Figure 5 shows two other methods of fastening bucks to the floor. At A a plug is put into the concrete floor and the leg of the buck is toe-nailed to it as we are indicating by the dotted lines in the elevation. At B we are showing iron dowels holding the leg of the buck in place. These two methods are suitable for fastening bucks that are left in the openings unfinished, for they will have a rough finished appearance.

Figure 6 shows two views of a small-scale drawing of a buck set and plumbed. What we want to show here, in particular, is the fastening of the upper braces. It will be noticed that the braces are kept high enough so that they will be out of the way for the bricklayers when they lay up the wall. A shore, as we are showing, is wedged between the floor and the ceiling about eight or ten feet from the buck, and to this shore the braces are nailed.

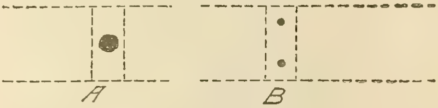


Fig. 5

Figure 7, A and B, show two methods of anchoring bucks to the wall. A plan of the method shown at B, is shown at the bottom. Fig. 8 shows the anchoring completed, excepting that at B the stub-ends of the wire must be bent down as indicated by the arrow. At A we are showing how the buck is nailed to the wood block built into the wall. This method of anchoring is suitable when wide casings are used to case up the opening. The blocks provide for nailing.

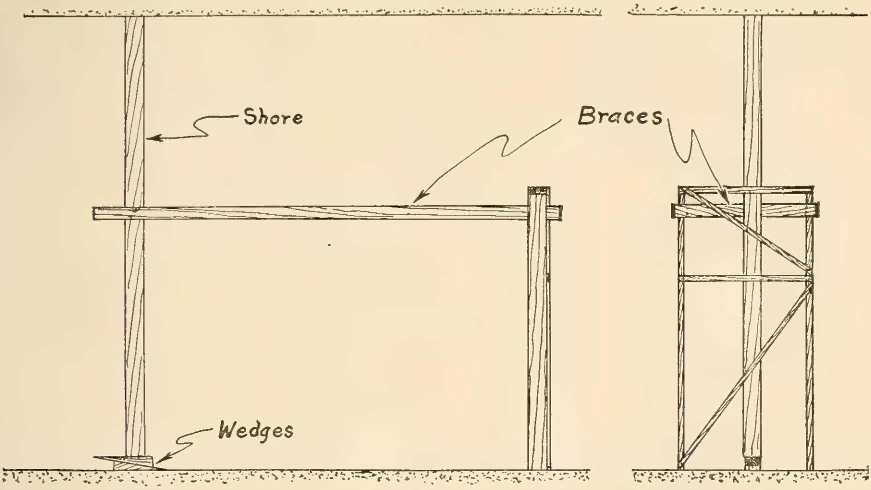


Fig. 6

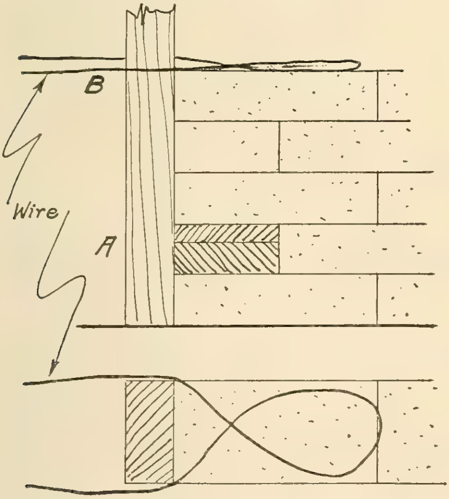


Fig. 7

Figure 9 shows another method of anchoring bucks to the wall, which is done by means of corrugated sheet-metal. A plan of this is shown at A, and a side view just above. At B we are showing how sometimes the material for bucks is backed out in order to provide for a mortar joint between the buck and the wall as we are indicating by the dots.

In all of the illustrations we used a buck of just one size, which answered the purpose. But it should not be inferred from this that there are no other problems to be prepared for. There are many different kinds of openings which

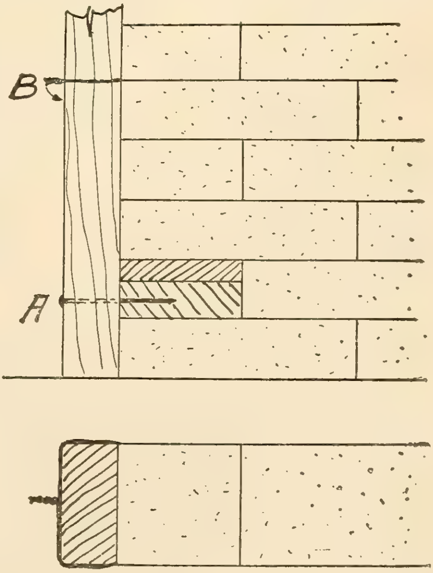


Fig. 8

often require bucks built to meet the needs of peculiar conditions. Bucks for concrete walls often need spreaders and must have anchors attached when they are set.

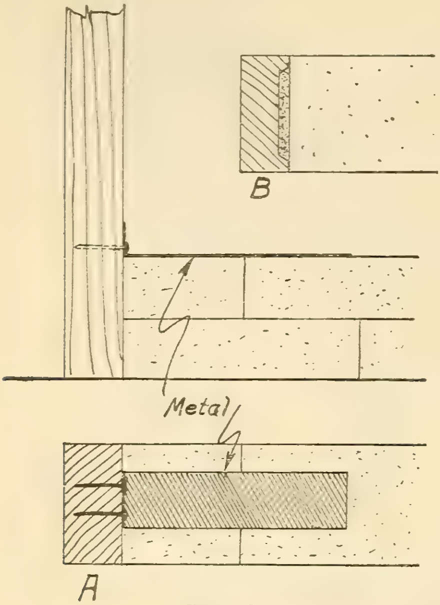


Fig. 9

Test In Estimating

By L. Perth

The instruction papers which have been running in the columns of The Carpenter for several years have been devoted to the dissemination of theoretical knowledge covering phases of general building construction, blue print reading, drawing and estimating.

This information was no doubt absorbed by our readers in various degrees of efficiency. The inquiries which come to our desk indicate in many instances that, while the students were applying themselves to the task in hand, some important features escaped them and this, of course, means incomplete knowledge of the subject.

It constantly was the tendency of this writer to emphasize the importance of the immediate application of acquired knowledge to some sort of a practical problems. To this end these articles were always illustrated with drawings, sketches, diagrams, tables. By studying the lessons in connection with these graphical aids the students gain the ability of applying their knowledge to the immediate job on hand.

This article was intended mainly to test the general knowledge of the students in the field of estimating. The drawing represents a plan of a small house and the future contractor is expected to prepare the general estimate for labor, equipment and materials required to complete the job.

The first step to be taken is to thoroughly familiarize yourself with the general plan, the general features of the structure, the total floor area, type of construction, kinds of materials, framing lumber, roofing, siding, number of openings.

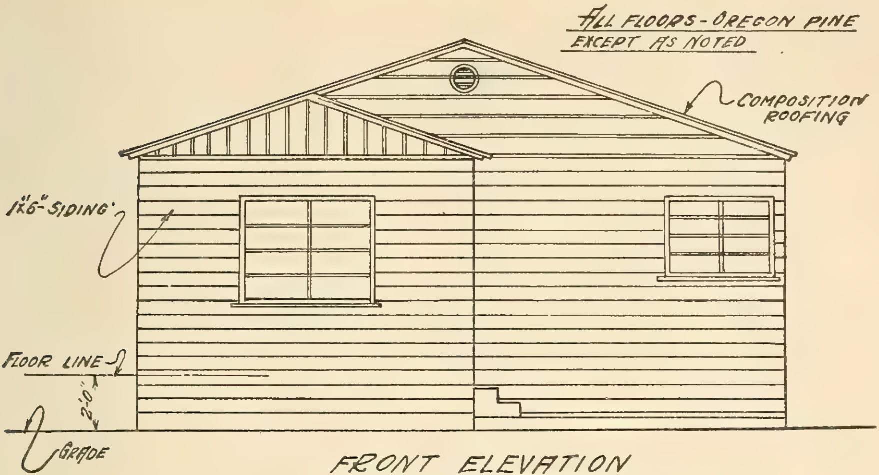
The next operation consists of making a list of all the branches of the trade which go into the construction of the house; excavation and concrete work, carpentery, lumber, rough and finish, roofing, plastering, plumbing, flooring, painting, electric wiring, heating, sheet metal, sash and doors, screens, cabinet work, hardware. Each of the above items represents a separate section of the estimate and must be treated independently in all details.

Excavation and masonry are usually taken as a branch of the trade, with the exception of large jobs where excavation represents a separate item.

By examining the floor plan we find that the building is 24′0″ wide by 24 feet with an offset of 5′6″ by 12′6″ for the living room.

Since the foundation plan is identically the same as the floor plan with the exception of the partition walls the student should draw up the foundation plan to a scale of one quarter inch to the foot and locate the piers which are carrying the girders. The sizes of the foundation walls and the shape and proportions of the piers will sometimes vary in different localities. These features are as a rule determined by the local building ordinances and consequently the student should follow the general practice established in the area where he operates.

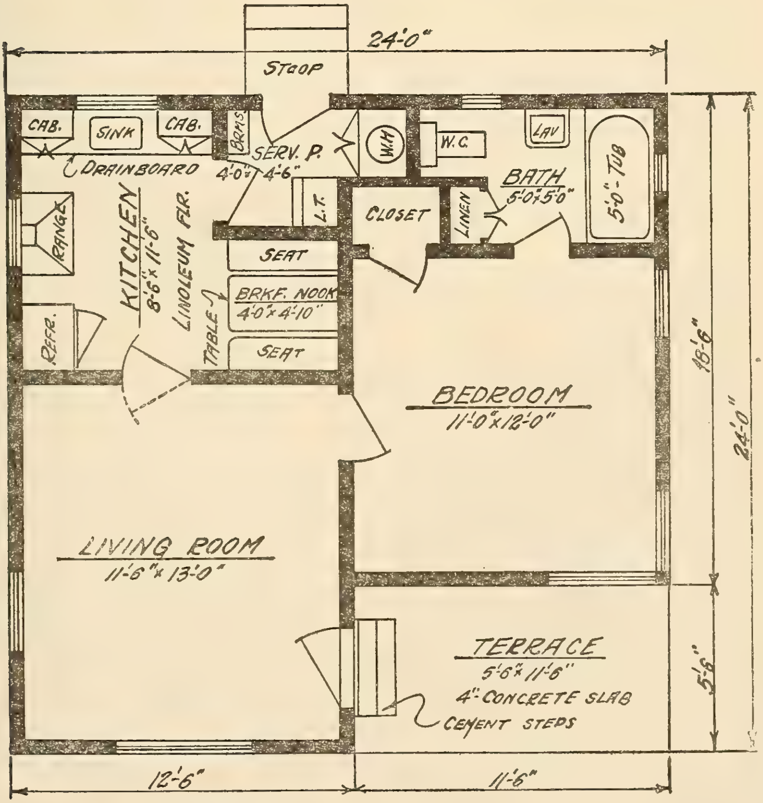
In some states foundation walls for one story buildings are required to be 6 inches above the grade, 6 inches wide, 10 inches below the ground line and the footing 12 inches wide and 6 inches thick.


ALL FLOORS - OREGON PINE
EXCEPT AS NOTED
COMPOSITION ROOFING
1"x6" SIDING
FLOOR LINE
2'-0"
GRADE

FRONT ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

TEST IN ESTIMATING.


24'-0"
STOOP
CAB.
SINK
CAB.
BRMS.
SERV. P.
4'-0"x4'-6"
DRAINBOARD
W.H.
W.C.
LAV.
BATH
5'-0"x5'-0"
5'-0" TUB
L.T.
CLOSET
LINEN
RANGE
KITCHEN
8'-6"x11'-6"
LINOLEUM FLR.
SEAT
BRKF. NOOK
4'-0"x4'-10"
SEAT
TABLE
REFR.
BEDROOM
11'-0"x12'-0"
18'-6"
24'-0"
LIVING ROOM
11'-6"x13'-0"
TERRACE
5'-6"x11'-6"
4" CONCRETE SLAB
CEMENT STEPS
5'-6"
12'-6"
11'-6"

BUILDING AREA = 513 □'

PLAN

Concrete foundation walls are being estimated on the basis of "one cubic foot" or "one cubic yard," i.e. the cost of the entire foundation is calculated at the rate of cost per one cubic unit. While floors, terraces, walks and driveways are estimated at a certain rate per square foot.

To obtain an accurate estimate on concrete work you must obtain the perimeter of the entire building. The perimeter is the total length of all foundation walls as if they were strung out in one straight line. After this perimeter or the total number of lineal feet is obtained this number is multiplied by the cross-sectional area of the wall. The product will equal the total cubical content. The piers are estimated on the same basis. The cubical content of one pier is multiplied by the total number of piers.

If the concrete work is not sublet to a subcontractor the general contractor must also determine the amounts of aggregate which go into the construction of the foundation wall. Thus if the mixture is 1:3:4 it will require 1.28 barrels of cement, 0.58 cubic yards of sand and 0.78 cubic yards of gravel or crushed stone. This is per one cubic yard of rammed concrete. To this should be added the cost of building forms, operating the mixer and pouring the concrete.

The lumber list should be prepared next. In territories where the ordinance calls for termite protection the list for treated lumber should be estimated separately. The rough lumber should be grouped apart and millwork and finish lumber must be separated from the rest of the lumber.

A list of sash and doors is made up to accompany the list of lumber. In ordering these the number of windows of the same type should be given in addition to the size, thickness, number of lights and also material. In giving the sizes of openings the width should be given first and the height next. Thus a window 3′0″ wide and 4′0″ high should be indicated as 3′0″ x 4′0″ while a window 4′0″ wide and 3′0″ high should be requisitioned thus: 4′0″ x 3′0″. This holds good for doors also. The type of windows should not be omitted; double hung, casement, hinged top or bottom, or stationary. All figures must be carefully verified and the final lists made with several copies. One copy should be always kept on the job.

Compare Mortise and Dowel Joints

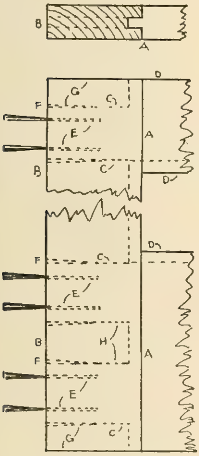
By Charles A. King

The question, "which is stronger, a mortise or a dowel joint?" can be safely answered only by "it depends," though if a specific use is being considered a more definite answer may be possible. The most important determining factor present in both cases, the long time seasoning of wood involves the grain of the wood, whether plain or quarter sawn, even if it is perfectly kiln dried for changes in atmospheric humidity always induce some degree of shrinking or swelling.

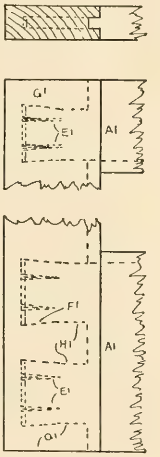
Let us consider a stock door commonly used in an ordinary dwelling the construction of which is shown in the sketch at the left. Without doubt the stock was originally well dried, but before it was worked it had been exposed to changes in the weather which could not help but affect its moisture content and hence its response to the next change. The mortises were made on the mortising machine, the tenons on a tenoning machine, so we may assume the surfaces of each joint member are accurately placed and cut, and when drawn together will form wood to wood contact throughout which is necessary if glue is to have its maximum holding efficiency.

The query at the beginning includes hand-made joints as well as those made by machine and suggests the relative efficiency of hand and machine work. The more or less rough and uneven surfaces of hand made joints cannot permit as perfect wood-to-wood contact throughout as do those made by machine. Hence the going and coming of wood during the atmospheric changes of summer and winter which may work their will upon it. Usually the joints A between the rails and the stiles will hold because they are not as exposed to the air as the wood at the edge B of the stile. Also the glue, less affected by the changes of the wood in the stile, holds better there. Hence the changes in the wood show at edge B of the stile and break the hold of the glue at the edge surface of the mortise and each time the wood changes the glue is broken a little more.

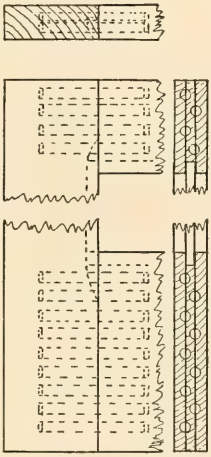
Because of the shrinking and swelling of the rails there is some glue failure at C and D; though the latter may not visibly affect the joints, the movement of the edges of the rails may be realized by broken finish and the difference in the widths of the rails to be felt at the ends of the stile. The ends of the tenons at edge B of the stiles is more exposed to air than is the wood within the joint, hence the end of the tenon showing end wood at B will absorb more moisture, and being more porous will shrink and swell more than it will inside the joint; the glue will give a little more every time the wood changes, hence the cumulative effect of the wood seasoning process.



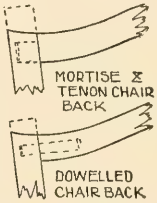
MORTISE & TENON JOINT WEDGE DOVETAILED TENON.

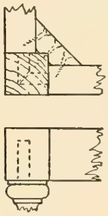


BLIND MORTISE & TENON JOINT• WEDGE DOVETAILED TENON.

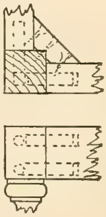


DOWEL JOINT STAGGERED DOWELS.





MORTISE & TENON LEG JOINT



DOWELLED LEG JOINT

Upon most doors saw cuts E are made in each tenon; the outside length of each mortise is increased on each end on edge B by the cut F and wedges driven into the saw cuts E when the doors are drawn together and glued. This forces the edges of the tenon into spaces F and forms a dovetail of each tenon which resists a direct pulling strain. As time passes the stiles will shrink and the tenons project beyond the edge of the stiles. This may be seen in old houses. The wood in spaces G at the ends of the stiles add but little strength for if a door binds at either the top or bottom, opening or closing it will be likely to split them. This will break the contact of the mortise surfaces with the tenon, admit moisture and affect the strength of the joint. This type of door with tenons reaching through has greater resistance to the splitting of the stiles through slamming the door than has either of the other types of construction we shall discuss.

The seasoning changes in the stiles and rails and the danger of breaking the wood at G1 of the blind mortise door are practically the same as in the ordinary door. The advantage of the blind mortise joint is that the end of the tenon being hidden, is in a great measure protected from the effects of air changes. Usually the better grades of mortise doors are built this way for more careful work is necessary than in making doors of the ordinary type. Cuts F1 are made by hand. The tenons and the cuts E1 are made and the wedges fitted so that when the tenons are glued and drawn into their places the wedges will be forced into cuts E1 and the dovetailed tenons made. When shrinking occurs the tenons and their wedges being in contact with the bottom of the mortise will force any shrinkage to show in joints A1. In both types of mortise doors the tendency of the narrow top rails to shrink at the edges means that usually the glue in the middle of the tenon will hold quite well while that the edges will gradually let go. The shrinking of the wider bottom rails follows the same laws but usuually edges of the tenons H and H1 will hold the glue while that at either edge of the tenons will gradually let go. let go.

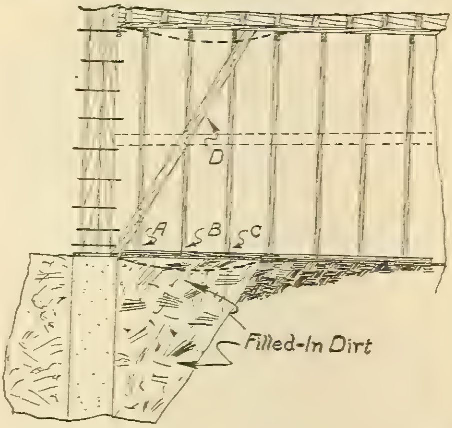
The cheaper grades of doors and of other work of similar construction are made with dowels; this has given dowels and undeservedly bad name. No doubt dowel joints lend themselves more readily to cheap factory work than do mortise and tenon joints and also permit a worthwhile saving of stock and labor, but does not necessarily mean that work of the best grade cannot be worthily built with dowels. The dowels of a cheap door are placed on the center line; two, perhaps three in the top rail and maybe three or four in the wider bottom rail. Four and nine dowels in the rails are shown in the sketch, but the most important difference is that in the latter case the dowels are placed "staggering" or in two lines which give far greater strength. The dowels are fitted before the panel grooves are made to insure centers for boring the dowel holes. The shrinking of the wood is the same as in the mortise doors but instead of the weakening effect of the mortises and of the lateral shrinkage of the tenons, dowels fit their holes closely and each shrinks independently if at all; dowels are strong and made of well dried stock hence their shrinkage is nominal. The wood moves as the rails shrink, hence both rail and dowel give to pressure which has a minimum effect upon the holding efficiency of the glue.

Furniture may be built of either mortise or dowel construction but we cannot say that the former is always better or that the latter is in every case the weaker construction. In the mortise and tenon chair back the joint is carefully fitted; usually the top end of the back post is left long for strength while working, and finished after the back is assembled. Often dowelled chair back is used in factories in making cheap furniture. In this case the writer favors mortise construction for the dowelled back rail may be easily split if the chair should tip backward. The leg joint may be either mortised or dowelled; if mortised, the square of the leg is weakened by the mortises. In dowel construction each dowel has its own strength independent of the other while if the glue of a mortise joint starts, the strength of the entire joint is affected. Dowell holes do not badly weaken the square though in either case the leg joints must resist racking strains. This is greatly helped by placing fitted corner blocks, strongly fastened with glue and screws as shown

The writer has not attempted to definitely answer the beginning query but he has endeavored to present some of the conditions which either type of joint must meet and allow the interested worker to decide which type of construction best suits the case in hand.

Filled-In Dirt

We once watched forms while the concrete was being poured where a situation on the order of what we are showing by the illustration existed at every column. The under-ground column, as we are showing, had filled-in dirt around it, upon which the mudsill rested. When the pouring was done and the drippings from the concrete got the dirt wet the forms went down somewhat as we are showing by the dotted curved lines. It was up to the watcher to fix up any defects in the forms, if it was at all possible, so we adopted the method shown by the drawing. To hold shores A, B and C from going down, we spiked a 2x6 brace, D, in the order shown and the problem was solved. When we reported this to the foreman, he studied our sketch a little and remarked: "That's worth a hundred dollars to this job, but I don't think you'll get it." Anyway, the brace was used throughout the job over all major fill-ins, and it worked. . . . The horizontal dotted lines represent a liner brace.—(H. H. Siegele)

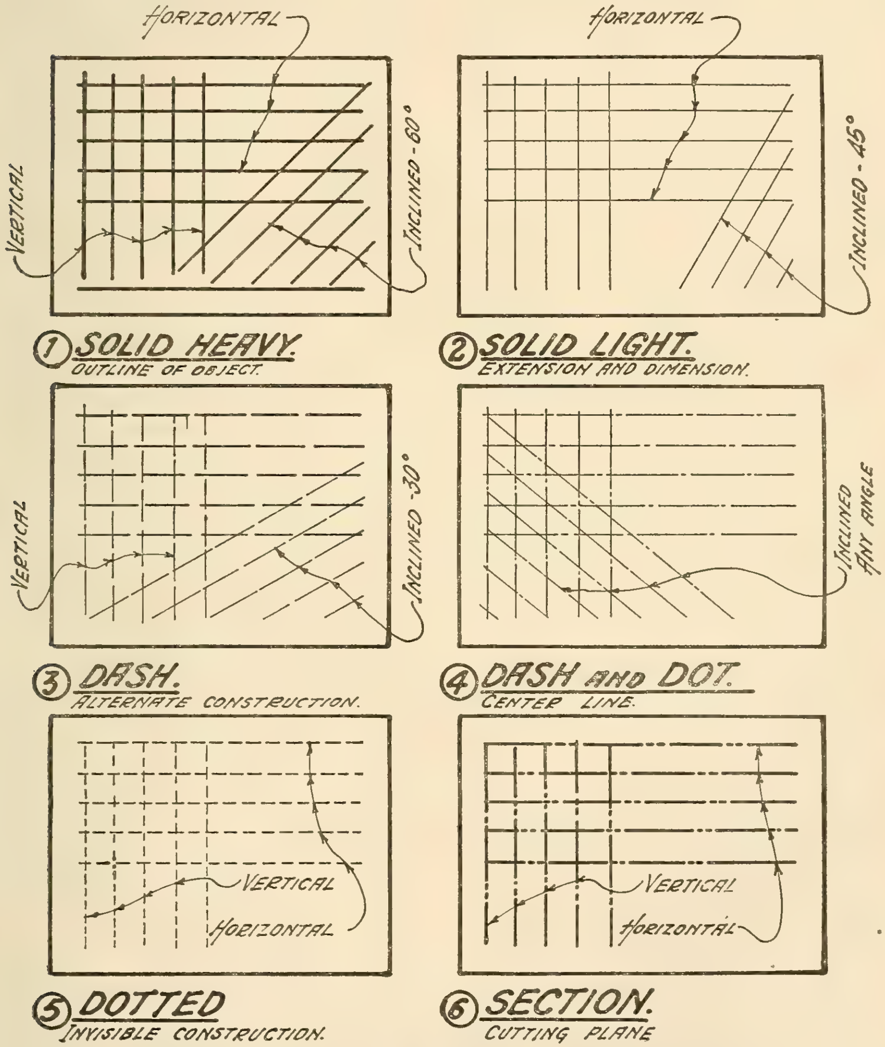


Architectural Drawing

By L. Perth

PART SIX

The ability to prepare working drawings largely depends upon the capacity of the student to use the drawing instruments consciously and intelligently.


HORIZONTAL
VERTICAL
INCLINED - 60°
① SOLID HEAVY.
OUTLINE OF OBJECT.
HORIZONTAL
INCLINED - 45°
② SOLID LIGHT.
EXTENSION AND DIMENSION.
VERTICAL
INCLINED -30°
③ DASH.
ALTERNATE CONSTRUCTION.
INCLINED ANY ANGLE
④ DASH AND DOT.
CENTER LINE.
VERTICAL
HORIZONTAL
⑤ DOTTED
INVISIBLE CONSTRUCTION.
VERTICAL
HORIZONTAL
⑥ SECTION.
CUTTING PLANE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

The principal drawing appliances and their application has been fully discussed in the previous lessons There is nothing difficult about this, as has been emphasized many times. Any individual of average capacity can learn the elementary principles of drawing.

However, in order to become proficient in a certain operation one must practice until proficiency is attained. This holds good for any profession, art or trade whether it requires the use of tools or not.

Since drawing is a language of lines it is very imperative that the student become very conversant in the art of producing lines of various character, shape, weight, length and position.

In drawing these lines one must at all times associate the type of the line with its meaning, which was thoroughly explained in the previous issues. To draw a line and not to know its interpretation is useless. Neither is it profitable to know what a certain line indicates and be able to represent it graphically if one intends to acquire a solid knowledge of elementary architectural drawing.

The use of your imagination must be enlisted at all times if you wish to have your efforts crowned with success. Drawing, whether creative or interpretative, requires the alert function of your mental processes and it is greatly desirable that you exercise the application of these mental processes every time you study these lessons.

The accompanying diagrams were prepared for the express purpose of supplying the necessary exercises which would make the use of your drawing instruments a habit so that when you are ready to tackle a job of drawing plans you will be at liberty to concentrate your mind on the immediate structural and architectural features of your problems instead of stopping to think just how you are going to represent this detail or the other and just how you are going to use your instruments and appliances at various instances.

We will begin with Exercise No. 1. Draw a rectangle 6 inches long and 3 inches wide. Lay off from the edges of this rectangle a distance equal to one half inch all around. With your ruler or scale divide the horizontal distance into equal spaces of one quarter inch. The same divisions should be used vertically. It is not essential whether these divisions are one-quarter inch or more or less. It is desirable to establish a habit of accuracy and symmetry for drawing.

At all times endeavor to make your drawings neat, clean cut well balanced.

This exercise consists in drawing solid, heavy lines horizontal and vertical equally distant from each other. Lines must be drawn from left to right and in the case of vertical and inclined lines these must be drawn from bottom to top. The entire rectangle must be utilized and after the horizontal and vertical lines were drawn, inclined lines at an angle of 45 degrees should be drawn. Your 45 degree triangle must be used. The lines may have their direction of inclination either to the right or to the left. In drawing these lines the student should constantly bear in mind that a solid, heavy line is used to represent the outline of an object and the outline of any part of an object. Thus, an association of ideas is being very readily established in your mind and you acquire the proficiency of performing the mechanical operation and at the same time you learn what this operation means.

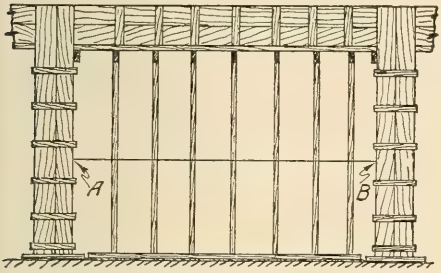
The second exercise consists in drawing solid light lines. By light lines is meant that the weight of these lines is somewhat lighter than the one described in the previous exercise. It all depends upon the discretion of the draftsman as to what he considers to be a "heavy line." The other lines represent a graduation down to the lightest line.

Solid light lines are being used to indicate extensions, dimensions and also in cases where the drawing is made to a small scale these lines are used to represent some parts of the drawing proper when two or more lines are situated closely to each other. By using the heaviest line, particularly in ink drawings, this would become impractical so a somewhat lighter line is substituted for the extremely heavy line, but only in instances described above.

The remaining four exercises are self-explanatory, and should be executed in the same manner as described above. The student does not have to limit himself to the given exercises only. He must take advantage of every opportunity to apply the knowledge he has already gained to the job at hand. Theory and practice produce the most satisfactory results.

Check Line

On large jobs when concrete is poured there is always a man, or maybe two men, put to watch the forms. This is done, because it is almost impossible to build forms and be able to guarantee them to stay. This is particularly true with forms supported by shores resting on mudsills, for mudsills will settle more or less, depending on the condition of the soil. If the soil is hard and dry there is very little settling, but when it is loose and water-soaked, it will settle from ½-inch to an inch and maybe more. The form builder should be able to tell how much settling there will be and crown the forms just enough to take care of the settling. It is always better to have a little crown than to have the forms sag, for sagging forms will leave the permanent work also sagging.



The man who watches the forms while the pouring is done, should have some means of checking so he will always know whether or not there is any settling, and if there is, how much. One means of checking shores is shown by the illustration, a sort of hypothetical drawing of forming for two columns and a beam. A line is stretched from point A to point B and the shores are marked so if they go down the line will show it. This is a good method, but the line must not be stretched over so long a space that it will sag, for if a line sags, although it might be reasonably tight, and it gets wet, it will shrink and the marks on the shores will seem to inidicate that the forms have gone down, when in fact the line, when it shrunk, went up.—(H. H. Siegele)

◆

Let Us Compare Building Woods

By Charles A. King

The Creator endowed man with numerous desires and surrounded him with materials to gratify most of them. Also man is provided with thinking equipment to enable him to recognize needs and desirable qualities and to devise methods of preparing the materials for use. After millenniums of freezing in winter's cold our ancestor discovered that by rubbing two dry pieces of wood together a fire could be built. He found that with the sharp edges of shells, rock splinters and sharpened bones, wood could, after a fashion, be cut. In due time he devised means by which he could shape wood into weapons and other articles which would contribute to his comfort. Many native woods grew in such abundance that in time commerce and industry filled and delivered orders in certain dimensions.

Framing timber should grow large enough in a reasonable time to permit large dimensions to be cut. Such timber should be light for ease in handling, to reduce shipping costs and to avoid useless weight in the building. It should be soft and consistent in strength, to insure economy in working and so that tools will not demand too frequent sharpening, but it should hold nails well.

For framing dwellings and other light buildings that seldom require a sectional area greater than 64 sq. in., spruce is perhaps the best wood. Compared for hardness and strength with soft, white and sugar pines it holds its own well and its grain structure gives it superior nail gripping power.

Covering boards may be safely fastened to a spruce frame with 8d common nails but if the frame is of soft pine 10d nails will have about the same holding power. As far as possible builders in many localities not in economical contact with either rail or water freighting facilities draw upon the lumber supplies of the vicinity. Norway pine is used by many builders for it is fairly well distributed; also poplar, white cedar and white fir are used but they lack the superior nail holding qualities of spruce. Often hemlock is used for framing; while it holds nails quite well it splits more in working and nailing than good framing timber should.

For framing large buildings long leaf pine is generally preferred for about all sizes may be had and it has all the virtues of an ideal framing timber. Because of its cheapness, helmlock is widely used for covering boards; it holds nails well but on account of its tendency to split it cuts badly to waste. It has a disagreeable taste and odor hence is to some extent vermin proof. Spruce, yellow poplar and basswood are used for covering boards and unless the cost is too much are usually preferred hemlock. Often soft and country pines are used for covering boards but the former does not hold clapboard, shingle and finish nails as well as spruce and fir.

Ususally clapboards and outside finish are of white or soft pine though fir, redwood, cypress, white cedar and other woods are used in localities where they are economically available. The nail holding qualities of finish woods are of less importance than those of the frame upon which they are to be nailed. Furrings and strappings of spruce, fir and Norway pine hold nails well.

Such abstract factors as individual preferences do not function until we select wood for the standing finish. Though coatings of paint and finish are spread on the surface of wood they are an important consideration for the texture and color of the finish strongly influence the appearance of the living rooms of the house. If the house is to be painted throughout or in part, soft pine, poplar, basswood or redwood may be used, the important qualities being freedom from knotts and other disfiguring blemishes; most important is the thoroughness with which the wood has been seasoned. Basswood should be well steamed and dried before it is suitable for taking finishing for otherwise its tendency to shrink and swell will cause large cracks at the joints and elsewhere. In fact, only well kiln dried lumber of any kind should be used for interior finish. Pines of any kind in which the resin is unduly prominent is not suitable for finish unless well shellaced, for the paint will be likely to peel off.

Many feel that woods as soft as white pine are not suitable for inside finish for in ordinary use they may easily become bruised. If the finish of certain rooms is to be stained we must select a wood that will take the stain evenly. This means that wood should be of even hardness and tone and free from discolorations for these will show through the stain. A hard, close grained piece of pine, poplar or basswood will not take stain the same as soft porous wood, though from the same log. The builder may minimize this by judiciously placing the softer wood and the harder wood in separate rooms in which case the finish color will be fairly unifor min each room.

The same is true of hard woods if cherry, birch, maple or red gum is to be used. The latter wood has such beautiful surface figures and colors it is often finished in its natural tones; it is the handsomest of our native woods; if it would hold its shape without nails or special construction and could be bought economically it would be one of the popular finishing woods. Red gum and also cherry take mahogany stain beautifully, and poplar, white birch, sycamore and basswood will stain nicely. Plain sawn pine will not stain so well, especially if it has a large figured grain. If Sycamore can be machine sanded it makes excellent finish but as it is very crossgrained it is difficult to smooth successfully by hand. This wood ages to a pleasing warm brown. Redwood, when newly set up has beautiful warm tones but it ages to a dull unattractive brown. It takes paint well but being quite soft, may easily be marred.

If open grained woods, ash, oak or elm are to be used for finish, the stock should be selected for evenness of texture, color and for seasoning. If figured maple, curly birch, sycamore and black walnut are to be finished in their natural surfaces, only carefully selected stock should be used. Black walnut is a beautiful wood and works nicely but its tone is gloomy and many do not like it on that account. Its grain is much like the harder mahoganies.

Flooring stock is subject to the same conditions; often if a floor is to be painted or stained for an antique effect, wide, well seasoned pine boards are used; in such case hard knots are not always considered blemishes. If a floor is to be stained mahogany or cherry, close grained wood, birch, maple or poplar should be used; not oak, ash or other open grained wood which never look well when finished in mahogany tones. If desired, maple and birch may be stained a medium burnt umber oil stain for the wood ages to about that tone after years of use in a home, assuming it has been fairly well cared for. If the floor is to be stained old oak, oak, ash or elm may be used for the figures of open grained hard wood and brown tones go together. This does not apply to chestnut which is not suitable for flooring for it is of too spongy texture to wear well; however, this wood makes a fine finish for it takes a dark stain splendidly.

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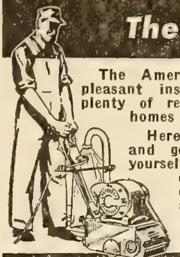

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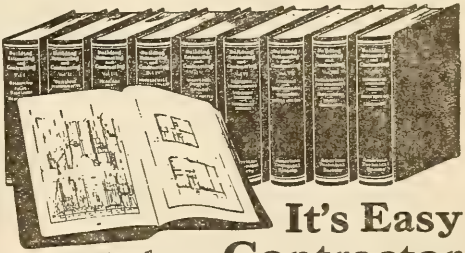
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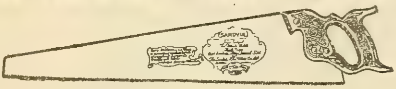

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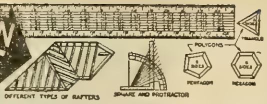

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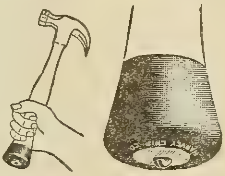

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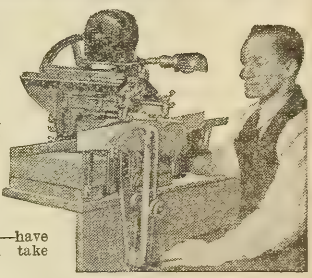

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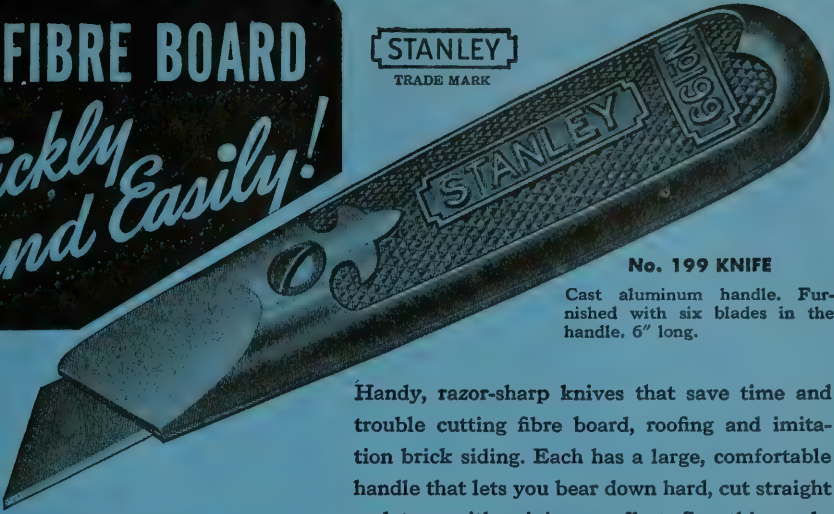

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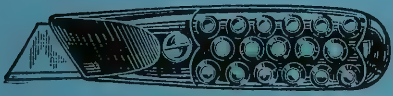

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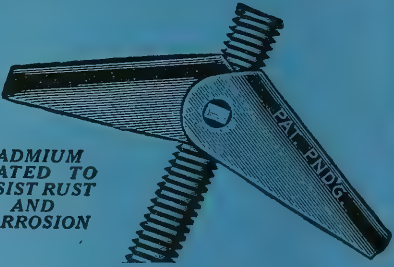

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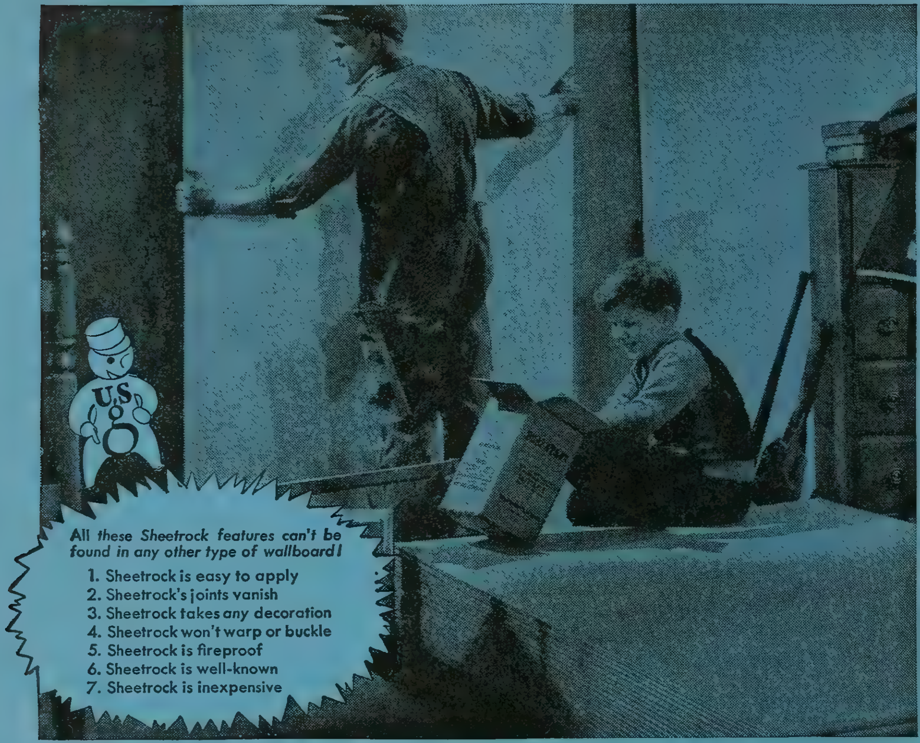
December
1940

Peace On
Earth,
Good Will
To Men.



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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Room 203 51

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Vol. LX.—No. 12
INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1940
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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and
Happy New Year

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Building Trades and Defense

By JOHN P. COYNE

President, Building and Construction Trades Department

BUILDING TRADES workers have been from the beginning, and are today, the backbone of trade unionism in America.

It was the building workers who first raised their voice in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia a century and a half ago and demanded recognition of their right to act jointly for better wages and better working conditions.

And it was the persistence and determination of building trades men that have enabled unions to achieve improved rates of pay and employment conditions which have served as a rallying point to workers in other fields at every stage of progress of the labor movement.

In the past ten years building trades men have had to bear the brunt of the economic crisis and to grapple with many tough problems of recovery and readjustment. The building and construction industry was hit the hardest by the depression. Unemployment was more widespread among building trades mechanics and laborers than among other groups of American workers.

In the years of recovery, reemployment among building workers continued to lag, adding greatly to the economic struggle of the building trades men.

In the face of these conditions the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which serves to further the interests and coordinate the efforts of national and international unions in the building trades, had to assume heavy responsibility for the progress of building workers throughout the nation.

In community after community, in state after state, assurance of reemployment and maintenance of fair wages largely depended on the coordination of efforts of individual trades. For the entire nation also representation in negotiations, advancement of standards through legislation and their protection and enforcement in the administration of protective labor laws had to be initiated and developed by our department.

With the close and effective cooperation of the American Federation of Labor and of other departments of the A. F. of L., the officials of Building and Construction Trades Department were able to establish an outstanding record of achievement in their work during the past year.

Through the nationwide network of state and local building trades councils whose number has rapidly increased, the department has achieved important gains affecting every phase of building interests.

Large increases in membership of the affiliated national and international unions made during the past year serve as a practical yardstick of the advances made by building unions.

Throughout the entire country there has been a steady increase in wage rates and improvement in working conditions. Wage rates which had declined between fifteen and twenty per cent from the high of 1929 to the low of 1932-34 were in the case of most trades brought back to nearly 1929 levels, and in a few instances were slightly higher.

In the meantime jurisdiction strikes and stoppages of work in the building trades have decreased drastically as the result of the plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes formulated by the department and adopted at its convention in Cincinnati a year ago.

Nationwide improvement of labor standards and labor conditions in the industry has been greatly facilitated by the friendly relationship established between the Associated General Contractors and our department, which made possible the signing of nationwide agreements between the department and the A. G. C. and between our affiliated national and international unions as well as local unions with the individual local chapters of the Associated General Contractors.

In connection with the work sponsored by the federal government, effective cooperation by our department has also served to lay the groundwork for enforcement of basic labor standards and for the achievement of fair and harmonious labor relations.

In the administration of the PWA program we have maintained satisfactory relations with the Public Works Administration in connection with the construction of all types of public works, receiving a full measure of cooperation from that agency.

In the administration of the low rent-rent housing and slum clearance program the building trades unions went so far as to preclude by agreement any stoppages of work as might be caused by jurisdictional or demands for higher wage adjustments, relying upon the machinery provided for the handling of such disputes by the Building and Construction Trades Department.

This experience and these relationships have had an important bearing upon the part labor was to pay in the vast national defense program.

The program calls for participation of a large number of building trades mechanics and laborers. From gun emplacement to armories, from harbor equipment to housing necessary to provide shelter for defense workers, the national defense construction program is covering a wide range of building activity in which building and construction labor has an important part.

Under the pressure for speed and in response to special pleading, a number of attempts have been made to do away with or weaken the statutory safeguards assuring the maintenance of basic labor standards on all defense construction.

As a succession of legislative measures was pushed through Congress with extraordinary speed, the Building Trades Department was maintaining a vigilant guard against the destruction of standards established after long years of struggle on the part of organized labor, standards which for the sake of expeditious and efficient production of defense work are most needed in the administration of the defense construction program.

It was of utmost importance that basic principles of labor policy be established for guidance in the administration of the national defense program. The Labor Advisory Committee created within the National Defense Commission, on which our department was well represented, devoted its foremost attention to the task of formulating such basic policy.

This policy, as soon as it was formulated, was placed in the hands of the commissioner in charge of the labor division of the commission, was adopted by the commission on September 6 and approved by President Roosevelt on September 13 in his message to Congress.

Together with the general principles laid down to guide contractors receiving national defense orders in complying with labor requirements, the basic labor policy has served to give full protection to building workers in the maintenance of fair and equitable conditions on defense construction work.

This basic policy provides for the maintenance of overtime rates for all work done in excess of eight hours per day and in excess of forty hours per week and requires that these overtime rates be paid on such work in accordance with the established custom and practice in the locality in which the work is performed. Such overtime rates are also to apply to all work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.

Pursuant to the principles laid down in this policy, the Procurement and Supply Divisions of the Navy have been advised by Secretary Knox, and the appropriate divisions as well as quartermasters in the War Department by Acting Secretary Patterson, that this basic labor policy is now a condition of all defense contracts to be awarded.

The building and construction trades stand ready to give real and practical cooperation in full measure in the carrying out of the work of defense construction to the security and military strength of our nation.

Conscious of its solemn responsibility in this program, labor believes that a corresponding duty rests upon the agencies charged with the administration of this program—the duty of unfailingly observing fair labor standards in all phases of defense construction.

◆

First Negro Officer Given Commanding Rank

For the first time in the history of the nation, a Negro officer attained commanding rank in the army recently when President Roosevelt appointed Benjamin O. Davis a brigadier general.

Incidentally, Colonel Davis constitutes one-half of the total colored officers in the regular army, aside from three chaplains. The other half is his son, Captain Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., who graduated from West Point in 1936 at the head of his class. By virtue of that achievement—attained in the face of great difficulties—he became senior infantry officer of his class. Captain Davis is now military instructor at Tuskegee, Ala.

The father came up through the ranks, having enlisted in the Spanish-American War and won his commission in the regularly cavalry in 1901, advancing step by step to a World War lieutenant colonelcy, and to a colonelcy in 1930. He is at present assigned as commanding officer of a colored National Guard unit in New York City.

It is indicated that General Davis will be put at the head of a cavalry brigade which is to be organized at Fort Riley, Kans., as a part of the new 2nd Division.

The brigade will be made up of the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments, composed of veteran Negro troopers. Both regiments now have white officers.

◆

Narvik, the ore port in North Norway, was built by British capital about 50 years ago and was originally named for Queen Victoria. The British also built the completely electrified railway from Narvik to the Swedish ore fields. The Swedish ore, which has a high content of phosphorus, was of little value until the Bessemer process was developed. Thereafter, it became one of the most valuable ore bodies in the world.—Sphere.

Newspapermen Organize Under AFL

AMERICA'S Newspapermen have forged a new national organization for themselves under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. The name of this new union is the American Editorial Association. It was established as a national council of federal labor unions of editorial workers at a conference held in Chicago on October 23 and 24.

Delegates to the conference came from every section of the nation, determined to build a strong and sound trade union, free from subversive influences and dedicated "to the advancement of the economic and social welfare of all editorial workers on newspapers of general circulation and on accredited news services in the United States and Canada."

These delegates were seasoned, hard-working newspapermen, veterans in the war that has been waged against the newspaper profession by the Communist-controlled American Newspaper Guild. Some of them had just emerged victorious in a bitter, three-year struggle with the Guild on the Chicago Herald-American which resulted in a four-to-one Labor Board election triumph for the A. F. of L. Others had been through the same mill in Boston and Los Angeles. Their ranks were swelled by newspapermen who had been in the Guild and had become thoroughly and permanently disillusioned with its Red tactics and with CIO leadership.

Individually and in the aggregate, these delegates were motivated by one compelling and supreme desire—to build an honest-to-God trade union of newspaper men and women.

They were inspired by a ringing, patriotic keynote sounded by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who made a special trip from Washington to Chicago to launch the new union. President Green declared there is a crying need in this country for a free trade union of free editorial workers, free from subversive influences and devoted to democracy, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom of assemblage.

The delegates took President Green's words to heart. He expressed their own ideas and objectives. In true newspaper fashion, groups of delegates sat down at typewriters and drafted a declaration of principles, a constitution and a set of resolutions in accordance with the highest ideals of patriotism and journalism.

On this sound and sensible foundation, the American Editorial Association was established. On this foundation it will be built and expanded.

An immediate organization drive was mapped out along constructive lines, eschewing the destructive, blitzkrieg tactics of the CIO. Newspapermen all over the country will respond gratefully to the invitation to join a union dedicated to the cause of helping them and not coercing them.

The best guarantee that the fundamental policies of the American Editorial Association will be carried out is given by the high type of officers elected by the conference at Chicago.

Frank P. Fenton, national director of organization of the A. F. of L., will serve as president of the national council until such time as the union can apply for an international charter.

Victor E. Barnes, president of the Chicago Editorial Association, is the secretary-treasurer of the council. The regional vice-presidents include such outstanding newspapermen as Edward F. Sullivan of the Boston Record, William L. Laurence of the New York Times, Fred W. Patton of Jackson, Miss.; David Camelon of the Chicago Herald-American and DeLos Brandon of the Los Angeles Examiner.

This is a new union, a needed union, and the American Federation of Labor, calls on its state federations of labor, its city central bodies and all its affiliated organizations to help it grow.

The declaration of principles of the American Editorial Association:

The American Editorial Association, founded by editorial workers of America, organized within the American Federation of Labor, hereby proclaims the following declaration of principles:

The American Editorial Association dedicates itself to the advancement of the economic and social welfare of all editorial workers on newspapers of general circulation and on accredited news services in the United States and Canada.

Convinced that certain subversive forces are working to destroy our democratic American form of government, the Association declares itself unalterably opposed to Communism, Naziism, Fascism and all other alien isms. It declares as a matter of fundamental policy that no person espousing the doctrines of any of these alien isms shall be admitted to membership in the Association.

The Association holds that freedom of the press, freedom of speech, of assembly and of religion are vital to the preservation of democracy and democratic institutions, and pledges itself to fight unceasingly to preserve, protect and maintain them. It proclaims the right and duty of newspaper editorial employes to present the news without bias, fear or favor, free from any political, economic or social domination.

Recognizing that editorial workers have a high specialized ability and a distinct community of interest, the Association holds that they can best be served through unions of members of their own occupation, and we invite the editorial workers of America to join with us in the formation of such unions.

The Association further pledges itself to raise the standards of the editorial workers' calling in every way; and particularly by giving encouragement, guidance and assistance to the younger newspaper editorial employes.

◆

$131,000,000 Allotted To Boost Navy Yards

In preparing for national defense, Congress has made available $140,000,000 for shipyard facilities needed to build the two-ocean navy.

It is disclosed that the Navy Department has already allocated all but $9,000,000 of this fund to various shipyards. Contracts have been made for a $16,000,000 expansion program at the government's Norfolk and Philadelphia navy yards, and the remainder has been distributed among 19 private plants.

◆

While the United States is a compartively youthful nation, the American flag is the third oldest national standard in the world today.

◆

If its advertised in "The Carpenter," you can be sure of getting value for your money.

The Big Question: Canada

Condensed from The United States News

PROSPECTS of an absolute German victory in Europe are forcing British statesmen to view Canada as the future center of the British Empire. Prime Minister Winston Churchill has declared a war to death with Hitler; has said Britons will fight from the New World if driven from the Old. Reports are heard of plans to make Toronto the Empire's capital, as Ottawa is now the Dominion's capital; of proposals to base the British Fleet in the St. Lawrence. Englishmen are talking of evacuating their children to carry on in Canada.

This prospect raises important questions for the United States as well as for Great Britain. At Kingston, Ont., two years ago, President Roosevelt promised Canadians that the United States would defend their country. The United States, in fact, would have little choice, for it is unanimously agreed that this country could tolerate no unfriendly neighbor to the north.

But what would happen if Europe's war is brought to American shores? Can dreams of making Canada the new seat of the Empire be translated into reality? Where would the United States fit into this picture? To answer these difficult questions, experts in Washington and Ottawa are running up against many hard facts, facts that will have to be taken into account before any policy is adopted.

Principal fact to be faced is that of Canada itself. It is a country large in acres but tiny in population—11,250,000. Canada is the most sparsely populated area in the Western Hemisphere.

More important is the fact that Canada cannot support a very much larger population. Perhaps 25,000,000 persons could live there, but scarcely more. British sources estimate that, of Canada's 3,700,000 square miles, less than 565,000 can be cultivated. Vast areas of Canada are arid and cold. Winters are long, summers short, making agriculture—the country's economic keystone—a hazardous calling.

Almost 90% of Canada's population lives within 200 miles of the American border, and half of these persons are within 100 miles.

Second major fact is that Canada is more dependent upon the economic health of the world that the world is dependent upon Canada. Canada's population lives off raw materials. Her welfare depends upon the world price of wheat, the price of metals, the amount of newsprint and wood pulp American publishers and rayon factories will absorb. Canada's exports are the measure of Canadian prosperity.

As far as Canada is concerned, her welfare is tied tightly to the welfare of the British Isles and the United States. These two countries take 80% of Canada's vital exports.

Thus it is clear that the collapse of Great Britain, with the loss of the British market for Canadian wheat, would cause severe dislocations in Canada. Loss of the United States of European markets also would result in fewer sales of Canadian materials here. A British defeat would inevitably amount to disaster for Canadian industry and agriculture.

The next question to arise is this: Could British industry be transported to Canada; can British steel mills, textile factories and shipyards flourish on this side of the Atlantic?

The third important fact: Canada's industrial output in recent years has become the largest source of national income, principally because of the distressed state of agriculture. But Canada's principal industries depend directly upon foreign markets, just as foreign trade dominates her agriculture. Wood pulp is turned into newsprint for the United States and England and Japan, flour and foods are processed for England, metals are refined for both the United States and England.

Much of Canada's domestic industry exists only because of high tariff walls, and because of the British system of trade. Automobiles, farm implements, electrical machinery, chemicals and clothing are made in important quantities. But they are manufactured in Canada only because U. S. goods cannot enter the Empire without scaling a tariff wall that adds about 27% to retail prices.

The condition of Canadian industry reveals a fourth fact about Canada. Canada's mines, mills, forests and factories are owned principally by Americans and Englishmen. Big names in the United States are also big names in Canada. General Motors, Ford, General Electric, du Pont, Aluminum Corporation, Standard Oil, Swift have important branches there.

This reveals that the future of Canada is important to the United States from an economic as well as a defense standpoint. Americans have more money invested in Canada than in any other foreign land, and trade between the two countries is the largest bilateral trade in the world. Last year, for example, the United States sold $493,948,000 worth of goods to Canada, while buying $339,957,000 worth of Canadian products.

In planning to make Canada the nerve-center of the British Empire, therefore, both British and American experts must recognize these factors: (1) that Canada cannot now support a very large population; (2) that Canadian prosperity depends upon world trade; (3) that Canadian industry now operates on a tariff subsidy, and (4) that Canadian enterprises are heavily owned by U. S. investors.

Also to be considered is the fact that Canada is an expensive country to operate. A large area with a small population depending upon unstable world trade necessarily makes for high costs of government.

Canada's 11,000,000 people were saddled with a public debt of $7,715,161,140 before war began. Defense costs will add to the debt, which now amounts to $700 per capita, compared with a per capita debt in the United States of about $460—including obligations of federal, state and local governments.

To assume the burdens of the Empire and the cost of maintaining the British Navy would appear to be an expense which Canada cannot possibly meet. Canada's national income is far below England's, insufficient to defend India, Australia and South Africa; to support the West Indies.

All these facts point to the conclusion that Canada cannot head a new British Empire unless most of the burdens are shouldered by the United States. In other words, the United States and not Canada would become the real heir to the British Empire, if that Empire is to be preserved and operated from this hemisphere.

What if the United States refuses to assume the burdens of empire? What would happen to Canada then?

Canada would have only two alternatives: to become part of the United States; or to become an independent nation.

Chances are that neither Canada nor the United States desires union. Canadians still regard themselves as British and still cherish George VI as their King. Union, moreover, inevitably would result in the collapse of a large section of Canadian industry, for portective tariffs would have to be razed. This would add to America's employment problem. Union also would shift to the United States the unwelcome burden of Canada's surplus wheat, at a time when the problem of our own farm surpluses undoubtedly would become more acute.

But independence would pose equally difficult problems. In the face of a Hitler victory, an independent Canada would find her British markets closed, and possibly her empire markets as well. Weak and dependent upon foreign trade, Canada might even have to come to terms with Hitler simply to market her wares so her people could live. Such terms the United States would protest, if we continue our policy of hemisphere solidarity.

Prospects are, therefore, that the United States may have to guarantee Canada's economic health as well as her defense. This country easily could absorb as much of Canada's nickel and asbestos and forest products as always—perhaps more—for our defense program is expanding. But what the United States could do with Canada's huge wheat crop would be a puzzling question.

Canadian wheat, however, probably would become just one more world problem for the United States. Each Hitler victory makes it clearer that this hemisphere will find it difficult indeed to become entirely divorced from Europe.

Improving The Hearing

By C. Paul Snyder, D. O., In Osteopathic Magazine

THERE are believed to be approximately twenty million people in this country today who are suffering from some degree of loss of hearing. Most of this loss seems to have had its beginning in childhood.

An annual report of the National Ear Association, on deafened children, showed that an average of 10 per cent of the children in the whole country had handicapped hearing. In Philadelphia, 5.5 per cent of the children were found to have a serious loss of hearing. In St. Louis 3.6 per cent had impaired hearing in one ear, and 1.2 per cent in both ears. In Fort Worth, Texas, that year, of 16,850 white children examined, 21.6 per cent were found to be handicapped by defective hearing.

Because of the fact that most deafness is due to conditions which start before birth or during the first ten years of life, proper attention to the ears of children would seem to be the logical preventive measure against the occurrence of deafness in later life. Further more, many cases of impaired hearing in childhood could be greatly improved, if not cured, by early attention to its causes.

Deafness in most cases is the aftermath of disease of the nose and throat which is often the result or accompaniment of the acute diseases of childhood, such as measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. Or it may come on after repeated attacks of the common cold during a single season which leaves the nasal and throat tissues in a weakened condition and susceptible to disease.

To prevent deafness, one important precaution is to keep the nose and throat in a healthy condition. This means that adenoids must be taken out, diseased tonsils normalized or removed, and the nasal tissues protected.

To relieve deafness of the types cause by the conditions just mentioned, either in children or in adults, special attention must be given to the eustachian tube—the tube leading from the throat to the middle ear. Even though diseased tonsils and adenoids have been removed and much general good accomplished thereby, if the eustachian tube has become deranged, it must be treated.

Normally, the eustachian tube remains open. Infectious diseases of the nose and throat, however, cause congestion of the tube and may finally change its structure, and even close it. If the condition is neglected, the tube may eventually become changed in its anatomical makeup. This will render it incapable of normal functioning.

It is in this connection that the present-day skilled ear specialist has made a distinct contribution to the treatment of deafness. The ear, nose, and throat specialist has abandoned old-time and useless methods and, as a result of careful research, a new treatment for deafness has evolved. This is a form of so-called finger surgery which seeks to effect a reconstruction of the eustachian tube.

A highly-trained and sensitive finger is the only instrument used and the patient is given gas anesthesia. The operation is, in reality, a form of plastic surgery. It is a remolding of the tube, aimed toward restoring it to normal.

The specific procedure in a given case depends upon the conditions that exist. The technic of reconstruction is different, for example, in a case where the tube is lacking in tone, and is flabby and large. from that used when the tube is tense and constricted.

Following this operation on the tube, additional treatment is required to maintain what ever degree of normalcy has been achieved. This treatment is done with the finger and without anesthesia. It is not to be be supposed that tissues which have been diseased for years can be restored in one operation, or that they will not require further attention. The aftercare of cases is just as important as the reconstruction operation itself.

All attempts at restoring the hearing, even by reconstruction of the eustachian tube, will fall short of the desired objective if disease in the nose and throat is thereafter neglected. Congestion of all the membranes of the head occurs from repeated colds and is often associated with infection in the tonsils and sinuses. In the successful treatment of deafness, therefore, all these factors must be considered.

Normal function can be restored to the eustachian tube only when normal structure of the tube is effected. In this way, hearing can be improved, and in most cases, totally restored.

The public should know that untreated deafness generally is progressive, and that it is more successfully treated in early life than later. It is for this reason that deafness in children should not be allowed to go untreated. If it is, the condition is almost certain to progres persistently to the extent that severe psychologic and economic handicaps will result.

Today's newer methods of treatment offer complete restoration of hearing in a large proportion of cases, provided they are employed sufficiently early. In many cases of advanced deafness, also, the aurist is able to arrest the progress of the disease, and can often bring about a substantial gain in hearing ability.

A New Plan for City Parking

COLONEL William H. Evans, a Los Angeles real estate dealer, believes the solution of the metropolitan automobile parking problem lies in the creation of "parking terminals" in conjunction with systems of "shopping trams" to shuttle the car driver back and forth between the terminals and points in congested areas. Freehold for June 1 quotes him at length, in description of how the plan would work. He says:

"Let's take Los Angeles. Its downtown district is almost a complete square bounded on the north by the Civic Center, the east by Los Angeles Street, the south by Pico Boulevard, the west by Figueroa. Outside this area land value is low. There could be established at the four entrances of this district vast parking terminals above and below ground. The shopper entering the terminal would receive a parking ticket costing no more than twenty-five cents, then board a tram running along the street curb, the 'easy on and lazy off' kind such as is now used at the New York and San Francisco fairs. The parking ticket would become the fare, to be punched whenever the tram was boarded. No cars would be allowed to park along the streets used by the tram. Passengers could get on and off as often as necessary to complete their shopping.

"To contrast the present system and the terminal-tram plan, consider a lady shopper who decides to refurnish a room in her house. Before purchasing, she wishes to see the latest in styles and at the same time hunt the best bargain. Leaving her home in Beverly Hills she drives downtown, parks her car and starts the rounds. First Barker Brothers, then Robinson's. The May Company, Bullocks and the Broadway. Before she is halfway around she is foot sore and weary. Now she must trudge all the way back to where her car is parked and drive home. Many shoppers just won't do this and, instead, get what they can at the suburban store or let the room remain as is. Net result: 'Downtown' doesn't get the business.

"Under the 'terminal plan' the same lady drives car to the terminal, attendant gives her a parking ticket, she boards curb tram, gets off at Barker Brothers, shops, comes out, steps on tram and visits each store, finds what she wants to purchase, and finally boards tram for the terminal where attendant gets her car, and she has a pleasant drive home. The lady is pleased with her purchase and is ready to resume her household duties not entirely exhausted from her shopping trip. Downtown shopping becomes a pleasure. She has seen attractive thing in the store windows and will return for more purchases another day. Downtown property owners and department stores must make it easy for women to park inexpensively and shop if they expect them to come downtown.

"The land for terminals can be acquired and operated under a public service plan at a profit. The street car company can operate the shopping trams at a very small comparative cost but make it a profitable investment. Downtown traffic can be reduced and thousands of additional shoppers brought in from all districts. This would anchor the downtown area, preserve values, promote sales, and relieve bad traffic conditions. I recommend further that we take cruising taxies off the street and resume night shopping to give the tourist an opportunity to see and shop.

"The terminal plan for New York is now being studied by John F. St. George, personal representative of Mayor La Guardia. In Los Angeles the Regional Planning Commission and the Community Development Association have it under consideration. A visit to either fair this year would convince even the most skeptical of the feasibility as well as the economy of the plan."

Fighting Forest Fires With Parachutists

ANNUALLY in the United States, there is an average of nearly 172,000 forest fires, representing a loss in timber amounting to between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000.

If forest fires can be attacked quickly, there is little likelihood that they will gain damaging headway. But even when spotted from observation towers soon after their start, it is often difficult to reach them in time over mountainous terrain. Last week, the U. S. Forest Service believed that it had found a solution to this problem.

Tried experimentally last fall, the idea is to drop fire fighters in parachutes near a forest blaze that is just getting under way. The 'chutes drop at a speed of 12 feet per second and are equipped with flaps so that they can be steered. Tests last fall indicated it was safe to jump in mountainous terrain, though some risk is involved.

To insure safety, however, each 'chutist wear a heavy canvas suit—with ankle, knee and body braces built in—and a helmet with a metal mask. The 'chutist also carries an 8-pond radio, to report progress of the fire, and 200 feet of rope so that he can slide to the ground if he lands in a tree. When he lands, he radios that he is safe and his fire-fighting tools are dropped by another parachute.

The Forest Service reported not long ago that it now has 16 parachutes and is training men in their use for the summer. Headquarters of the 'chutist brigade will be in the Chelan national forest at Winthrop, Wash., and in the northern Rock Mountain region—areas where many forest fires break out each year. If the hopes of Forest Service officials come true, many a fire that otherwise would create costly economic damage will be nipped in the spark by the prompt arrival of a few 'chutists.—(Pathfinder).

FALLACIES

Birthmarks are thought by many people to be defects transmitted from the parents. This belief is entirely erroneous. Birthmarks are usually caused by defects in the tissues of the growing embryo . . . Smoke does not stupefy bees, as many persons believe. Smoke is puffed into hives by beekeepers when they wish to open and examine the hives, and the insects, apparently thinking that a calamity is about to take place, rush to their storehouses in order to take in food to last against contingencies, and after doing so they wait to see what will happen. In the meantime the keeper is able to move the frames of the comb without disturbance. . . . Contrary to popular belief, birds never die as a direct result of cold weather—that is, they never freeze to death because of extreme cold. Low temperatures, however may be the indirect cause of a bird's death—coating berries and seeds with ice and thus cutting off the food supply . . . It is a fallacy that the sting of a bee causes a muskmelon to become particularly sweet . . . One of the oldest of erroneous notions is that crocodiles shed tears; there is no foundation in fact for it. . . Artificial legs, called cork legs, are never made of cork . . . Many imagine that Creoles are mulattoes. Actually Creoles are white people, the descendants of white families long settled in a tropical colony.

"Seeing Europe At Home"

BEHIND a carved and painted pulpit a black-robed Viking preaches in Swedish. Into a rainswept cove, oil-skinned Frenchmen pilot their fishing smack. In an open market an old woman in a mantilla bargains for black and yellow bugle birds. On a mountain trail a Swiss digs his alpenstock into earth for support. Beneath the shadows of Parliament Building, policemen in shakos mount guard. In a glen, kilted miners dance to the skirl of bagpipes.

Vignettes of Europe? Not at all. These are vignettes of America.

Our big continent is dotted with European nations in miniature. Within the boundaries of states and provinces, in out-of-the way hamlets, isolated peninsulas, even in some cities, men cling to the traditions, the languages and the food of their native lands.

If you want to travel abroad, you need not leave this continent. Simply visit America's Europe. You can choose from a score of foreign countries: Sweden, Spain, France, England, Norway, Scotland, Switzerland . . . foreign lands right at your doorstep, in easy reach for a two or three-week vacation.

Take Sweden, for instance. You couldn't sail for Sweden right now if you wanted to! But there's a Sweden only 600 miles from New York City. It lies in the northern-most crook of Maine, a colony of five towns —Jamtland, Vastmanland, Rista, Stockholm, and New Sweden.

When you turn off the main highway, U. S. 1, to Route 161, you'll reach rolling farmlands set in thick pine woods among hills and lakes. The countryside resembles that of Sweden closely. And in those trim farmhouses, at home among pines, hills and lakes, live 2,000 Swedes.

They listen to Swedish sermons in cosy churches with gaily-painted pews that might have been transplanted beam by beam from the old country. They gossip in Swedish at neighborhood stores with shelves that are jumbles of everything from kerosene to sugar—like the stores in upland Swedish villages.

If you visit this American Sweden, stay overnight at least at the Kaffestugan—the "Coffee Cottage"—of Henry Anderson in New Sweden. Mr. Anderson dispenses gasoline, coffee and good Swedish food from thaw to frost. In the winter months he turns out fine skis.

If you want to linger a week or two, you may prefer to board with a Swedish family. But no matter how long you stay, try your hand at fishing in the many nearby lakes. Good fishing—as in Sweden!

If you like a bit of Scotch burr in your conversation, drive to Cape Breton or Prince Edward Island. It's a grand drive, especially along the gravel road that circles Cape Breton Island, dipping from rocky headlands to beaches hung with fishing nets drying in the sun, the rising to rugged peaks and descending to glens like those of old Scotland.

You'll enjoy the little fishing villages of these islands, the cobbled streets and houses with overhanging second stories like those in Glasgow. If you're at Ingonish, Cape Breton Island, between early July and mid-September, have a try for a broadbill. They abound there.

And of course, if you're lucky enough to be in the islands on a Scottish holiday, don't miss the gathering of the clans—with songs in Gaelic, bagpipe music by kilted Highlanders, fling competitions, and tossing of the caber. Biggest of these is the Highland Games at Antigonish in July, to which flock Scots from the islands as well as Nova Scotia's northwestern section.

About hotels—sorry, the islands are much too undeveloped as yet for them. You should, however, be able to find rooms in private homes in Cheticamp, Pleasant Bay, Cape North, Dingwall, Neil's Harbour, and South Ingonish.

On your way back from Scotland why not stop off in France? Though one or two Acadian villages are sprinkled among the islands' Scotch settlements, most of them are gathered in the Evangeline country of Nova Scotia.

This section stretches for about 30 miles along the Bay of Fundy, and you'll pass through villages where men still speak the French of the Bourbons. To get close to these Acadians, leave the main highway and skirt the shore, or explore the inland country over the mountain and lake trails.

If you prefer to visit a French city, go to Quebec; for a glimpse of France's countryside, the Laurentians. If you would like to visit the rugged shores of Brittany, take a drive around the Gaspe Peninsula. It's approximiately 2100 miles, round trip from New York, through mountainous country, along precipices sheer above the sea. Circle the peninsula clockwise so your car can hug the cliff—that's the advice of those who have been there.

As you motor through this recently discovered foreign country, you'll see French peasants driving oxen yoked to two-wheeled carts, women cooking in outdoor bake ovens, fishermen spreading cod on drying racks along sunny beaches. . .

You'll find many good hotels, as well as wayside taverns, tourist inns, and organized camping grounds along this highway.

If you'd like to go to England, you have two choices: one, contemporary England in Ottawa, Victoria, or Vancouver, Canada; the other a strange survival of Shakespeare's England along isolated Cape Hatteras.

You can visit Ottawa easily. It's only 430 miles from New York—your hopping-off place—with the Thousand Islands on the way. Most people like to spend several days exploring Ottawa's Government Buildings and shops, catching sight of policemen in hats like those of London bobbies, listening to English speech—and enjoying tea and scones.

As for old England, Hatteras beckons. If you like fishing, and such words as "disencourge" and "prithee" peppered through your companions' talk, turn your car south to Elizabeth City, below Norfolk, and ferry across Oregon Inlet to Mantao, N. C.

Get a guide there, or you'll get lost on the roadless cape. Then let all but 10 or 15 pounds of air out of your tires—so they won't sink in the sand—and drive southward down the peninsula.

When you reach Hatteras Village, you'll find a sleepy settlement of frame shacks on posts, and one small hotel. Occasionally you'll see women in homespun.

Another trip abroad for a simple vacation leads to America's Switzerland—Swiss, W. Va. This tiny hamlet of Swiss settlers who have retained the language, traditions, food and even the costumes of Switzerland, lies among the Alleghenies near Charleston, W. Va.

Driving through, you would never guess its nationality. But if you stop and persuade a family to give you room and board for a week or two, you will find yourself drinking the rich chocolate and eating the honey and croissants of Swiss breakfasts, listening to the idiomatic French or German of your Swiss hosts, and hiking along trails up mountains that are like miniature Alps.

Now for a longer trip . . . A third of the way across America, in rich farmland and dairy country, cluster half a dozen tiny towns. Dirt and gravel roads wind to these remote hamlets, and along those roads you can travel to greet the inhabitants of America's Norway.

Her towns are scattered in a patch about 25 miles by 16 across southeasten Minnesota and northeastern Iowa. They are—in Minnesota—Spring Grove, Caledonia, Hokah, Mabel and Prosper; in Iowa—Decorah.

About Spain: Some travelers plug California's mission cities like Santa Barbara, others Santa Fe, N. M., but most agree that in Monterey, Mexico, high and cool in the mountains, you'll find America's Spain. There you'll find open markets, frijoles, mantillas, bullfights and siestas.

In all of these foreign lands, you can stay for two days or three weeks and enjoy yourself. In others you will enjoy an afternoon or a day.

Among such Graustarks is America's Portugal—villages of cranberry pickers in the interior of Cape Cod, and fishermen along the coast off the highways.

If you're down in Florida, visit Greece—the colony of Greek sponge fisherman in Tarpon Springs. On feast days the men wear their native costumes, curled-toed slippers and yard-wide skirts. Every day they speak Greek or broken English, and fish from highprowed, gaudily-painted boats like those used by their ancestors near Athens centuries ago.

When you're near Milwaukee, Wis., take time to listen to a real German band at one of the Wednesday evening concerts in Lake Park, and eat apfel pfannkuchen and German duck at Gus Frank's.

But before you step on the gas for any of these trips—or any other, for that matter—why not map your route and stopovers first? And, by the way, about passport photos. You won't need them, you know, if you travel abroad at home.—Rockefeller Center Magazine.

A. F. L. Invades New Field In Kentucky

The union banner has been extended for the first time to Kentucky's flour and feed industry, when the firm of Ballard & Ballard signed a closed shop agreement with the A. F. of L. Grain Processors' Union, a Federal local.

Announcing the pact, Secretary-Treasurer Edward H. Weyler of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, revealed it raised wages by 5 cents an hour, and established paid vacations, seniority rights and machinery to handle grievances. The payroll increase will reach $35,000 a year.

Freight Car Loadings At 1940 Peak

The "Wall Street Journal" says that freight loadings for the week ending October 26 totaled around 829,000 cars—a new peak in freight loadings for this year.

A Doctor for Sick Cities

RUSSELL R. HEITZ likes to be known as an "industrial physician and surgeon," and his practice is limited to industrial obstetrics and to amputations of withering appendages from industrial crippes and misfits.

Hetz has built up a unique profession and a profitable business in helping communities to cure their industrial ills and aches. He has helped to get scores of infant industries started safely on the path of life and has guided larger industries in ridding themselves of unprofitable growths that threatened their health.

More specifically, Hetz' business is to help industrial concerns "liquidate" profitably their unneeded plants and to turn these properties over to young concerns at prices they can afford to pay. In doing this he has saved many cities and towns from industrial stagnation.

Hetz has thus become an outstanding authority on the problem that bothers so many smaller cities and towns—how to attract new industries and hold old ones.

He owns what probably is America's biggest file of industrial companies ranging from those employing two or three hands to those with thousands of workmen. This file shows their plant locations, products, sources of raw materials, markets ,factory requirements, labor supplies and requirements, and financial status—all important items in determining their futures.

His story is proof that opportunity still knocks—if you're alert; and that there still is a premium on ingenuity, wit, and hard work.

Hetz is president of the Hetz Construction Company of Warren, Ohio. The name is a misnomer. It really is not a construction company at all although it once was. In the beginning, the company specialized in erecting buildings for steel companies but, with the depression, steel plants closed down, quit putting up new buildings.

Eager to keep his staff of workmen and his equipment busy, Hetz continued to canvass his former customers in search of building jobs.

"No," laughed a former customer, a steel plant executive, ruefully, one day. "I can't let you build me any new plants. I've got too many plants now."

"Then," bantered Hetz good-naturedly, "hire me to tear some of them down."

"By gosh, I will," the steel man said. "Got to save expenses."

As a result, Hetz tore down one of the customer's old rolling mills that, having outlived its usefulness, was falling into disrepair, eating up its worth in taxes, insurance and other expenses.

Hetz found a ready market among smaller concerns for the cranes and other machinery. The structural steel he cut to open hearth size and sold to the steel mills. He found a market, too, for the old lumber, bricks and other materials. When the job was done, he found he had earned a tidy profit.

So he hunted up similar jobs among them the dismantling of the American Steel & Wire Company's huge Newburg iron and steel plant at Cleveland, one of the biggest industrial wrecking jobs ever attempted in this country. He razed obsolete blast furnaces, old rolling mills, manufacturing plants in Girard, Warren, Niles, Youngstown and Cleveland, Ohio; in Sharpville, Black Lick, Pittsburgh, New Castle, Pa.; Newport, Ky.; and Duluth, Minn., where he had to pay into the state compensation fund 40 cents for every dollar he paid his workmen.

In his new field he found considerable success and a good profit but his heart wasn't in his work. He deplored the economic waste of dismantling plants which might rightly have had many years of useful life. He saws the economic loss to workers who had bought homes counting on keeping their jobs; the loss of merchants, banks and the communities in general.

The problem troubled him.

Then, a few years ago,, he was called in to raze the American Locomotive Company's $1,0000,000 locomotive plant at Richmond, Va., a fine, staunchly-built, well maintained structure. Once it employed thousands of men, built many fine locomotives, but it had been unused for ten years. The company had found that it could handle all its orders more profitably from other plants. The Richmond property, although as good as the day it was built, was no longer useful, and a serious drain on the company's income.

The building had been on the market for ten years, first at a price near its original cost, later at almost any figure, but it was too large for small concerns to handle and the large companies were not interested. Hence the wrecking job for Hetz.

"It seems a shame," he told an executive of the locobotive company, "to tear down such a fine plant."

He visualized, in place of the well maintained building, the usual desolate, barren plain of overturned concrete pillars and shattered bricks; many empty homes nearby; boarded up stores; and a bitter resentment in the city against the locomotive company—just as he had witnessed in other cities where he had razed abandoned plants.

The locomotive executive nodded.

"It is a shame," he agreed. "But there's nothing else we can do. The plant is useless to us. We might as well get what we can out of it."

"Tell you what I'll do," proposed Hetz. "If I raise your guarantee. . ."

"If you've got in mind selling it—" the executive laughed, "Well, we've bee trying to sell it for ten years."

"You haven't tried selling the way I'm going to sell it," Hetx said.

Eagerly he pitched into the job. He made a thorough survey of the plant, its buildings, its roadways, its railroad sidings. Then he began a study of smaller industrial concerns which were already located in Richmond or had important markets or sources of raw materials there. None was interested in buying the big, rangy locomotive works—but many were interested in Hetz' plan, especially as he offered to save them much money.

Hetz gathered up a crew of his most skilled and experienced workmen and put them to work. The gang ripped out a building here and there, put in some new partitions, laid new gas and water lines, relocated roads and rail sidings and finally the plant—or rather four plants—was ready.

The Richmond Engineering Company was his first customer. The concern, manufacturing septic tanks, hot water heaters and other steel products, was badly cramped in its old quarters. It found a locomotive shop with strong cranes, good light and high walls, ideal for its purposes --especially at little more than scrap prices. So the company took more than 100,000 square feet of floor space and was able to triple its output.

Then came the Dixie Wine Company. Its processes required huge boilers. The locomotive works powerhouse was ideal and the price couldn't be matched elsewhere.

The Richmond Structural Steel Company, a fabricator of bridges and other structural steels, already had a Richmond plant, but was badly crowded.

It needed a plant addition, especially if it didn't cost too much, and a part of the locomotive works filled the bill nicely.

The Larus & Brother Company, a cigar manufacturing concern, hunting location near the tobacco fields, also found suitable quarters in the locomotive works, adapting some of the building and erecting modern tobacco storage warehouses on vacant land nearby.

Richmond hummed with renewed industry.

When it was all over, Hetz counted up the results to find that he had earned more profit than if he had dismantled the plant and sold it for junk. The locomotive company fared better and the feeling of antagonism that accompanied most plant-wrecking jobs was missing in Richmond.

This success launched him in the new phase of his work.

Once New Eagle was a thriving little western Pennsylvania town of about 1,200 with two thriving industrial plants, the LeMoyne Steel Company and the American Window Glass Company. Both plants were abandoned, and finally the stee plant was dismantled. Families—those wihch did not own homes—moved away; store fronts were boarded up; many homes were vacant and some fell into disrepair. Tax income fell off until the town was in a bad way.

The final blow came when the big glass plant was turned over to Hetz for dismantling. New Eagle was in a fair way to become a ghost town.

But Hetz had other ideas. Instead of dismantling the plant, he subdivided it into three plants. One of these he quickly sold to the Plastic Cement Company, a wall board manufacturer which found good quarters, a good labor supply, nearby markets, a reasonable tax policy, and a strong feeling of cooperation in the desperate little town. Another part went to the Lundy Coat Hanger Company, maker of wire products. The third part went to the Associated Box Company, which provides boxes for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's Irvin Works nearby.

Now New Eagle is again enjoying prosperity, its workmen are moving back to town, its stores are prospering and it is eargerly looking for new industries.

At Niles, Ohio, the Atlas China Company's big pottery plant was idle for about 15 years. The former pottery workers learned new trades or moved out of town, and the building became an eye-sore as the plant's backers sought desperately but with no success for a new pottery company to occupy it. Finally they turned it over to Hetz.

But Hetz saw in it some possibilities. He dismantled the old-fashioned plant, shoring up the bases of the brock kilns with timbers, then burning the timbers so that they collapsed the right way. He saved the plant's huge warehouse, renovated it and sold it to the Allied Metal Company which was hampered by lack of space. It expanded rapidly, hiring more help and bringing back some prosperity to the town.

Working with chamber of commerce new industries committees of hunderd of cities and town on problems of industrial expansion has convinced Hetz that most communities are shortsighted, illogical and niggardly in their efforts to attract, hold or help industries.

As a typical example of the lack of cooperation and disinterest, he cites this case:

Not long ago he got a contract to dismantle or sell an abandoned plant in a small mid-western city. Virtually the whole town turned out to weep on his shoulders about the loss to wage earners, loss of employment, loss of taxes, loss to stores and banks.

Spurred on by this demonstration, Hetz used extra effort to locate a business to replace the old company and at last found a company which employd about 75 highly-skilled and highly-paid workmen. But a rival town made a strong bid for the company.

Hetz, waiving the few thousand dollars he could make by dismantling the plant and selling the materials, offered the plant at cost. Even that wasn't enough. The rival town made a better bid. Hetz needed about $1,000 to cinch the deal.

He explained the situation to a local group—the same ones who had wept so copiously about the town's loss.

"We'd like mightily to have that concern. . . ."

"Well," proposed Hetz, "here's how we can work it. I'll forget about my profits on the deal if you men will make up the $1,000 needed to clinch the deal."

"Why," they demanded tartly, "should we give you $1,000? Why don't you do it?"

Hetz explained patiently all over again that he was a stranger in town, that it would be no personal benefit to him whether the company accepted this town's offer or the rival town's offer—but that the local merchants and residents would benefit by increased employment, more business for the stores, and less taxes.

"No," they replied primly, "we don't contribute a nickel."

So Hetz dismantled the plant, pocketed his profit and left town—while the merchants grumbled unhappily about the ragged state of business.—(Nation's Business)

Farmers' Income Is Largest Since 1929

In spite of a falling off of foreign sales, the income of American farmers this year is expected to be the largest since 1929.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that cash receipts will be excess of $9,000,000,000. The outlook for next year, the department said, was even more favorable.

Tobacco smoking is responsible for the increased number of deaths caused by lung cancer, according to Drs. Alton Ochsner and Michael De Bakey, in a report at a cancer symposium. Inhaling smoke over long periods tend to irritate the lining of the bronchial tubes.

Even the discourteous like to be shown courtesy.

Almanack Weatherman

IN A few weeks the Hagerstown Town and County Almanack for the Year of Our Lord 1941, being the 165th of the Independence of the United States and a Year of 365 days, will be on its way to 150,000 subscribers in the United States and Canada. In Maryland, thousands are guided by its weather predictions, arrived at over a year in advance, many believing them more accurate than those published by the United States Weather Bureau.

Protests of the faithful to the contrary, the Almanack is not infallible; neither is it more accurate than Mr. Weeks' daily reports. But considering the time and manner in which its forecasts are made, its record is altogether quite remarkable.

For the first seven months of 1940—January through July— the Almanack's forecasts day by day were forty-three per cent correct for the Baltimore area. Over the same period the Weather Bureau forecasts, calculated only two or three days in advance at the most, were sixty-six per cent accurate. Of the 213 days covered by this period, the Almanack forecast 91 with complete accuracy, missed 103 completely, and forecast 19 with partial accuracy. The Weather Bureau called 142 days perfectly, missed only 33 completely, and forecast 38 with partial accuracy. The Almanack was thus almost exactly two-thirds as accurate as the Weather Bureau and this despite the fact that its forecasts were calculated between a year and two years ahead, without the benefit of daily meteorological readings.

The man who is responsible for the Almanack's "conjectures of the weather," as it prefers to call them, is not at all what you might expect. He is not bearded and he does not carry a crooked cane. He doesn't predict the weather by gazing at the stars, or examining birds' entrails or even by rubbing the goosebone. He is simply a furniture-store salesman, a small-town business man like millions of others, and to look at him you would never guess that upon his calculations thousands of farmers plant their crops, thousands of city dwellers plan their vacations and week ends, and hundreds of men and women become involved in endless arguments.

His name is William A. Shoemaker and you won't find him in Hagerstown, but in the little northeastern Pennsylvania town of Macungie, where he lives with his wife and three children, and Emmaus, where he works. Both towns are in the heart of the Pennsylvania Dutch country, a few miles south of Allentown, and Mr. Shoemaker talks with a slight but distinct guttural accent and still speaks fluent German dialect.

While naturally reticent to reveal all of his profession secrets, Mr. Shoemaker makes no secret of the general principles upon which he bases his conjectures: the positions of the constellation with reference to the earth and other heavenly bodies, and moon changes.

He obtains his original calculations for the positions of the constellations and the times of the moon changes from the United States Government, calculated for Greenwich civil time. He must then alter these calculations to the longitude of the Baltimore-Washington-Hagerstown area. Once this has been accomplished, certain calculations for a certain day indicate certain type of weather. The difference in air currents, however, may cause differences in the weathr in areas only a few miles apart.

That, in short, is the system behind the Almanack's conjectures of the weather. Mr. Shoemaker's job is mostly one of mathematics. He uses no meteorological instruments and little guesswork. Certain conditions postulate certain weather; beyond that there is little he can do.

As a check, Mr. Shoemaker keeps careful records of previous calculations and the resulting weather, on the very obvious theory that when the identical conditions obtain in the future, identical weather may be expected to obtain as well. The diary of his predecessor, the Rev. W. M. Kopenhaven, also of Macungie, who kept accurate accounts of the weather three times a day, is of help to Mr. Shoemaker in a similar fashion.

Mr. Shoemaker has been the Almanack's "conjector" for twelve years, since the death of the Rev. Mr. Kopenhave in 1928. He came to the position by accident rather than design. A friend of the clergyman's, drawn to him by a mutual interest in the church, hunting and clocks and watches (the trade of repairing which he also took over from his friend upon his death), he first became interested in predicting the weather when he agreed to help his predecessor in his calculations when the latter's advancing years made the task too much for him to handle by himself.

Until the year before the minister's death, Mr. Shoemaker's part in the annual conjectures was pretty much confined to calculating the moon rises and moon sets. But with the Rev. Mr. Kopenhaven's failing health more and more of the work was handled by Mr. Shoemaker.

Until his work with the Rev. Mr. Kopenhaven, Mr. Shoemaker, like most mortals, was only interested in the weather when it furthered or hindered his plans. He made no pretense of looking at the sky and calling rain or sunshine, heat or cold for the next day, and still doesn't. To him conjecturing the weather is a job, not a superstition.

While his method is essentially that of his predecessor, Mr. Shoemaker has no way of knowing whether he is following in the proven ways of the previous conjecturers who have contributed to the Almanack since its establishment in 1797. At least there is no written formula handed from conjecturer to conjecturer, or if there was it disappeared before getting to Mr. Shoemaker. Mr. Shoemaker starts his calculations in December, two years before the publication date of the Almanack, largely because the Government calculations with which he works are first available at this time. This December, for example, he started work on the conjecturers that will appear in the 1942 Almanack.

Working mostly at night, after closing the furniture store at 9 o'clock and driving four miles from Emmaus to Macungie, he completes his conjecturers for the following years in about six months in time for the Almanack to go to press sometime in August. A little late this year, Mr. Shoemaker turned in his conjecturers for 1941 a few weeks ago. If there were any need for hurry, however, he estimates he could complete them in two months instead of six or seven.

A man of middle age and medium height, Mr. Shoemaker's square face, blond hair and blue eyes, as well as his slight Germanic inflection bespeak his ancestry. The butt of occasional practical jokes because of his weather conjectures, he is a little suspicious of anyone who questions him about his connection with the Almanack until they have proven themselves in earnest.

Strangely enough, he is also somewhat apologetic about his calling as a weather prophet. As he takes considerable pains to point out, he is not a crank on the subject. He enjoys it as a pastime, a form of diversion, and also as sort of a challenge (although he no longer checks up on his predictions as closely as he once did.) He reserves his greatest admiration, not for the two local Lehigh county prophets whose rival forecasts make the newspapers regularly, but for anonymous Government scientists who make his conjectures possible.

After 143 years, Mr. Shoemaker finds farmers in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio are still superstitious and still put unwarranted faith in the Almanack, especially in the rise and descent of the moon and in the characters of the constellation. They are even more superstitious, he has come to believe, than his own Pennsylvania Dutch. One of his daydreams is to write a book on the superstitions he encounters as patron weather saint to these thousands of farmers.

Some of them are amusing. Some farmers who write to Mr. Shoemaker for information refuse to erect fence posts, much less plant certain plants, while the moon is ascending because of the belief that the posts will then freeze and work themselves up and out of the ground. In the same manner, they believe that potatoes planted under an ascending moon will grow to great size above ground, but remain undeveloped tubers below.

Mr. Shoemaker receives frequent letters concerning the characters of the constellation. Superstitious farmers fear to plant under the sign of Scorpio, the scorpion, because of a fear of insects. They like to plant under Aquarius, the butler, because they think their plants will then be well watered. If they plant under Gemini, the twins, some believe their plants will grow together, like Siamese twins.

Once an entire community in West Virginia withheld the planting of their potatoes until Mr. Shoemaker had sent them an answer to their questions.

This year Mr. Shoemaker's conjectures of the weather will go to upward of 150,000 subscribers in nearly every State in the country, Canada, the West Indies, perhaps even Europe (until last year the Almanack had a regular subscriber in Paris). But you won't be able to buy a copy in Emmaus or Macungie. They read the Lancaster Almanack up there.

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Lightning either kills or injures some 2,000 persons every year in the United States. Many people disregard the hazards of thunderstorms, but for those who heed the word of caution authorities suggest staying out of war and avoiding isolated trees during electric storms. Generally speaking, cities are safer than the open countryside. One of the safest places to be during a thunderstorm in the country is within an all-steel automobile.

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The myth that lightning never strikes twice in the same place has been shown to be thoroughly false, according to Dr. Karl B. McEachron, leading authority on lightning in this country.

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Nowhere is the approach of a thunderstorm more pronounced than on a mountain. The atmosphere at such times becomes so charged with electricity that it causes a man's hair to stand on end and his fingers to emit sparks.

* * * * *

Of the annual average of people killed by lightning, nine are men and only one is a woman. It has been suggested that the reason for this is simply that there are more men than women out of doors during thunderstorms.

Britain's Sparkplug

By **ROBERT J. WATT**

International Representative, American Federation of Labor

IN ANY discussion of the men who are leading Great Britain's heroic defense on the home front one hears the name of Ernest Bevin, the labor leader. Bevin stands next to Churchill in responsibility and power in this greatest crisis of the British Empire.

For six months now Bevin has been Minister of Labor and National Defense. In the recent Cabinet reorganization in which Chamberlain went out, Bevin became a member of the War Cabinet and one of the most important figures in Britain. Many persons regard Bevin as the man most likely to succeed Churchill as Prime Minister when the latter has completed his task.

What manner of man is this Bevin? What of his background, his character, his achievements? Ernest Bevin is well known to the labor movement in the United States as a prominent British labor leader who was for many years general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union. In 1915 he came to the United States as a delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor convention of that year.

His biography reads almost like a Horatio Alger success story. Bevin was born in a little village near Bristol, England, fifty-nine years ago. At the age of eleven he begain to earn his living as a farm worker. Later he went to the city of Bristol. He became a street car conductor and after that a truck driver. In 1909, when he was eighteen years of age, he was elected a minor official in the Bristol local of the Dockers Union. That was the beginning of his real career as a labor leader.

By 1920 Bevin was spokesman for all the Dockers of Britain when their claim for higher wages came before a Royal Commission. His masterly exposition earned for him the title of "Dockers' K.C." Bevin was more than an able advocate; he was a bold and creative organizer. He led the movement which resulted in 1933 in the establishment of a closely knit labor organization of over 500,000, the Transport and General Workers Union, of which he became general secretary.

A union membership of half a million in all sorts of trades—from dock work to rayon manufacture—means a full-time job, but Bevin has not confined his activities to his own union. He was elected a member of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, serving as its chairman in 1937. He has been one of the outstanding leaders in the International Transport Workers Federation, uniting the national organizations of road, rail, sea and air transport workers of over a score of countries.

He has played a prominent part in the international labor conferences in Geneva. In 1929 he was responsible for the adoption of an international labor convention designed to secure greater safety from accidents for dock workers. In 1936 he scored an even greater triumph in the discussions, negotiations and bargaining that resulted in the adoption of a series of international labor conventions dealing with the better protection of seamen.

Ernest Bevin looks the part of a labor leader. He has the sturdy body, pugnacious jaw and large head of a man who likes a fight but never lets his enjoyment of the struggle overcome his judgment. Although not a polished orator, he makes a powerful speech, with a sound grasp of facts and a telling method of exposition, and he can drive a shrewd and diplomatic bargain when representing workers.

He realizes the responsibility of his job as leader and is always prepared to risk unpopularity. In 1937, when the busmen of London went on strike at the time of the coronation under the leadership of a committee which Bevin believed to be inspired by Communists, he "sacked the lot" and negotiated terms of settlement.

He believes in order and discipline and wants to get those virtues honored in the organization of industry as well as in the organization of labor.

When Churchill took over the British Premiership last Spring he asked Ernest Bevin to assume the job of organization of Britain's manpower. Bevin consented, providing there would be "no half measures, no red tape, no shilly-shallying and, above all, no tricking of the workers."

"If we have to ask our men to give up privileges here and there, to turn around their ships more rapidly, we will take steps to see that it is not done for profit, but for the safety and well-being of our men and the salvation of the world," he said.

His first step as Minister of Labor was to get full power to mobilize, control, transfer and train workers of every kind and in every place so as to assure their most effective use. In his first public speech as a Cabinet member he declared that neither vested interest nor private profit could be allowed to stand in the way of maximum production for war purposes. On that basis, he said, he would ask his people "to work like hell" to save the lives of the men in the fighting forces.

Bevin is a leader of broad understanding who sees the relationship between world problems and the problems of labor. In his initial speech as Minister of Labor he said that "one of the functions of my job is to try to lay the foundations of a new international labor order." And he added: "This is not the time for coining phrases. It is the time for grim struggle to see, when victory is won, the seeds of future war shall not be sown in the settlement of the peace."

His interest in international affairs comes from his recognition of the effect of world developments upon the lives of the masses of wage-earners. In an address before the Oxford Management Congress this year he stressed the importance of the International Labor Organization as a bulwark for democratic labor movements.

"We have continued to insist," he said, "that the International Labor Organization shall proceed with as much work as it possibly can, that it shall be maintained intact and that it shall hold together those democratic trade union movements which exist throughout the world."

It was the determination of Bevin and his trade unionists which forced Britain to stand against further appeasement even when Stalin dismayed the decent people throughout the world by signing with his avowed arch-enemy, Hitler. When the Nazis broke through the Lowlands, Bevin and British labor did not waste time complaining against Chamberlain's mistakes. They grimly vowed "Britons never will be slaves" and gave their best leaders to the Churchill coalition.

With wholehearted loyalty British workers have waived many of the protections which they won by long struggle and effort and agreed, for the duration of the emergency, to give their all for the common defense. They have done so because they know the need, because they realize the terrible alternatives and because they are utterly confident in the integrity of Ernest Bevin and his associates.

Ernest Bevin has earned the fear of some, the love of many, the respect of all. He sees in the struggle for Britain a real hope, not merely for the complete defeat of Nazism and Fascism but equally for the growth of a new order for the people of Britain and the world.

Bevin believes that humanity cannot accept slavery from a Hitler or a Stalin or a Mussolini, whatever the cost of freedom and liberty may be. He believes that the present struggle for liberty will prove the emancipation of the workers of the world and lead to the establishment of a true fraternity of equality and justice among the people of the world.

Places To Live On A Small Income

By Brent Alford, In Fact Digest

WOULD you like to get away from the hustle, bustle, fast tempo of modern life and relax in peace and contentment with a bathing beach at your front door and a housekeeper on $15.00 a month? Strange but true this is really possible, the only drawback is this place is not located in the United States and it is ncessary that you have transportation. But the steamship passage is not a large amount and once you arrive, thereafter, you can live happily and comfortably on very little money.

Would you be happier where there are no "Stop and Go" signs, no newspapers, no billboards, no telephones, no taxi cabs, no radios and nothing commercialized?

Are you tired of reading about war, politics, murders and gangsters, of dodging the never ending stream of automobiles, of living in a city where there is noise, dirt and commotion?

If so, your dreams can be realized in Moorea. Moorea is a small island that lies far far out in the Pacific Ocean. 1,000 miles south of the equator. If you consult a map you will find a small cluster of islands marked Society Islands and in the cluster a small dot called Tahiti. Moorea, which is too small to be on the map, is located just twelve miles away. I cannot attempt to describe Moorea. Words are inadequate. You must live among the friendly, sympathetic and good-natured. Polynesians, bathe in the cool crystal-clear water of the lagoon, smell the sweet gragrance of the Tiare and other flowers, be fanned by the soft never-failing ocean breeze, listen to the guitars and clear musical voices of the natives, bicycle along the road lined with luxurious tropical foliage, or dance on the beach as moonbeams play through the swaying cocoanut palms.

The charming girls with their happy dispositions, their long hair hanging down to their waist, barefooted and dressed in their pretty flowery pareus, will go straight to your heart.

You can rent a smal hut for $3.00 a month or the natives will build you one without cost. There is no difficulty in getting a housekeeper, as the girls will live with you without payment. However, it is the custom to buy them cigarettes. A pack a day will keep her happy. Your groceries are the least of your worries. They cost you practically nothing. Your fish you obtain from the lagoon, your fruits and vegetables by simply walking to the valley and carrying them back. Everything grows wild, nothing is cultivated and there is enough for all. Bananas, oranges, pineapples, papays, breadfruit, mangoes, limes, fei terro and cocianuts all grow in profusion. It is not necessary to spend one penny for amusement to occupy your time. Swimming, spearing fish with water glasses, dancing, playing musical instruments, going visiting with your housekeeper, exploring the island, climbing the mountains, horseback riding, bicycling, and attending celebrations in the villages, all are without cost. You can buyvery cheaply from the Chinese stores scattered around the island, the stples you need, like bread, butter, coffee, sugar and lard. American cigarettes are 9 cents a pack.

You should live as I did very comfortably on $15.00 a month, including a few bottles of native beer now and then. Your clothes are no problem at all, $2.00 a month is sufficient to last you a whole year. All you wear is a polo shirt like the natives. The climate is ideal.

To reach Moorea it is necessary you book passage to Tahiti first and then take the little cargo boat that runs three times a week across the channel.

The Union Steamship Line operates a cargo ship carrying 6 to 12 passengers from San Francisco and Los Angeles, California to Tahiti (round-trip $245.00) or you can go on the Messageries Martitimes Line (write French Line, New York City for sailing dates) whose ships sail from Marseilles, France through the Panama Canal to Tahiti.. Second-class round-trip fare from the Canal Zone is $160.00. In order to land, you must have a round-trip ticket (or put up $150.00 cash deposit on landing), a certificate of character, a passport, and make a statement of the amount of money you have. Your passport cost $10.00, your certificate of character can be obtained fro myour local police department and your statement of your financial condition amounts to nothing.

Now if you have $50.00 a month income and wish to live like a king in a city with electricity, a bank, hotels, post office, a silent movie and stores; with practically the same attractions as in Moorea, then go to Papeete, Tahiti. Hotel rates for your room and board are $20.00 a month or you can rent a small house with shower for $8.00 to $10.00 a month. There is a market where you can buy very cheaply your meats, fish, fruits and vegetables to save you the trouble of going to the valleys which are quite a distance from Papeete. Your housekeeper will prepare your meals or you can dine at Moo Fats who charges 20c a meal.

Although there are three languages spoken in Papeete—French, Tahitian and Pidgin English, if you speak English only, you will have little difficulty understanding or making yourself understood. The natives love music and all day long they play guitars, dance, sing, make love, and sometimes are absolutely contented doing nothing. You will discover that on $50.00 a month you can not only live comfortably but have a great deal of prestige because you are an American.

The population of Papeete is about 10000 people. It is the port and only city on the island.

Now, if you have an income as much as $80.00 a month and wish to be a millionaire, then we will go to a different part of the world. It is a large city of over 2,000,000 population, thousands of bicycles, hundreds of automobiles (all taxis except a very few, owned by millionaires) wide clean boulevards, and narrow streets, signs that are impossible to read, a city of banners and amusements of every kind. You will find it one of the most interesting places in the world because of the low cost of living and the honesty and politeness of the people. Just to give you an idea of the prices—excellent cigarettes, 20 for 3½c—bicycles, new and fully equipped, $8.00—taxi fare, up to 3 miles, 9c; 3 to 7 miles, 15c—subway fare 1c to 3c, according to the distance, street care fare, including transfer, 2c—meals in the best restaurants, 17c to 21c. A meal consists of a half of a fried chicken, two or three vegetables, French rolls and butter, iced tea or coffee and desert, all served by accommodating, dainty, charming waitresses, who expect no tip.

The place is Tokyo, Japan and contrary to all you read criticising the Japanese people, you will find the people highly cultured, refined, soft spoken, very clean and absolutely honest. It is true that there is war at this writing, but it is in China, not Japan.

You can stay at the Imperial Hotel that stands paramount among hotels of the world, and their rate is 6 yen a day ($1.25). Meals are one yen (25c). The hotel has gardens, fountains, running brooks, card rooms, lounging rooms, is earthquake proof, and has everything for one's comfort. If you prefer a smaller and less expensive hotel, but equally as comfortable, you can stay at the Sanno, whose rate is 3 yen a day (75c). Meals are 1 yen (25c) each. The hotel has electric fans in each room, overstuffed furniture, free toothbrushes (you use a new one every time you brush your teeth) and an ice skating rink. Prices, including skates, are 15c for an hour. Or, you can rent a furnished apartment in the main shopping district of Tokyo for $15.00 a month. The apartment has an automatic elevator, radio, telephone, shower and tub, and American furniture. (The Japanese sleep on mattresses laid on the floor and sit on pillows on the floor in place of chairs.) The address of this apartment is Hancho Apartment 3,3 Chome Hon Cho Nihonbashi-Ku Tokyo, Japan.

You will find amusements in Tokyo equal to those in New York or Paris.

You cannot imagine the delightful sensation of living in a country where practically everyone is honest. It is not necessary to lock your automobile, the door of your apartment, or recount your money at the bank which you received for your Travelers' Checks. If you should happen to forget a package, cigarette case, or change before you can get out of the store, a girl will come running with the article.

If you go third class transportation to Japan, it is not expensive. Don't be afraid of third class, your fellow passengers will be Artists, Students, Writers, School-teachers, Globe-trotters and Tourists. Third class passage from San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan cost $95.00. It is a fourteen day voyage and includes an eight hour stop at Honolulu. For sailing dates —write the N Y K Line, San Francisco, California.

I hope I have been able to convey to you enjoyment and fascination of living in Moorea on $15.00 a month, in Papeete Tahiti on $50.00 a month, and in Tokyo on $80.00 a month. I am sure that you, too, will find relaxation, contentment and happiness as I did.

Au Revoir and Bon Voyage!

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Siamese farmers don't worry about shipping their pigs to market. They simply encase a hog in a framework of tough vines, with head, feet and tail protruding, and the animal goes to market under its own power. The framework is provided with handles to enable the owner to steer the beast and prevent him from wandering.

The Joker In Job Stabilization

WORKERS have known since the beginning of the unemployment insurance program that the benefits paid are too small to help much when a man's employment has been irregular and that we'll never get a fair system until reasonable benefit standards are established by the federal law.

Judged even by the benefit standards of workmen's compensation, which are still poor after thirty years of state experimentation, unemployment compensation benefits are pitifully meager.

We have known, too, that experience rating, however noble its professed objective of "stabilizing employment," would be an incentive to many employers to block the payments of benefits whenever possible.

Now we have before us the results of a study made by administrators of the state unemployment compensation systems. A year ago the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, composed of administrators from each state, appointed a committee to study the whole subject of experience rating, including the relative desirability and practicality of the present state laws, and their effect on benefits, on stability of employment and on the system of unemployment compensation as a whole.

That committee has now made its report. The majority report is opposed to experience rating.

The minority, which favored experience rating, joined the majority in issuing a unanimous report that pointed out that, regardless of the fundamental controversy over whether experience rating should be retained or discarded, there is immediate need for improvement in the unemployment compensation laws now operating and in the particular systems of experience rating some states have.

Unanimously the committee approved standards which would furnish an acceptable measure of an employer's experience with respect to unemployment. These are that the experience rating formula should:

(1) Give weight to the frequency with which unemployment occurs.

(2) Give weight to the duration of each occurrence of unemployment.

(3) Be free from the influence of chance factors resulting from the particular measuring process used.

(4) Be simple and economical to administer.

The committee also recommended adjustments in the techniques of administering rating and charging the employers' accounts with benefits paid. It unanimously recommended that the maximum rate be higher than the general rate of 2.7 per cent. The committee pointed out that the lower the maximum rate, the higher the minimum must be for safety. Thus the spread between maximum and minimum rates may become so narrow that it loses any value as an incentive to stabilization.

In most states a minimum rate of zero could not be justified unless the maximum rate were over 4 per cent. The committee stressed also the necessity of accumulating a considerabble surplus in good years to carry the funds through depressions.

Of great importance to labor are the unanimous recommendations of the committee that benefit provisions be made more adequate. Specifically, they urge that coverage be extended to smaller employers, weekly benefit amounts be increased, partial unemployment benefits be provided in every state, waiting periods be shortened, benefit duration be made reasonably adequate to cover actual duration of unemployment for most claimants, and that qualifying requirements shall not disqualify excessive numbers of workers.

The committee condemned particularly the "actual earnings" formula to which labor has so strongly objected. It was agreed that, if experience rating should either prevent benefit liberalization or interfere with the solvency of the funds, it would be a major threat to a sound unemployment compensation system.

Upon this excellent background, the majority declared its belief that the primary goal of unemployment compensation should be four objectives:

(1) To pay benefits to all workers with substantial work experience in covered employment.

(2) To pay for a long enough period to cover the actual employment duration in normal years.

(3) To pay benefits during at least a considerable part of depression unemployment.

(4) To pay benefits adequate in amount to make other public assistance unnecessary during the benefit period.

These objectives are based on the belief that unemployment compensation is a system of insurance against hazards of employment which exist in our economic system and which will continue to affect many workers despite any attempts by incentive taxation to regularize employment or reduce for some people the limited amount of unemployment due to seasonal variations or frictional causes.

Such regularization for some people may well be increasing unemployment for others and not reducing the amount of unemployment against which workers need insurance.

The majority, proceeding on the agreement of the whole committee that benefits should be made more adequate, pointed out that we need the full yield of the 2.7 per cent tax for this end and that employers are urging experience rating as an avenue of tax reduction. The pressure has been steadily toward reductions for some employers, but not increases in rates for any.

Even if it were true that an ideal form of experience rating could be devised which would not result in an average tax reduction, practical pressure now is for tax reductions and inevitably this menaces benefit structures.

Similarly, on the question of fund solvency, the majority voiced its belief that experience rating might lead to a competitive race between states which would threaten the solvency of some state funds. If states were required to maintain a certain average contribution rate, this would not be the case, but with experience rating free to reduce the average yield as well as to apply pressure to keep benefits down, the worst laws would have a depressing effect on all laws.

The majority report took the sound position that reasonable benefit amounts should be established and that contribution rates should be such that the income will meet the cost of those benefits. To be sure of having in each state at least a minimum basis which would not be undercut by rivalry for tax reductions, the majority advocated minimum federal benefit standards.

The American Federation of Labor believes the benefits should be better than the minima suggested as a beginning by the majority members of the committee, but it commends their recognition of the need for federal standards.

The majority's condemnation of experience rating, aside from the conviction that it will hamper the establishment of adequate standards and threaten the solvency of funds, rests on a showing that the individual employer's control over unemployment is generally too limited to justify the use of variable tax rates as an incentive to stabilization.

The largest part of our unemployment problem is from causes other than individual plant instability of operations. There are big variations between industries which would allow some to be consistently favored above others under experience rating without any effort on the part of employers to stabilize. The heavier tax imposed on basic industries, such as construction and mining, would adversely affect our whole national economy.

The report also showed that there is a big difference between "stabilization" and "employment." We need unemployment compensation because workers are unemployed. The remedy is the creation of more work, not just allowing some people to work more regularly while others are forgotten because they have been unemployed so much that they are not eligible for any benefits.

Wisconsin's experience shows how experience rating tends to add to the volume of total unemployment. Advocates of experience rating often talk as if "stabilizing employment" meant more work. It does not. The chief interest in experience rating has been because it would reduce taxes, not because it would reduce unemployment.

The majority report summarized the features which make experience rating highly undesirable in our unemployment compensation system. These features are:

(1) Experience rating penalizes durable goods and construction industries, the very ones to which we must look to lift us out of depression by their expansion.

(2) It tends to stabilize employment at minimum levels.

(3) It rewards naturally stable enterprise with low rates as well as those that do something to regularize employment. This is inconsistent with the theory of providing an incentive to stabilize.

(4) It penalizes declining industries and so hastens their death and the layoff of many workers.

(5) It discourages adoption of adequate benefits and so injures the purchasing power of the nation.

(6) It may lead to undesirable interstate competition for low rates.

(7) It may threaten the solvency of state funds.

These are the conclusions of the majority of the committee of state administrators after a year's study of experience rating. They confirm the position the American Federation of Labor has taken against this method of tax cuts for favored employers.

Many earnest people make a theoretical argument for the good which experience rating might do by encouraging stabilization of employment.

They are talking of an ideal form in which adequate benefits were accepted and the average tax rate was high enough to finance such benefits. They visualize rates increases for bad experience to balance the decreases which would reward stabilization.

Employers aren't talking in these terms. The fight is on by some large employers to jam through experience rating which reduces taxes for many employers and does not raise them for anyone. The inference is clear. With a reduced revenue, benefits can't be made adequate and funds may become insolvent. The unemployment compensation system will become a hollow mockery to the unemployed workers.

Labor rejects that road. We want an insurance system which really protects us against the well-known hazards, and we want an attack on the problem of unemployment which makes new jobs, not one which only rearranges the hardships to hit certain groups of workers worse than before.

England Has the Diamonds

FORTY or fifty men, working in back rooms in Hatton Garden, hold between their fingers one of the keys to victory in war.

They are diamond cutters. Without them, British warplanes would fly at half speed, guns would be erratic, tanks would fall to pieces.

A few months ago these men were obscure London workers, earning about five pounds a week. The war made them busy. The German invasion of Holland made them the king-pins of the world diamond industry, Americans who want diamonds no longer go to Antwerp or Rotterdam. They come to London.

But not only rich people, seeking the safest investment, want diamonds. War industry needs them even more.

To make a gun you need the very hardest steel possible. You pour the molten metal into a great mould and get your gun barrel. But it is still rough, and for a gun to be accurate, it must be true to the ten-thousand of an inch.

The steel has to be smoothed and cut. But this steel is so tremendously tough, it is a puzzle to find anything tougher to cut it with.

You could, of course, make it red hot, as the blacksmith treats horseshoes, till it becomes soft enough to cut and shape. But to do that destroys the temper of the steel(for steel is like sugar and like diamonds, it consists of masses of crystals).

What can you get harder than steel? For this war of the machine there is only one answer—diamonds. Nothing else will do.

So it is that in grimy, soot-and-oil-smeared workshops you will find jewels worth far more than those decorating a duchess' tiara.

A few years ago the diamond industry was worried. There were thousands and thousands of poor quality diamonds accumulating in the vaults of Hatton Garden and Antwerp—diamonds yellow, green, pink, red, but not good enough to put in jewels, though as hard as any.

In fact, half the diamonds mined are useless for jewellery.

These Ishmaels among gems have now come into their own. The diamond cutter takes a stone and examines it carefully. Sometimes it has to be cut to a sharp point, sometimes to a sharp edge. Well, not cut—you cannot cut a diamond. You have to split it, between the layers of crystal.

A special tool—with a diamond point!— does this. Then the "cut" diamond is fixed on the point of a drill, to bore holes in steel; or it is used as the blade of a tiny chisel to take shavings off steel as an ordinary chisel shaves wood on a lathe.

Diamond are used for the teeth of circular saws, to cut through anything else on earth.

And the beauty of it is that diamonds never wear out, and normally never need sharpening. A circular saw with diamond teeth can cost 15,000 pounds, but saws in use today will still be good in a thousand years.

Diamond dust is used for emery paper (except that instead of paper or cloth the dust is cemented on wheels).

When the Nazi Fifth Column swooped on Rotterdam, among the first places they made for were the vaults of the diamond merchants, for Germany is short of diamonds.

For once they were disappointed. The world's diamond output is largely controlled by the Diamond Corporation, a predominantly British concern. And weeks before the German invasion, most of the diamonds had been quietly moved out of Holland. But one result of the invasion has been that the price of diamonds has rocketed up by 50 per cent.

Most of the dealers managed to escape in time. At one port in Southeast England, a little old hunchback, frail and ragged, stood among the stream of refugees in the customs shed. "Any to 'clare?" asked the Customs officer casually, and assuming the answer to be no, passed on.

But the little hunchback stopped him, and whispered. They went to a private room. The hunchback undressed and showed that his "hump" was made of leather. Inside was a store of diamonds.

During the last war Germany was so short of diamonds for war purposes that women were made to give up their rings so that the precious stones could be used in arms work.

Nowadays, far, far more diamonds are needed. But German women haven't got them.

You see, when the Nazis began persecuting Jews and forbade people to take money out of the country, people who wanted escape, naturally thought of buying up diamonds because they are so easy to smuggle.

German women, suffering the hardships of a Nazi regime, were only too glad to sell their diamonds for the good prices offered.

For those who did not mind suffering a little pain, there was one foolproof way of smuggling diamonds. Men—and sometimes women—would make a cut in their flesh, and press a diamond into the wound. When the wound healed there would be nothing to show the hiding place of the gem.

Once out of Germany, another slight operation would reveal the stone.

So it is that there are very few diamond in Germany today. The Nazis have driven them out of the country—driven out one of the keys of victory.

For, apart from their many and varied industrial uses, diamonds play an enormous part in the production of aeroplane engines.

It is due to diamonds (of the industrial variety) that the hundreds of complicated parts that go to make up an aeroplane engine are made so accurate that they seldom, if ever, go wrong.

World's Worst Air Raid . . .

. . . . The story of Captain Joop Wirenga, as told to Frank Poulton

SINCE the Nazis burnt the Reichstag and stamped out democracy in Germany, Hitler's regime has been "distinguished" by the fact that it has brought to a fine art the persecution of defenseless people. Whether it is just Storm Troopers out for "sport," beating up some aged Jews, or the huge German army over-running some badly armed state whose only crime was to be Adolf Hitler's neighbor, the Third Reich has justly earned for itself the title of the "Bully of Europe."

Superb example of the Nazi mentality which glorifies slaughter and makes a god of brute force was the senseless and systematic destruction of Rotterdam by the Nazi Air Force.

Rotterdam's rich commercial and social center was razed to the ground in just under thirty minutes. I was there, I saw it happen, and I am one of the few people who escaped to tell the tale.

Though I naturally cannot be quite certain about this, I believe I am the only person now in Britain who actually was present during that holocaust of destruction.

There seemed a general impression that the Nazis bombed Rotterdam for two hours, but this is wrong. They didn't have to. Their planes came over in a mass, flying as low as they pleased, for the city was defenceless. They dropped their bombs just as and where they liked. It was mass murder—the merciless slaughter of a defenseless population.

Today the city is horrible to contemplate. Not a Dutchman can look upon that devastation without being heartbroken. In two square miles there are exactly three buildings left standing, and these are gutted beyond repair.

When I left Holland, three weeks after the bombing, corpses were still being taken out of the ruins at the rate of three hundred a day. The number of dead was given as 30,000, but there are still countless bodies buried beneath the rubble. There were at least 65,000 wounded, and some of these are still dying. Thirteen hundred lorries are busy carting away the rubbish, which is being tipped into the River Schie.

On the day of the bombing I was on board my ship, which was anchored in the River Maas, just off the North Island. Nearby was the liner Statendam, which a few hours later was a burning hulk. We were busy discharging oil which we had brought from the East Indian colonies.

On the previous two days there had been one or two raids on the port, which the Nazis peppered with light and incendiary bombs in an effort to destory all the shipping there.

But that was absolutely nothing compared with what happened on May 14. If I thought I had to go through that again—well, I don't think I could stand it. It was sheer, common murder of happy, defenseless population on a scale so vast that it numbs the mind.

The day was sunny and the sky cloudless. About half-past eleven masses of Nazi 'planes appeared over the city. They were met with little anti-aircraft fire—I afterwards heard that all our guns had already been put out of action, many of them by Fifth Columnists—and I never saw a Dutch fighter 'plane. Apparently they had nearly all been destroyed on the very first day of the war.

You know that our Air Force was quite small—perhaps six hundred 'planes—and we brought down 150 German machines in the first few hours of fighting.

Well, as I say, these innumerable squadrons of Nazi 'planes kept roaring over Rotterdam, but they didn't drop any bombs. For three hours they maneuvered in masses, often swooping low over the house-tops, but I heard no sound of explosions. The noise was deafening.

About one o'clock, when this had been going on for about an hour and a half, I decided that it was merely an attempt to demoralize and scare the population. I made up my mind to go ashore and call on my sister, who kept a millinery shop in a street behind the new Stock Exchange building, close to the Coolsingel, Rotterdam's main artery.

I stayed with her about half an hour and was on my way back to the ship when, suddenly, hell was let loose. I suppose the time would be about two-thirty in the afternoon.

From the south of the city came a droning mightier than anything I had heard before. The Nazis, satisfied during their "demonstration" flight over the city that even Rotterdam's scanty defences were no more, were coming back—this time intent on murder. Masses of 'planes, in tight formation, filled the sky. They did not seem to be going particularly fast.

Then the explosions began all around. At least, they seemed to come from all around, but I afterwards found I was just on the edge of the devastated area. I nipped into the entrance of a big stone building at the bottom of the Coolsingel, and lay on my stomach.

I was just stuffing some cotton wool in my ears when a seven-story building across the way was hit by a couple of 500-lb. bombs. Masses of flying debris battered against the walls of the place where I was sheltering.

All over the city the din was terrific what with 'plane engines, exploding bombs, and the screams and cries of the injured. For the most part the streets were deserted except for one or two-semi-demented people who rushed by.

The German 'planes were flying in a column twelve abreast. They ploughed up the city as methodically as a ploughman does the land. Coming from the south, they devastated a broad strip of the city, turned around, came back again, and destroyed an adjoining strip—and so on.

It was fiendish. Sometimes, just for a split second, relative silence would come, and then I could hear the screams and cries of the dying and of those trapped beneath debris.

Two fire engines swung round the corner and almost toppled into a bomb-hole. They pulled up, and the firemen were getting down when another bomb fell and blew the whole outfit to blazes.

I remember noticing that some wounded people had dragged themselves out of the ruins of the building opposite and lay groaning in the open. Then there came a shrieking noise.

The next thing I remember is lying bruised and dazed, half-buried beneath a pile of masonry. Fortunately, my head was clear and, somehow, the pillars on either side of the door had fallen so as to protect me from the weight of the debris.

I was completely deaf, but unhurt. As far as I could see up the street, there was not a building standing—not even a wall.

I scrambled my way up towards the center of the city, for by now the bombing had ceased. I looked at my watch. It was about three o'clock. In less than thirty minutes the main part of a centuries-old city, the glory of Holland, had been completely blotted out.

Terribly anxious about my ship, I hurried back to the harbor as fast as possible. You cannot imagine what a relief it was to see my ship riding safely at anchor.

A few hours later we heard on the radio that General Winkelman, the Dutch Commander-in-Chief, had ordered our troops to lay down their arms. The sight of Rotterdam in ruins had broken his spirit.

We Dutch people will never forget the destruction of Rotterdam. Dislike for Nazism has turned to fierce, undying hatred of the whole German nation—a hatred which was intensified when the German pretended that they had killed only three hundred people.

For three weeks I lived in this city of mourning and desolation. My sister and her two children were among the dead. Their house was wiped out. In fact I could scarcely find the spot where it stood.

The Germans occupied all the ships in the harbor which had not been destroyed, including my own, but I got away one night in a rowing boat together with three of my crew. We were lucky enough to pick up an English convoy in the North Sea:

There is one thing I want to make clear.

From what I have seen in Britain there is no chance that the Nazis will be able to treat London or any other of your big cities like they did Rotterdam.

It is only because we had no 'planes and no anti-aircraft defences, that the enemy did as he liked. But your defenses here are so strong that methodical bombing is impossible.

There will be no Rotterdam in Britain.—(Everybody's, London)

A Business Founded on Faith

IVER C. ANDERSEN had a fine product, a market that needed his goods, and fair prices—but he was drowning in a golden flood of honey. Ninety hives, millions of winged workers, were piling up distilled sunshine he couldn't sell.

Andersen had covered all the stores within a 50-mile radius of his Lake Benton, Minnesota, apiary. The retailers showed little interest. Too many farmers were trying to sell honey; too few customers wanted to buy it.

Then one night he developed the idea of dramatic faith, an idea that altered his life, made all future sales easy. When he started talking about dramatic faith as a solution to his sales problem, neighbors tapped their foreheads and made little whirling motions. But Andersen just smiled and kept on building a small roadside stand to test his plan.

He stock it with combs, jars, and pails of honey, then nailed up approach signs near his farm. Next morning the first sleepy-eyed motorist who came by was startled into full consciousness when he realized bees were flying in and out of a hive painted on a signboard.

When he slowed down to puzzle over the baffling bees and a strange new word, "Honeyteria," on the sign, his attention was caught by the sun sparkling jars packed with gold. He pulled up and stopped at the trim white stand. Instead of a clerk he saw a jolly big-mouthed earthen pot holding a dollar and seventy cents in change. A card, flanked by a price list said "Take the Honey. Leave the Money."

The Honeyteria was just what it appeared to be completely unguarded —a display of Iver C. Andersen's faith in his fellow human beings.

And they responded.

That first week in 1930 the Honeyteria took in $28.20 averaging better than four dollars a day. The receipts ranged from $2.15 to $5.50. Andersen's credit loss for the week was 50 cents, less than 2 per cent. And for the past ten years the Honeyteria has been selling as high as $100 worth of honey during peak months, with losses averaging less than 15 cents a day.

The most valuable work of the Honeyteria, however, has been in opening the road for direct line sales to regional merchants. Andersen says dryly "the storekeepers usually aren't greatly interested in honey" when he drops in, until he mentions the stands. Then the retailers perk up. All of them have seen or heard of the Honeyteria. It makes his "Gem of the Prairies" honey an advertised and well-known brand customers prefer. So, although only 14 per cent of Andersen's 28,000 pound annual crop is moved through the stands, this 14 per cent is the roller bearing that makes possible the sale of 86 per cent to the stores.

The magic sign that starts this sales process, with live bees flying in and out of a painted hive, has a real hive set flush against the back side of each sign. Bees make their entrances and exits through a hole in the painted hive. Another unusual Honeyteria feature is the guests book in which customers comment and register for a souvenir. To the hundreds who sign, Andersen sends an inexpensive calendar that displays a picture of himself with a "bee-ard" (moustache and Van Dyke of bees). When this apparently trivial good-will token was omitted in 1938, his 1939 sales dropped 20 per cent.

Visitors frequently write tributes in the guest book:

"This is the most delightful evidence of trust in the human race that I have ever seen.

"I hope you never get beat.

"I took two gallons and left $2.00."

The fact that Andersen's business is built on trust in his customers was proved when he accepted the advice of a relative who suggested a way of stopping even the tiny loss. His plan, a padlocked box with a slot in the cover instead of the open money jar, riled motorists. They dropped pennies in the slot and took dollar pails of honey. The relative retired to the woodshed to ponder human behavior; Andersen put the open money jar back in its old place.

This dramatic faith taps human nature at an open spot direct line salesmen have rarely considered. Yet the record of some other trustful merchandising approaches is strikingly successful.

Clifford E. Clinton came to Los Angeles with less than $2,000 during the depression. He took over a pale elephant location and hung up a sign: "Clinton's—The Cafeteria of the Golden Rule." On the back of each meal check was his form of dramatic faith: "Regardless of the amount of this check, our cashier will cheerfully accept whatever you wish to pay—or you may dine free." More than 10,000 persons took free meals in one three-month period, but Clinton soon had two restaurants.—(Opportunity)

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Congress On The Job

Public opinion supports the decision of the House to remain in session. Nobody knows what will develop from day to day in the international situation It is urgent that Congress be on the job in case their presence is needed. There is no important reason for them to go home.

The members of the House and Senate are paid $10,000 a year to serve the country. If they can be of any use by remaining in Washington, even to mark time, they should stay there. Their pay goes on just the same and they should be ready and willing to remain on duty. City firemen do not get paid merely for the time spent fighting fire. They are in readiness for prompt response when an alarm is sounded.

There may be nothing of outstanding significance that will need legislative attention in the next two months. Nobody knows, however, what will happen. In the present unsettled condition of world affairs and in view of the extraordinary efforts we are making on a preparedness program, it is not too much to ask members of Congress to forego a vacation at home at this time.

Purging U.S. Pay Rolls

Alvin M. Owsley, former national commander of the American Legion, echoed the sentiment of patriotic Americans in demanding discharge from Federal pay rolls of alien sympathizers. He was speaking at Indiana University's Armistice day ceremonies. This is a major issue which affects national security and the establishment of an adequate defense against foreign foes and sabotage at home.

Now that the election is over, the purification of the Federal service should be achieved without reference to political considerations. Citizens indorse national preparedness as Americans and not as members of partisan organizations. Ample evidence has been produced to show the retention of alien sympathizers and subversive agents in important official positions, with salaries paid by loyal American taxpayers. Communists and radical agitators feed at the public trough. Aliens who should have been deported long ago virtually defy the efforts of red-blooded citizens to rid America of their presence.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and state and local police have produced evidence of un-American activities. Qualified and conservative investigators of the American Legion have gathered convincing testimony against Communist groups and their sympathizers. The Justice and Labor departments have shown little zeal in prosecuting such cases.

During the worst days of the depression clamor was raised by the unemployed over the scarcity of jobs caused by the fact that both husbands and wives were working. The factor of work may be a minor issue so far as the number of reds, subversive aliens and sympathizers is concerned, but the country is aroused over maintenance of such folk on public pay rolls and in positions providing innumerable opportunities for mischievous activities. Sabotage of American principles and ideals of government, as Mr. Owsley pointed out, is even more dangerous and reprehensible than sabotage of national defense efforts.

How About The Hatch Laws?

Let's have an all-out investigation of campaign expenditures and activities—and let the chips fall where they may.

The recent campaign was the first to be conducted under the Hatch laws. Let's find out whether those laws have been obeyed or violated—and if violated let's insist that the guilty be punished. Let's learn whether loopholes have been carved out, and need to be plugged; whether some of the provisions have been proved impracticable and unenforceable and need to be modified.

The Hatch laws of 1939 and 1940 were passed upon the insistence of the people that the dirty politics of spoilsmen and muscle men be curbed. The laws provide, among other things, that citizens on relief must not be pushed around by politicians, that all citizens are protected in their right to cast free ballots without coercion from any source, that public servants paid with Federal money must not be compelled to contribute to campaign funds, that no citizen shall contribute more than $5000 to any political campaign, and that a party's total Presidential campaign expenditure must not exceed $3,000,000.

President Roosevelt approved those reforms, and by his signature put them on the statute books.

Wendell Willkie also embraced them. Before the second Hatch act was passed, Mr. Willkie voluntarily announced that, whether passed or not, the provisions of the pending legislation would be observed by his campaign managers— including the prohibition against any contribution in excess of $5000.

To a casual observer it seemed that a whale of a lot of money was spent on newspaper ads, roadside billboards and radio oratory. Let's find out how much and by whom. And the political machines appeared to be as active as usual. Let's reveal whether voters were pushed around, and by whom.

A committee of the Senate exists for that purpose. Senator Gillette of Iowa is the chairman. So far it has been a do-nothing committee. But it still has an opportunity to make good. Two years ago a similar committee, headed by Senator Sheppard of Texas, performed yeoman service in exposing the pernicious practices of the WPA and the state machines in Kentucky and elsewhere. The exposures in previous campaigns by committees headed by Senator Nye of North Dakota and Senator Reed of Missouri are still well remembered. These periodic investigations are needed to keep campaigns clean and lawful.

It is up to the sluggish Gillette Committee to prove that it is worth its salt.—(Indianapolis Times.)

He Saw France Fall

The post mortem on the Battle of France is glutting the magazines and bookstands with dissertations by Frenchmen on why their country lost and who were to blame. One of the latest books—"I Saw France Fall," by Rene de Chambrun (Wm. Morrow & Co.)—is both an eye-witness narrative, swiftly and simply told, and a political document from which we Americans might draw conclusions to our advantage.

An aristocrat and the son-in-law of Pierre Laval, vice premier of beaten France, Count de Chambrun will no doubt be accused of rightist bias. But even if you discount for a natural antipathy to radicalism, the conclusions of this lawyer-soldier-diplomat are persuasive.

He blames a number of things for the fall of France. For one, the French "absorption in the idea of security"—a reliance on the Maginot Line and on purely defensive strategy, entirely abandoning the war initiative to the enemy. (The Maginot Line, he says, cost enough money to have given France the world's greatest navy.)

For years the French politicians had promised continued peace, "and the people naively forgot that Hitler alone could make such a commitment." (Americans might think that over). Glib fools had convinced many Frenchmen that German military strength was a myth, and that France was impregnable.

But worst of all, according to de Chambrun, was the notion cultivated by vote-getters in recent years that "almost a stigma" attached to the word "work." During the Battle of France he was told by Minister of Armaments Dautry: "France had to be plunged into war, much blood had to be shed, before labor was told what an effort it would have to make if we were to survive. Then it was too late to organize production."

Apologists for the Front Populaire will tell you the real fault lay elsewhere—with the "200 families," with stupidity and graft in high places, with bungled diplomacy. There is undoubtedly blame enough to spread among all classes.

Today, nursing her wounds and her pride, France has entered a period of retribution. He recalls that "during the past 19 centuries of France's history her present territory has been in enemy hands in whole or in part for 1700 years." And he concludes: "My country will rise again."

Italy's Poor Showing

Apparently Hitler would be much better off if he had marched into Italy and taken it over as he did France and some others in Europe. Il Duce, as an axis partner, bids fair to become a liability of the first magnitude. Mussolini had overrun Ethiopia and Albania, where there were no forces to resist him. He has not had luck elsewhere. His navy was supposed to be a source of worry to the British while Hitler is waging an air blitzkreig. Italy's ships seem to have been active principally in dodging trouble, while its land troops in Africa appear to be encountering difficulties and accomplishing little in the way of results.

When Italy went into the war, Mussolini undoubtedly thought the collapse of France was the death blow that would end opposition. He jumped in to get some of the loot in the Mediterranean areas. So far he has obtained practically nothing. Hitler took the northern part of France and Mussolini is still waiting to see what he may have. And now the expedition into Greece is showing signs of becoming a military fiasco.

Official Information

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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICE

Attention, Brothers! Contrary to all newspaper publicity, work on the new munitions plant to be located in Will County, Illinois, has not started as yet and you are advised to stay away from Joliet until further notice.

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

697	Demopolis, Ala.	2882	Sloat, Calif.
707	Murphy, N. C.	2883	Escanaba, Mich.
714	Dutch Harbor Alaska	736	Tucson, Ariz.
717	Muscatine, Ia.	738	Portland, Ore.
723	Prestonbury, Ky.	749	Fort Huachucâ, Ariz.
726	Davenport, Iowa	750	Junction City, Kans.
727	Barrie, Ont., Can.	752	Joliette, Que., Can.
729	Collingwood, Ont., Can.	758	Indianapolis, Ind.
2862	Massack, Calif.	2884	Twain, Calif.
1833	Louisville, Ky.	2897	Quincy, Calif.
1866	Louisville, Ky.	2518	Delight, Ark.

◆

If its advertised in "The Carpenter," you can be sure of getting value for your money.

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

BROTHER H. H. ROLAND SECRETARY-TREASURER LOUISIANA STATE COUNCIL

It is with profound regret that we announce the passing away of Brother H. H. Roland of Local 764, of Shreveport, La. He was born November 3, 1886 at Ramsey, Ill., but lived in Louisiana for over thirty years. He joined Local 764, June 18, 1928 and took an active interest in matters concerning union labor and the Brotherhood.

He served as president of 764, from July 1, 1935 to July 1, 1936 and in other capacities after that. When Brother Howat resigned as Business Manager in October, 1937, Brother Roland was elected to fill Howat's unexpired term and continued in that office until April 22, 1940 at which time he resigned to accept a position as inspector and estimator in the office of the Assessor of Caddo Parish.

Brother Roland was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Louisiana State Council of Carpenters when it was organized August 5, 1939 and served in that office until his death. He leaves a wife, three sons and one daughter.

Brother Roland will be greatly missed by the members of Organized Labor throughout the state, as he was a familiar figure in conventions and conferences in the past few years.

C. A. Hostetler, Sr., Fin. Sec'y.

BROTHER PATRICK J. CAVANAUGH, LOCAL 1207

It is with profound regret that we announce the passing of Patrick J. Cavanaugh, born in Union, Monroe Co., West Virginia, October 27, 1868, died August 26.

He learned his trade in Leavenworth, Kansas and spent the better part of his life as a carpenter.

In 1913 Brother Cavanaugh came back to West Virginia and held positions in different localities until his death.

He was a member of Local 1207 in Charleston, W. Va., and prior to his death he was a member of the Brotherhood in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Fraternally yours,

T. O. Tinnel.

BROTHER J. E. SIGLER, LOCAL 1037, MARSEILLES, ILL.

It is with profound regret that we report the death of our friend and Brother, John E. Sigler of Local 1037, Marseilles, Illinois. He passed away September 23, at the age of 72 years. Brother Sigler joined Local 1037 March 14, 1902 as a charter member, and remained with Local 1037 until his death, with the exception of two years when he transferred to Chicago, Illinois to Local No. 80, from 1928 to 1930. He returned to Local 1037 in 1930.

Brother Sigler was always working for the good of Labor and his fellowmen. He served as President of Local 1037 for over thirty years. He headed the membership by never being in arrears for 38 years and always attended the meetings, until sickness kept him bedfast for eight months before he died. He was born in Brookfield Township on March 17. Mr. Sigler leaves a large circle of friends, a wife, two sons, two daughters, and several grand children.

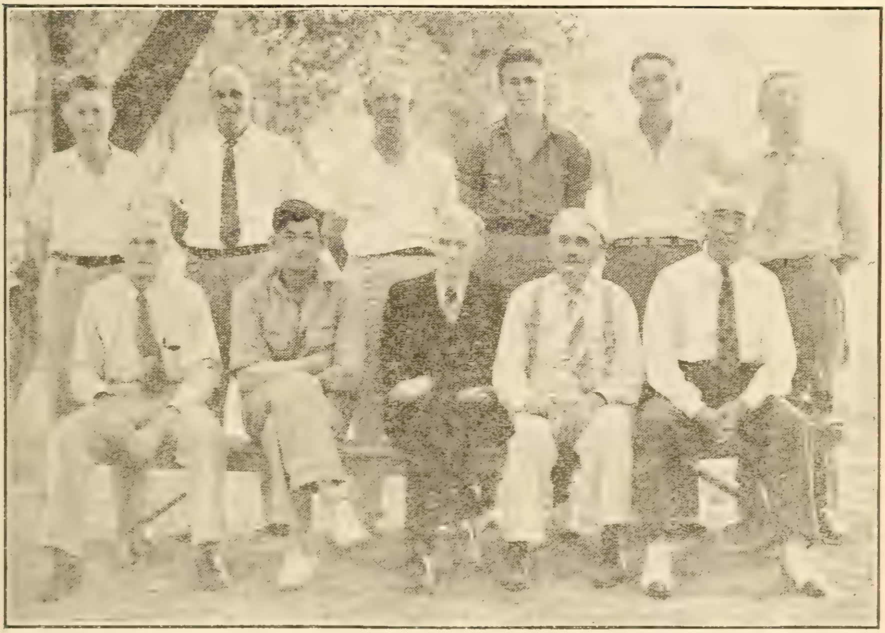
C. W. Parmilee, Recording Secretary, Local 1037.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 633 Celebrates Its 40th Anniversary

Local 633, second building trades union to be organized in the Tri-City area, of Granite City, Madison and Venice, Ill., celebrated its fortieth anniversary by holding an all-day family outing and serving an old-fashioned dinner and fish fry at the picnic grounds of the Canal Hunting and Fishing Club, located on the east bank of the Mississippi River opposite the mouth of the Missouri.



Present officers of Local 633 are, seated: left to right—Trustee W. B. Smart, President C. A. Nelson, M. H. Allen (charter member), Treasurer Fred W. Heely (also a charter member), International Representative George W. Ottens.

Standing: left to right—Financial Secretary and Business Agent Elmer Barnett, Vice-President George Rice, Trustee Herman Droege, Recording Secretary Clay Jackson, Warden Paul McArney, Tri-County Secretary Guy M. Richmond.

Among the many old-timers present at the affair were Melanchon Allen and Fred W. Heely, the Local's only two surviving charter members of the 22 men who helped to organize it.

The first meeting of the Local was held August 16, 1900, in the old Knights of Pythias hall in Madison, at which it was decided to apply for a charter. The late David N. Miller was elected temporary president and was retained as the first permanent president after the charter was granted to the 22 men who signed the application.

Prior to the time the local was organized, carpenters in the Tri-City area were being paid from 20 to 25 cents per hour and required to work 10 hours per day. The new local adopted a nine-hour work day and an hourly wage scale of 31¼ cents per hour.

The first job the local was granted jurisdiction over, was the erection of a box factory for the National Enameling and Stamping Company, the contract for which had been let to Charles L. Draper. Allen and Heely were both employed on this job, but shortly after it started, Heely and five others were discharged. Heely said the excuse given for the discharges, was that they were not worth 31¼ cents per hour. When six St. Louis carpenters were hired to replace them, the rest of the members of the Local walked off the job and declared a strike. The strike was settled by replacement of the six discharged men.

Less than a year after the local was organized, it was decided to put on a part time business agent and within ten years, the job was made a full time and one has been retained as such ever since.

At the time the Local was started, Granite City had only a few hundred homes and what is now residential Granite City has been almost entirely built by its members.

Year by year the local advanced its wage scale and working conditions until it reached the point where it was nationally recognized as one of the outstanding locals in the whole organization with one of the highest wage scales in the country.

During all the years the local has functioned, Heely has held office in it continuously, having at various times filled every job provided for in its by-laws. At the present time he is serving as its treasurer. Allen, also, has in the past been elected to most of the offices.

The local has an enviable record for fair dealing and throughout the 40 years of its existence has been practically free of strikes and lockouts. Its rolls in the past have numbered many of the most substantial citizens of the community and it has played a prominent part in community life.

Prior to the serving of the basket dinner, President C. A. Nelson introduced George C. Ottens of West Chicago, international representative, as the guest of the day.

Brother C. E. Ballard Fifty Years with the Brotherhood

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 329, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, presented C. E. Ballard with a watch at a banquet held in his honor to celebrate his fiftieth year as a Union Carpenter. Brother Ballard is well known, not only in Local 329, but practically all over the United States, as he has always been a very active member in anything pertaining to the Brotherhood.

In his early association with the Union, he was a familiar figure at every Convention. Brother Ballard holds the high respect and esteem, not only of all members of 329, but every Union man who has had the good fortune to meet him.

It is our earnest wish that we will have the pleasure of his membership in Local 329 for many years to come.

John Allen, Financial Secretary.

Local 211, N.S. Pittsburgh, Pa., Observes Its 54th Birthday

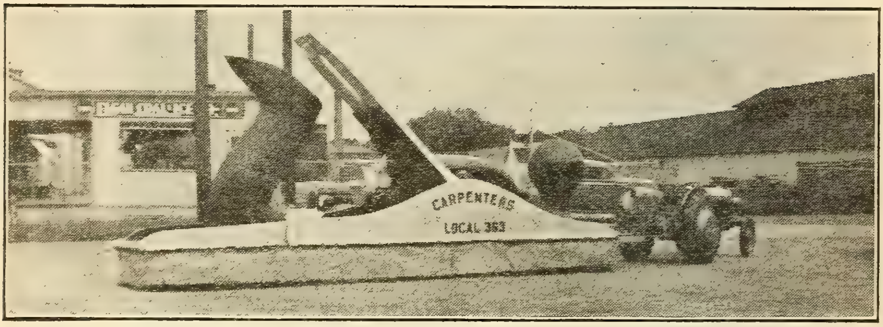
Above is a reproduction of a group photograph taken at the fifty-fourth annual convention of Local 211, N.S. Pittsburgh, Pa., held Friday, September 13. All members of the Local, officers, District Council delegates and Executive Board Member William J. Kelly were on hand to enjoy a fine evening which included a floor show and refreshments.

A Winner For Local 363

Entered by Local 363, Elgin, Illinois, as a float in the Labor Day Parade sponsored by the Elgin Trades Council, was this gigantic plane: emblematic of the trade, conceived and constructed primarily by the skill of the carpenters and aid by others connected with the building trades.

A first prize of $25 was awarded Local 363 for the entry. It was pulled by a small tractor which gave comparative sizes and dimensions.

Made mostly of wood, weighing about 1500 lbs., the plane was scaled twenty times larger than the No. 5 Jack Plane, making it just under 24 ft. in length and about 4 ft. wide. The handle was exactly 8 ft. high and weighed approximately 500 lbs; the knob was 2'6" in diameter and stood 4'6" high; both were realistically grained to give the aspect of being made of wood. The cutting blade was 12'6" long and the screws in the blade and rear were in proportion and turned out on a wood turning lathe by one of our members. The chased machining on the sides was done with a piece of steel wool while the aluminum paint added another "something," that made it a winner for us!



The estimated worth of the Float is $150 and is offered for sale by the Local, to be disposed of to the highest bidder! Any organization or individual interested, please communicate with Glenn Ehlert, Recording Secretary, Local 363, Elgin, Ill.

Local 1784, Chicago, Honors Members with 50 year Memberships

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 1784, Chicago, started out to honor a fifty-year member of the Brotherhood, Charles Brandner. As word got around two more Brothers showed up and proved they also have belonged to the labor movement for fifty years. They are Henry England and Henry Schacht. So three Brothers were honored with fifty year badges donated by William L. Hutcheson, General President of the Brotherhood. The honor badges were presented by Charles H. Sand, secretary-treasurer of our District Council.

Fraternally yours,

Nickolas Adam, Financial Secretary.

Newport, Ky., Local 698 Observes Its 50th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

A 100 per cent union celebration was held on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Local 698, Newport, Ky. The food was union cooked, union served and the refreshments were dispersed by union bartenders. The music was union and even the bread was union baked.

District Council Officers including William Cunningham, Tom Murray and Al Fisher were guests.

Fraternally yours,
George Eicher, Recording Secretary.

40th Year Observed By St. Petersburg Local

Local 531, of St. Petersburg, Florida, held its fortieth anniversary honoring its members who have carried membership in the organization for 35 years or longer.

The names of those living in St. Petersburg who have had continuous membership from 35 to 44 years: W. R. Thomas, William Whiteford, G. A. Gore, W. E. Lowe, J. H. Glayis, J. W. Silleter, each 35 years: George Mitchard, A. H. Day, 36 years; Frank Klippel, 37 years; R. E. Bowers, 38 years; Charles Bill, H. Ferdon, H. H. Pannen, each 39 years; F. Greig and P. E. Woodward, 40 years; Will DeLang, 41 years, and P. N. Haughtaling, 44 years.

The meeting was called to order by President H. A. Dale who turned the meeting over to Alfred Lissard, master of ceremonies. Brother Fulton, his daughter and Arthur Metcalf opened the program by singing "Roll Out the Barrel." Burwell Neal of the Chamber of Commerce gave a talk on the program of the city in general.

Doc Warns, president of the Central Labor Union, spoke briefly on the cooperation of the labor organizations and the different civic bodies of the city in the upbuilding of the community and highly praised the ladies auxiliary of the Carpenters' union for the fine work they are doing.

S. Henry Harris, guest speaker, traced the formation and history of labor organizations from the building of Solomon's temple, down through workman's guilds in Dark Age Eurpoe, to present day labor unions. Centuries ago in Europe, he said, a laboring man or mechanic worked under unbearable conditions for little or no pay. The laborer had no chance to express his thoughts.

Laborers in our present day organizations, he said, have the right and freedom to go out and bargain with the employer for their rights and they have a part in the improvement of living conditions, not only in this country but in European countries until the dictators got into power.

He discussed present-day labor conditions in Germany, Italy and Russia. The ordinary man has nothing to say about his pay or the hours he works, but simply does what he is told to do under penalty of law.

The Ladies' auxiliary took charge of the program which was capably handled by Mrs. Matthew Bishop, who presented the young lady with the baton exhibition, Jimmy Gene Cantrell.

Ice cream, cake and soft drinks were served by the ladies. In behalf of the carpenters' union I want to thank the hostess of the Coca-Cola company, Mrs. Milne and her staff of workers for helping us to arrange for the performance.—By M. D. Wilson.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 343, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 343 of Niagara Falls, New York, extends friendly greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

We were organized September 16, 1939, and now have 43 members.

We meet the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month, in a room adjoining the Hall in which our Brotherhood Local 322, meets every Tuesday evening.

Our first anniversary was celebrated with a dinner on September 24, at which about 35 members and their husbands were present. Table decorations were in Royal Blue and Gold, our Auxiliary colors. Short addresses were given by Mrs. Mary C. Hansen of the Auxiliary, David Mattice, organizer; Mr. Theodore Hoak, President of Local 322 and Al. Young, past President of Local 322.

Our social activities for the past year included a Masquerade party, a dance, card party, Christmas party, and a few pot-luck lunches. (The latter were for members and their husbands only.)

The New York State Federation of Labor held its Convention here last August and delegates from all sections of our state were entertained by our Brotherhood and the Auxiliary, at our annual picnic. Local committee also conducted the state delegates on sight-seeing trips around the Falls, on a boat trip and provided other entertainment. A parade was held, in which the Carpenters, the Auxiliary, and affiliated labor unions participated. Following the parade, an outdoor vaudeville program was presented at our civic stadium.

William F. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed several thousand persons there.

We are grateful to the members of our Brotherhood for the building and decorating of our float, in which the Auxiliary rode in the parade.

We have many plans for the coming winter, which should profit us, both socially and financially.

Auxiliary No. 343 extends thanks to the sister auxiliaries, for their friendly greetings and invitations of welcome, as noted in The Carpenter. We, too, extend a very cordial welcome to sister auxiliaries, to correspond with us and to visit us when in our city.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Josephine May, Recording Secretary,
1555 Pierce Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The tomb of the Unknown Soldier is in Arlington cemetery on the Potomac.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 147

There is more or less carpenter work that is strictly of a temporary nature on every job, such as building scaffolds, runways and various kinds of racks. The specifications for all of these can be written in two words, "substantial construction." Now, what is substantial construction? Briefly it can be defined in this way: It is a construction that will answer the requirements in every way for which a particular thing is erected. In other words, the workman must always take into consideration the purpose the thing in hand is to serve, and then build it so it will fulfill all the requirements. Take scaffold building, for instance: What would be a substantially built scaffold for carpenters, could not be considered so if bricklayers were to work on it, for a bricklayer's scaffold must carry an extra load of brick and mortar, and therefore must be stronger.

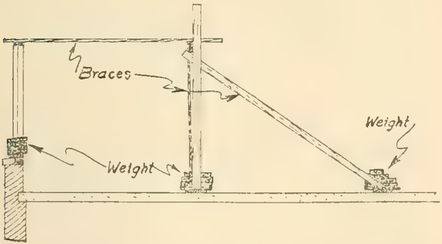


Fig. 1

Figure 1 of this lesson illustrates a method of bracing window frames for a building with reinforced concrete floors and walls of masonry. We are showing a cross section of the most important view. The first thing to do is to build the rack to which the window braces can be fastened. About eight or ten feet from the wall place a plank on the concrete slab and weight it down with brick or tile, as shown at the center of the drawing. About eight feet back of that place another plank and weight it down. If it is a single window, one upright held in position by two braces set at a right-angle will do, but if the frame is a multiple (several frames in one) there should be two uprights tied together with a timber on

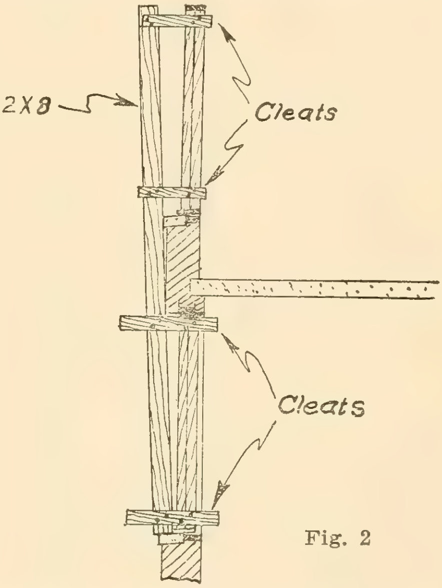


Fig. 2

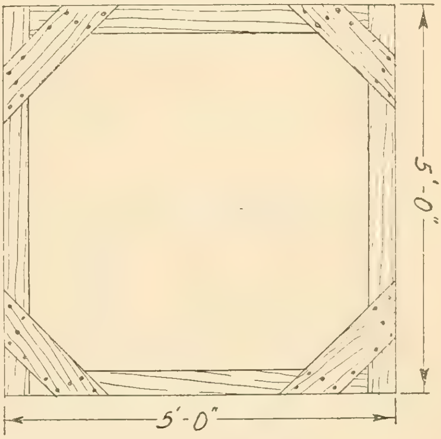


Fig. 3

a level with the top of the frame as the drawing shows. This rack should be braced with a sway brace from one upright to the other and two braces reaching the weighted plank shown to the right on the drawing. Now set the frame onto the stone sill and weight it down, as we are showing. On each of the upper corners of the frame fasten a brace that will reach the rack shown at the center. This done, with one man plumbing the frame and another nailing the braces to the rack, the job of setting the frame can be completed.

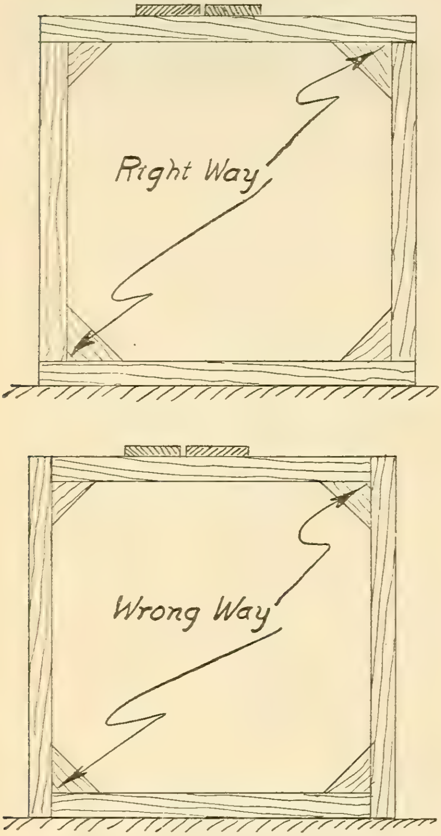


Fig. 4

Another method of holding window frames in position until they have been bricked in, is shown by Fig. 2. Here a 2x8 upright is fastened to the frame below with cleats, as we are pointing out, and to this upright with other cleats the upper frame is tied and held in position until the brickwork is done. This method is simple and altogether out of the way of the workmen on the floor where the work is going on.

Figure 3 shows a square support for a bricklayer's scaffold, sometimes called a bracket. All the information necessary for the construction is given on the drawing. Fig. 4 shows the right and wrong ways of setting the bracket. To the left is shown the right way, where the indicators point out joints with direct bearings, while to the right the indicators point to joints with no direct bearing support—the support here depends altogether on the nails in the corner braces, which will not safely carry the load sometimes placed on a bricklayer's scaffold.

Figure 5 shows a right and a wrong way of erecting a bricklayer's scaffold with brackets such as we have been dealing with in the two previous figures. The right way shows the brackets set in a perpendicular position, while in the wrong way they are set at various angles. The right way shows horizontal braces, or liners, at the top with

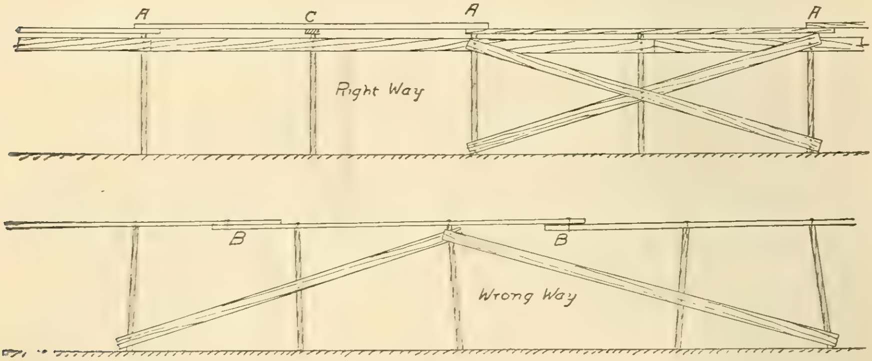


Fig. 5

an X-brace to the right, while the wrong way makes the decking planks answer for liners and has two sway braces poorly nailed and poorly placed. The right way, at A, A, A, shows good lap joints of the decking planks, while the wrong way, at B, B, shows joints of the decking planks that are man-traps. At C, in the right way, the decking planks are blocked up so they will not spring, while in the wrong way there is no such provision made.

A word more should be said about the liner braces and the X-braces shown in Fig. 5. If the liners can be butted against solid walls at each end of the scaffold, and the scaffold is not over five spaces long, no X-braces are necessary. If, however, the scaffold is longer than five spaces or the liners can not be butted against solid walls, then X-braces should be placed in two spaces out of every five with an X-brace at either end. Both the front and the back of the scaffold should be braced in this manner.

Figure 6 shows a cross section of a 3-decker bricklayer's scaffold with two relay extensions attached. The fish-hook-like indicators show how the material is relayed from one elevation to the next on to the top. Three of the liner braces are pointed out with indicators, but the X-braces are not shown here.

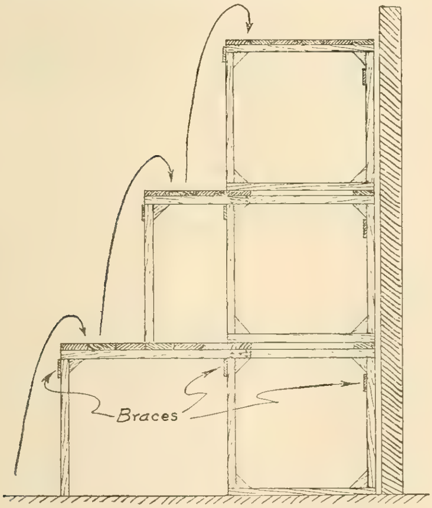


Fig. 6

Figure 7 gives all the information necessary for the construction of a horse suitable for use in a bricklayer's scaffold. After the horses are built, this method of scaffolding is a labor-saver, for no bracing of any kind is needed, and for that reason a scaffold can be set up or taken down quickly, which is an important factor in all brick constructions.

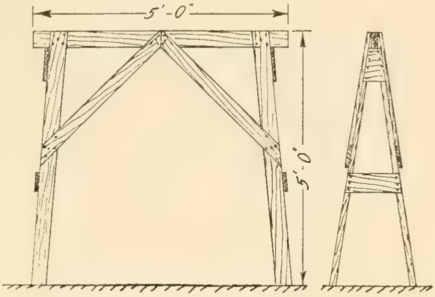


Fig. 7

◆

Architectural Drawing

By L. Perth

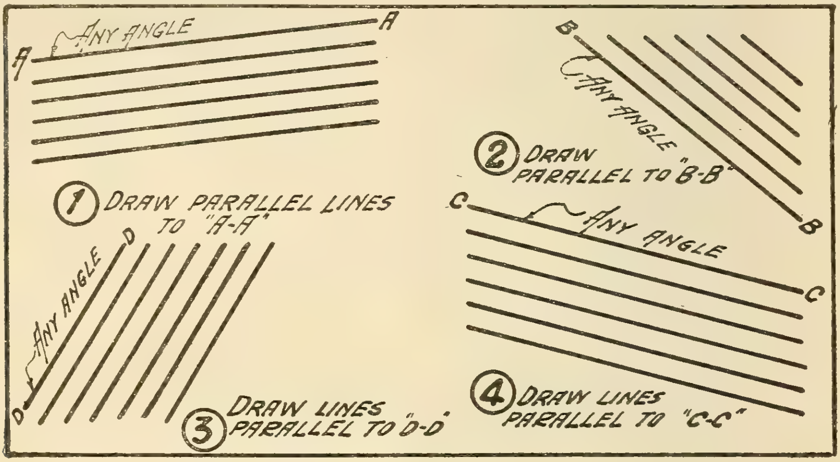
PART SEVEN

As was emphasized on numerous occasions in the previous chapters, there are no special talents required to become proficient in the art of preparing simple architectural drawings. This is due to the fact that mechanical instruments of great precision are used and the student is not permitted to do any free-hand work whatever with the exception of lettering which will be treated in the subsequent issues.

The use of the various instruments have been explained and explicit instructions were given as to the methods of applying same to the construction of lines used in drawing.

The use of drawing instruments is, however, only one phase in the subject of studying architectural drawing. Drawing instruments are tools, just the same as the tools used by the carpenter, plumber and electrician. These operatives, in addition to their complete knowledge of how and when to apply their tools, also must know the principles and practice of their respective trades, so as to be able to intelligently and profitably utilize their knowledge in the completion of a given job.

So it is with the draftsman. He must be thoroughly familiar with all his instruments and materials; their correct use and application must become a habit with him, so that when he is confronted with the problem of designing a structure he can concentrate all his mental powers on the details of his work and not waste any time in asking himself the question, "How am I going to represent this feature and what instruments would I use to properly work out the other part of the building?" It is very essential to know not only how to use these instruments but also where and to what advantage.


A
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A
① DRAW PARALLEL LINES TO "A-A"
B
ANY ANGLE
B
② DRAW PARALLEL TO "B-B"
D
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③ DRAW LINES PARALLEL TO "D-D"
C
ANY ANGLE
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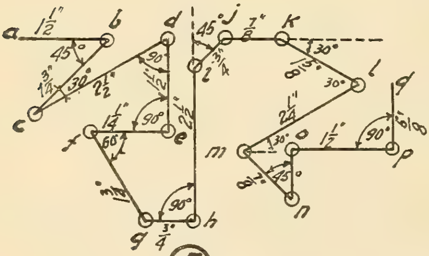
④ DRAW LINES PARALLEL TO "C-C"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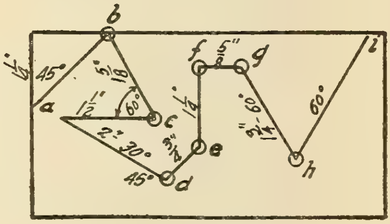
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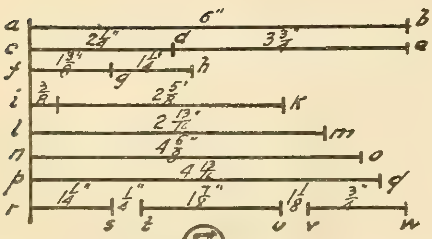
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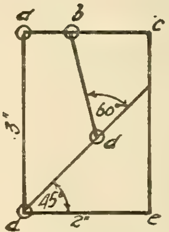
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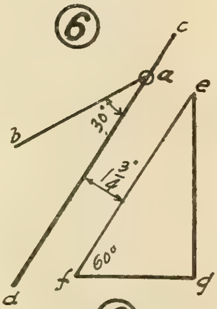
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⑨

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

The present lesson is a continuation of the various elementary exercises which were expounded previously. Although they become slightly more complicated as we advance, they are by no means difficult to understand and apply in practice.

The diagram appended to this chapter contains several very essential and useful principles which must be assimilated by the student if he wishes to gain a fundamental knowledge of the subject in hand.

In Fig. 1 a line "A-A" is drawn at any angle. It is not material what the angle is, since at this stage of our work we are not concerned as much with values i. e., dimensions and sizes as we are with the methods of handling our instruments with reference to a given task irrespective of what the dimensional features are.

The problem is to draw parallel lines to a given line "A-A." Thus far we were instructed how to produce various lines such as horizontal, vertical, inclined at various given angles. We also have acquired the knowledge of how to draw parallel lines, with the instruments in our possession.

This exercise, however, is unlike the ones we mentioned, since we do not know at what angle the line "A-A" has been drawn and consequently are unable to use our T-Square or our triangles.

Whenever we are confronted with a problem of this sort, i. e., to draw parallel lines to a given line which does not correspond to any of our known angles the student must use two triangles or a T-Square and one triangle in the following manner.

The edge of the triangle must coincide with the given line, in this case "A-A." When this has been accomplished the edge of the other triangle or the edge of the T-Square must be placed next to the other edge of this triangle. The second instrument, whether it be a T-Square or a triangle, must be held fast to the drawing paper and the upper triangle is moved along the edge either below or above the given line and a line drawn along this upper edge which will be parallel to the given line "A-A."

It should be kept in mind that one triangle must be used and that is the upper triangle or the instrument which is being used for drawing the desired parallel lines; the lower instrument which must be held stationary may be a triangle or anything else having a straight edge, along which this triangle may slide up or down as the case may be.

It is desirable to space these lines one-quarter-inch apart, to become accustomed to the use of dimensions. This dimension may be anything, it is not essential, but the distance between the lines must be uniform to insure a pleasing appearance.

The exercises shown in Fig. 2, 3, and 4 are similar to the first one, the only difference being that the given lines are drawn in different directions and different angles.

In Fig. 5 we have a very useful and instructive problem which is summarizing all the previous exercises, covering the construction of straight lines.

Beginning with point "a" a horizontal line is drawn 1½ inches long. This we will call "ab." At "b" the direction changes by constructing a 45 degree angle with line "bc" 1¾ inches long. Hence, line "cd" is produced by erecting a 30 degree angle, the line "cd" being 2½ inches long. From "d" a perpendicular "de" is erected ½ inches long and the horizontal "ef" is drawn. Proceed in this manner until the entire figure is completed, terminating at "d".

Figure 5 is similar to the previous example. It is contained in a quadrangle and the entire figures after it has been completed is contained in the same.

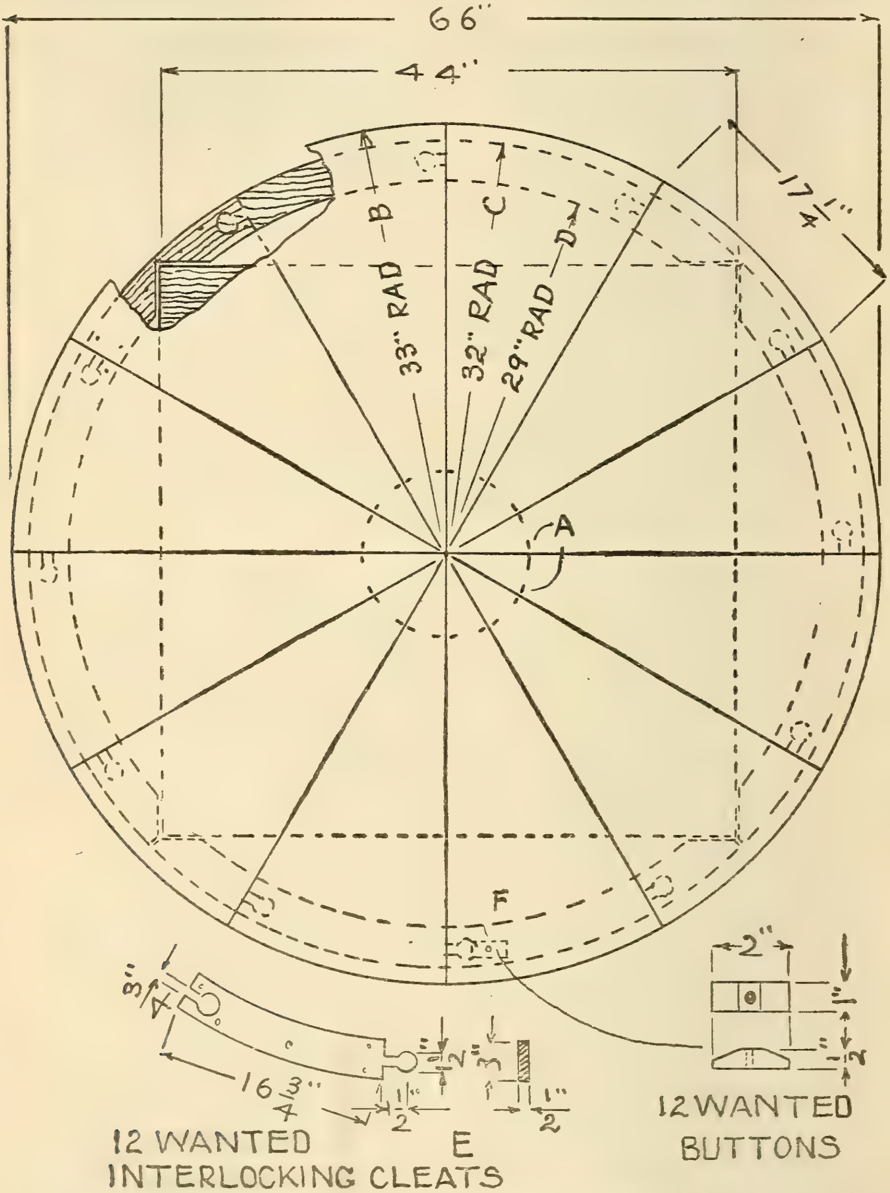
It is suggested that the student diligently study these exercises by actually drawing in actual size and indicating all the necessary figures as shown on the original, which naturally has been drawn to a smaller scale.

Fitting a Round Top To A Square Table

By Charles A. King

A square table seating six diners may be easily fitted with a ⅜" plywood top and made to accommodate nine hungry folks. Four pieces of plywood three feet square will be ample to allow the twelve triangular sections of the new top to be cut from them. There will be some waste pieces large enough to be made into other things.

Make a pattern of the first section and cut the others by it to insure economical cutting; leave wood on the wide end to allow for working. Joint the sections together face side up on the table. To hold the pointed ends in place fit headless brass or iron pins say ⅛″ x ⅞″ to be used as dowels and fitted about 6″ from the pointed end, or the center of the table as at A. Roughen one half of each pin and set it in one piece with shellac or glue. Be sure they fit the other piece easily but not loosely. Turn each section bottom


66″
44″
17¼″
33″ RAD —B
32″ RAD —C
29″ RAD —D
A
F
3/4″
16 3/4″
1/2″
3″
1/2″
1/2″
1″
2
E
2″
1/2″
1/2″
12 WANTED INTERLOCKING CLEATS
12 WANTED BUTTONS

FIT A ROUND TOP TO A SQUARE TABLE

side up as they fit and lay them on the table holding them firmly in place with handscrews. Mark center and draw circles B-C-D with trammels and pencil or use a yard stick with awl for centering and a pencil for marking.

Get out twelve interlocking cleats as at E of ½" whitewood or birch by making a pasteboard pattern and accurately marking and sawing the interlocking ends of the cleats, using radials C-D in marking the curves. Place them to coincide with circles C-D upon the under side of the top and fasten with glue used rather sparingly, and with ¾" No. 10 screws as suggested. The interlocking ends should fit easily but not loosely.

Make twelve hard wood buttons to hold the cleat ends together and fasten to cleats as at F with 1¼ No. 10 screws. Turn the top face up, locate the corners of the square table and mark where the cleats should be cut to allow the round top to drop into its place. Cut the end of each section on circle B which will form the outside edge of the table top. The round top may now be taken down and stored out of the way when not in use and easily reassembled when desired.

In theory each piece should fit anywhere but it will be safer to mark each piece so there will be no question regarding its place. Finish with stain, shellac or varnish; if a good grade of the latter is used it will not be affected by hot dishes.

◆

Wants To Know

By H. H. Siegele

PART I

A reader writes:

"Would you kindly let me know through Craft Problems how to find the thickness of material for handrail for a stair with three winders in half the well and landing in center of the well? Also, how to develop the rail and apply the bevel to the rough plank. Rise, 6½ inches; tread, 12 inches."

The questions pertain to circular stair work, which is done almost altogether by the mills. The information given with the questions is not clear—what radius is to be used for the part circle, and what is the "run" of a 12-inch winder tread The width of the winders changes constantly from the narrowest ends to the widest ends. The important thing in stair building is the "run" and the "rise". Another thing, there are many kinds of handrails and many sizes of handrails in use, all of which is important in order to answer the first question.

Since the radius is not given, we are using a 5-inch radius and assuming a rail 2 inches thick. A plan is shown in Fig. 1 of the part of the stair we are dealing with. The dotted lines, 1, 2 and 3 represent the nosings of the three winders, going up.

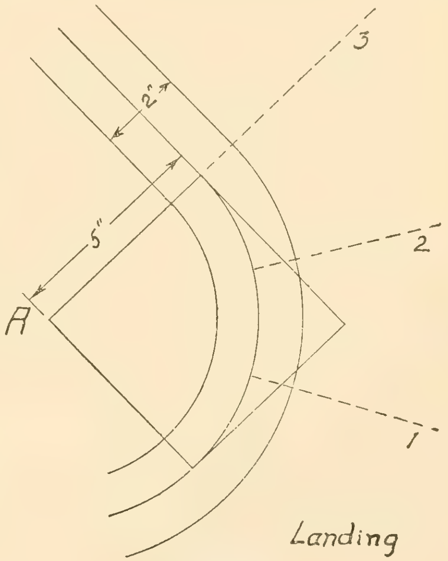


Fig. 1

In striking the quarter circles representing the rail, the compass was set at A, which corresponds with (A) in Fig. 2. This figure is a sort of perspective diagram of the problem. Directly above (A) we show the three 6½-inch risers. The arrows point to the pivots from which the nosing lines radiate. Lines 1, 2 and 3 are the nosing lines of the three winders, which respectively have the same angles as the dotted lines on the plan, (1), (2) and (3).

Points a, b and c have been elevated from points (a), (b) and (c) respectively. The continuous line marked B, running from c to d, represents the center of the bottom of the rail.

PART II

Since the size of the handrail is not given in the letter quoted in Part I, we are using a hypothetical rail 2 inches by 3¼ inches, as shown by the diagram at the bottom of the elevation. The plan at the bottom shows the three winders in their relationship to the center of the rail at 1, 2 and 3. The center of the rail was struck with a 5-inch radius, which gives us a run for the winding handrail of 5 inches and a rise of 19½ inches. It will be noticed that the 5-inch run reaches the center of the rail, which is 2 inches thick; leaving us only a 4-inch run for the plank in the position shown. This shift was necessary to keep the thickness of the plank at a minimum, which, in this case is 4½ inches, as shown at the top. The dotted line marked A represents the center of the bottom of the rail. The curvature of this line is obtained by elevating the intersecting points of the winders with the center of the rail on the plan, as shown at a, b and c, in order to establish (a), (b) and (c), respectively; making the first one 6½ inches high, the second, 13 inches and the third 19½ inches, as shown on the diagram. These points represent the tops of the three winders. The bevel for marking the handrail is obtained by using 4, the run of the plank, and 19½, the rise. (In order to economize in space we made the elevation at the bottom overlap the plan somewhat, this should be kept in mind in studying the diagram.)

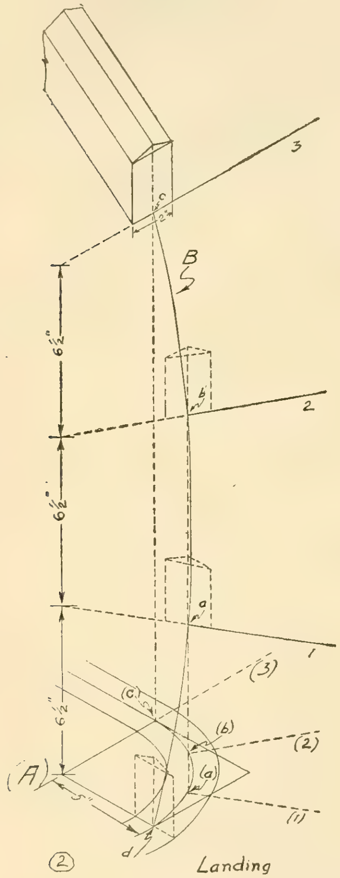


Fig. 2

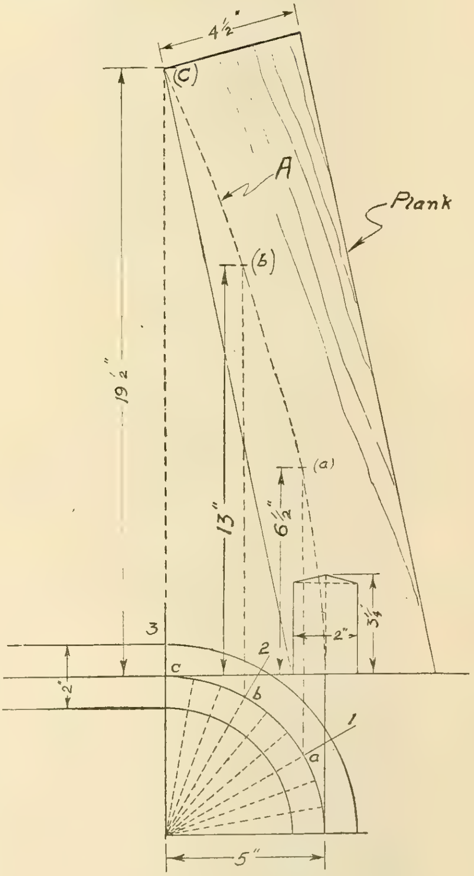


Fig. 1

Figure 2 shows a plan and an elevation of the layout shown in Fig. 1, looking from the right to left. The three winders intersecting with the center of the rail are shown on the plan numbered 1, 2 and 3. The points of these intersections, a, b and c have been elevated to establish points (a), (b) and (c). The first is 6½ inches, the second, 13 inches and the third 19½ inches. These three points, again, represent respectively, the tops of the three winders. The radiating dotted lines shown on the plan in both Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, show how more accuracy can be obtained by elevating each of these points instead of only three, as the diagram shows. When this is done, however, the 19½ inches rise must be divided into nine equal parts. The curved dotted lines established by these points shows the center of the bottom of the rail.

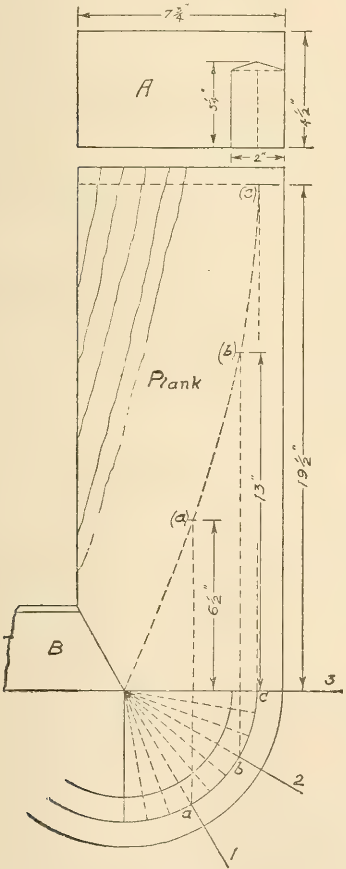


Fig. 2

A section of the upper end of the plank, looking up, is shown at A, with figures giving both the size of the plank and of the handrail. At B we are showing the intersection of the winding handrail and the rail of the landing.

If a full sized plank is used, as we are showing in Fig. 2, it should be placed in such a manner that the grain will run as nearly as possible with the handrail, as we are indicating at the upper left. A narrower piece of timber can be used if it is cut as we are showing by Fig. 3. The two corners marked A and B, are not needed for the handrail. Cutting the plank in this way runs the grain of the wood in the right direction.

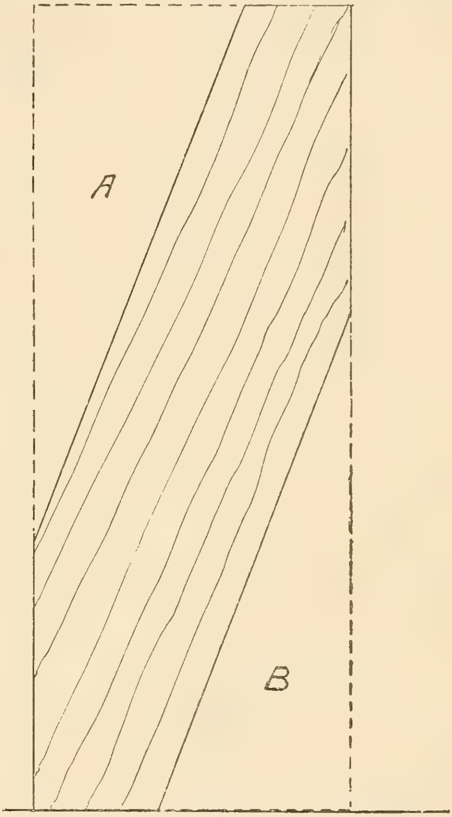


Fig. 3

* * *

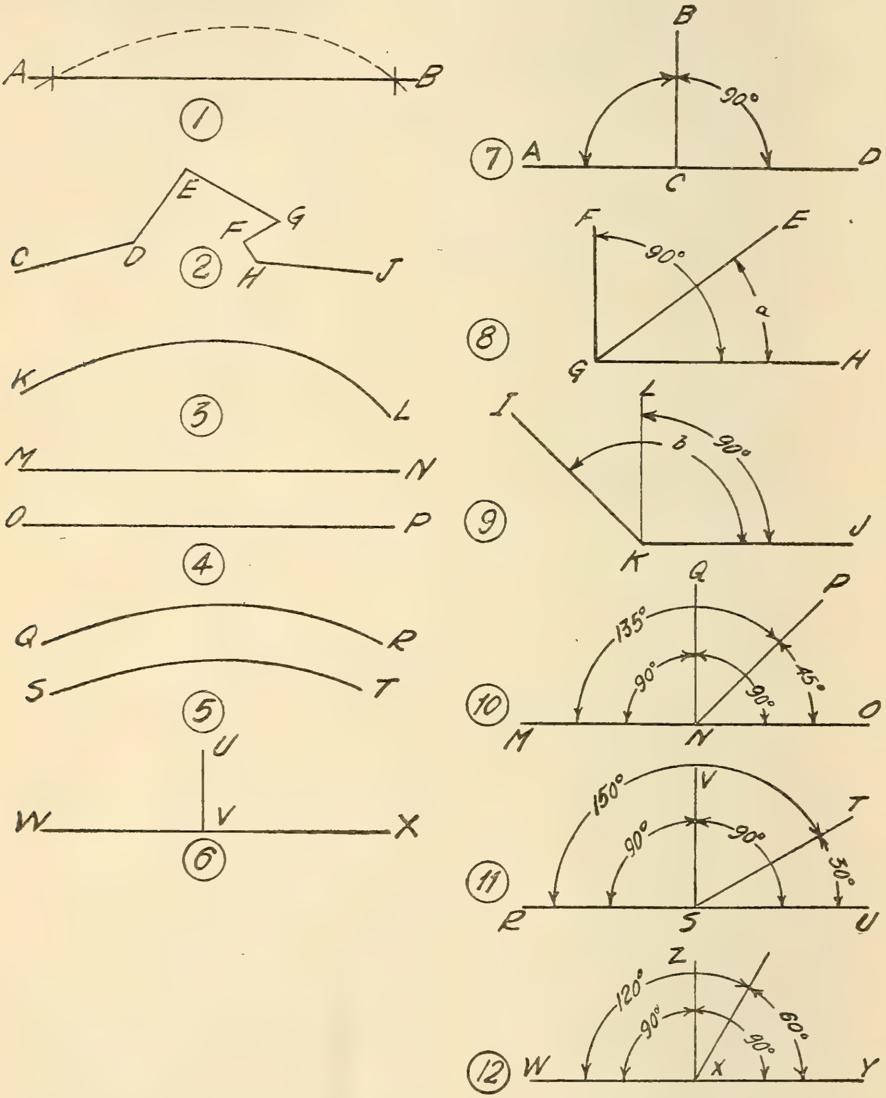
Builder's Geometry

By L. Perth

Builders are cognizant of the fact that in most of their operations they are applying the principles of geometry.

The carpenter framing the roof of a building, laying out a foundation, or even squaring up a timber, is using the laws of geometry and so does the mason, the plumber, the plasterer.

While the majority of building mechanics are trained to apply their knowledge in a practical way, it is possible that some of them are not quite familiar with the theoretical part of geometry.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BUILDER'S GEOMETRY.

It is very essential that the building operative understands the theory of the methods which he is constantly applying on the job.

It is not the intention of this article to take you into the depths of this mathematical science. We wish to familiarize our readers with the general elements which will prove to them very beneficial in the majority of instances.

Geometry is from the Greek and means "to measure the earth" because at the very inception of this science it was principally applied to surveying. It is that branch of mathematics which deals with space and its relations, i. e. it is the science of mutual relations of points, lines, angles, planes, surfaces or solids, and it is evident that the change in location or direction of one will affect the others.

LINES: There are three kinds of lines, straight, broken and curved. A straight line is the shortest distance between two points. Thus in Fig. 1 line AB is the shortest distance between point A and B, the dotted line which intersects the same points is much longer than the solid line.

A broken line is composed of several straight lines having different directions, as shown in Fig. 2.

A curved line is one which changes its direction at every point. Fig. 3.

Two or more lines running in the same direction and equally distant from each other at all points are said to be parallel. Parallel lines may be straight and curved as in Fig. 4 and 5. A horizontal line is one parallel to the horizon; line AB in Fig. 1 is a horizontal line.

A line perpendicular with another line is one which does not incline to one side more than the other. In Fig. 6 line UV is perpendicular to line WX.

Two straight lines intersecting each other from an angle, i. e. an angle is formed by two straight lines running in different directions proceeding from the same point, called the vertex.

Angles may be classified as: right, acute and obtuse. A right angle is formed by the intersection of two lines perpendicular to each other.

Angles ABC and BCD in Fig. 7 are right angles. A right angle is one having 90 degrees.

An angle less than a right angle is an acute angle, EGH in Fig. 8, and one greater than a right angle is an obtuse angle, IKJ in Fig. 9.

Since a right angle has 90 degrees two right angles will be equal to 90 multiplied by 2 which is 180 degrees.

It is evident that an indefinite number of angles of various degrees may be erected about one point of a straight line.

The sum of all angles on one side of a straight line is equal to 180 degrees.

Angles in general use by draftsman and builder are those having 90, 45, 60 and 30 degrees.

A 45 degree PNO is shown in Fig. 10. Since the sum of all angles about one point of a straight line is equal to 180 degrees, the angle MNQ will be equal to the difference between 180 and 45 which is 135 degrees.

The 30 degree angle TSU in Fig. 11 is the difference between 180 degrees and 150, and the 60 degree angle in Fig. 12 is the difference between 180 and 120 which is the angle designated as WXZ.

Angles are values, i. e., they can be larger and smaller and consequently can be measured. As already indicated above, angles are being measured by degrees. A degree is one of the 360 equal parts of a circle.

The size of an angle does not depend upon the length of its sides.

Since angles are values, they can be added, subtracted, multiplied and divided.

If the value of one or more angles is known, the angles representing the balance about one point may be determined.

◆

Furniture Design and Craftsmanship

By Charles A. King

To decide whether a piece of furniture should be rated as worthless, good or excellent, consideration of both design and craftsmanship must receive attention. A table, let us say, may be of excellent design in which the style throughout is pure, curves and lines well balanced and judiciously placed. Proportions may be well thought out and so placed that joints holding the table together may be of adequate strength. All this without ungraceful or obtrusive joints which are so concealed in the lines that their presence is scarcely sensed. Also the table should be of the proper height for its purpose, either for writing or reading, for sewing, playing games or for a coffee table. Neither should the rails of the table be so wide that the knees may not be easily swung under. The shelf, the bottom rails or the stretcher, if the table has them should be high enough so the feet may easily be pushed under but not high enough so the knees may not have room enough to move freely.

The shape of the curved legs and of the stretchers, if any, should be of similar type and in any case have graceful tangential curves which may not be too greatly weakened by short grain. Then, too, the projection of the top may be so great that the legs seem ridiculously inadequate, or so slight that the legs are given undue prominence. If the edge of the table top is to be molded it may be either slightly rounded on the top and bottom edges or made a flat or an elliptical curve, in no case may a true half round be acceptable. A table top may be molded on the top side, not on the under side which make the edges of the top appear too thin.

These details are part of the design and if tastefully conceived we have a well designed table which may be made practically worthless if an incompetent craftsman tries to reproduce it. We will say nothing about the use of poor or unseasoned material but confine ourselves to craftsmanship.

To build a table that may be rated above worthless the craftsman should follow the designer's sketch; the wood he selects should be free from blemishes, of even color and, of course, well seasoned. Lines intended to be straight and parallel should be so; a curved line should reproduce the curve of the sketch and be free from ungraceful humps and hollows that destroy the tangential character that is the basis of all graceful curves. The joints should accurately reproduce the contours of the design and fit so closely that no glue lines will show on the face of the work. If the joints are mortised or dowelled the tenons or dowels should fit with a close push fit.

In making curved legs or stretchers the skilled craftsman will select wood of which the grain of each piece is as nearly as possible that of the curve to be made of it and thus secure maximum strength. The taste and skill of the craftsman is evidenced by the success with which he reproduces curves of elliptical contours and avoids a mechanically accurate segment of a circle. Such a curve may be unavoidable in a horizontal section like that of a turning, or of a round table, but usually should be avoided in a contour like the molding of the top of a table. A true quarter round, that is the segment of a circle which measures the same on and down is not as pleasing design as the curve known as a "thumb molding."

All dimensions of the table are furnished by the designer and should be considered separately from the craftsmanship. The design may be classed as excellent but if an incompetent craftsman has a chance to demonstrate his lack of skill it may easily degenerate to a rating between good and worthless and its value will be decided thereby. It is not enough to hide a poor joint by a gump wedge nor to use sandpaper freely for sandpaper used unskillfully as the incompetent craftsman uses it, will destroy sharp corners, make scratches across the grain which will be emphasized by the finish and will make the edge of a straight surface appear rounded which, after finishing and in a glancing light will betray the lack of skill of the craftsman who perpetrated it.

An excellently designed piece of furniture merits the best endeavors of a highly skilled craftsman and anything less will place what should be a really excellent piece of work in the "good enough" class which usually is worth but little more than the worthless.

Wants First Book of Craft Problems

Editor, The Carpenter:

Dear Sir,

I read the Craft Problems consistently and note in August issue that reference is made to possible publication of this material in book form; put me down for a copy of first edition if published.

I have a craft problem that I would like some help on. This problem is connected with building of forms for concrete bridges; would like to know how to lay out an arched floor, with the steel square.

Suppose for example an arch with a 50′ chord span and a radius of 169′.

How could I lay out a template for this arch?

Also how could this arch be laid out on a wall panel?

Could you give rules for laying out any arch with given chord and radius with the steel square?

This will be a great help and I will appreciate any information given very much.

Very truly,

Chas. Brown,
Rt. No. 1. Mt. Sterling O.

How To Divide Circles

Editor, The Carpenter:

Being a member of Beverly Hills, Cal., Studio Local No. 946, I wish to pass on to our Brothers an easy way to divide a circle into FIVE, SEVEN and NINE parts. The THREE, FOUR, SIX and EIGHT sides are very simple, but the five, seven, nine and ten sides are a little more difficult.

Sincerely yours,

David Okman,
Beverly Hills, Cal.

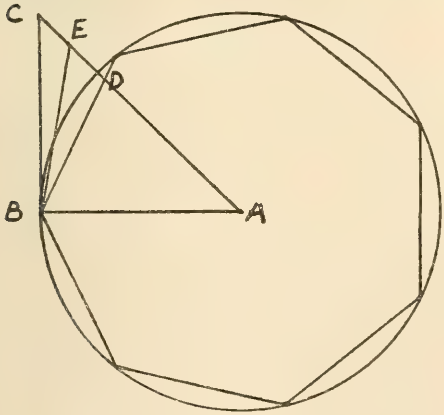
* * *

To divide a circle into 7 parts.

Draw circle at A.

Draw right angle C. B. at B.

The distance between A. B. is equal to C. B.



Draw line C. to A.

Bisect point C. and D. at E.

Distance between E. and B. will septisect the circle 7 times, or 7 times.

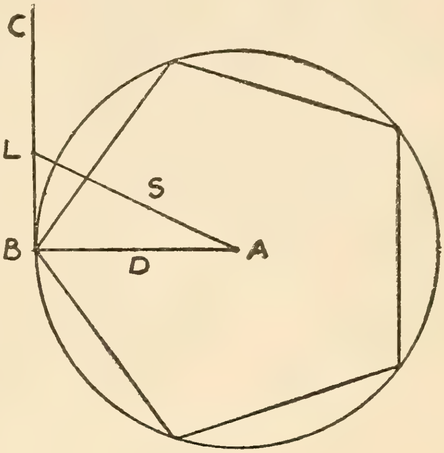
To divide a circle into 5 parts.

Draw circle at A.

Draw right angle C. B. at B.

Bisect at A. B. at D.

Lay off this same distance on perpendicular to L.



Draw line L. to A.

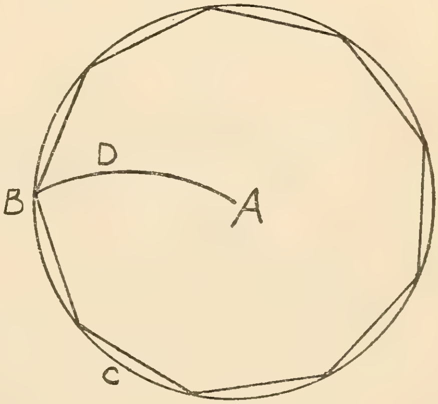
Lay off same distance of A. D. to S. A.

The distance of L. S. will go around circle 10 times, and drawing a line at every other point, the circle is quintisected.

To divide a circle into 9 parts

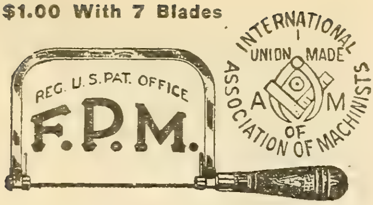
Draw circle at A.

Draw line from radius point C. line B. to A.



Trisect line B. to A. on radius.

Distance between D. and A. will divide the circle in 9 parts.



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Help! Help!

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have been wanting to do this for some time but just put it off too many times. I wonder if you could furnish me with a plan to build a combination stock and truck trailer of which I will give you some idea of what I desire? I have the rear wheels and frame of a 1930 Model A Ford to build on.

Please advise what you can do for me. I belong to Local No. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Yours Sincerely,
Fred C. Lincke,
449 Elm St. Ludlow, Ky.

* * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

I would like to obtain some suggestions for making an out-door picnic table to seat about 12 people, and constructed in such a way that it can be folded up and put away in the winter months.

I would be very thankful for any information you can give me on this matter.

Yours truly,
Geo. F. Schnurer,
15-19 120th St. College Point, N. Y.

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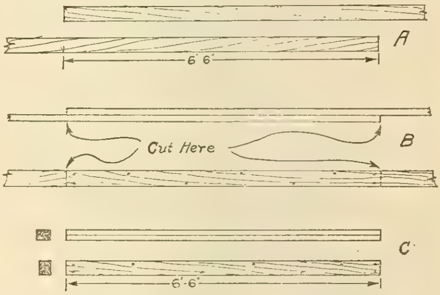
Figure A shows two short pieces, let us say, 2x6's, which we want to use for making a lintel. One end of each of these pieces is square, the other end is a broken end. On the piece where it is the most convenient, we measure the length of the lintel, or 6 feet 6 inches, as we are showing by figures, and mark the point. Onto this piece we nail the other piece in such a manner that the square end will intersect with the 6-foot-6-inch mark. This is shown in Fig. B, where we have two views. The "Cut Here" indicators show where the two broken ends are cut off, leaving the lintel as shown in Fig. C, ready for use.—(H. H. Siegele)



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3
2
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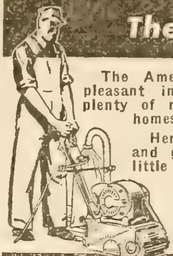

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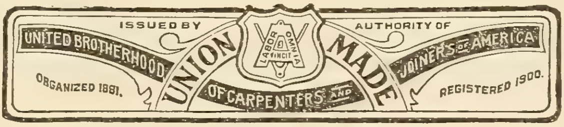
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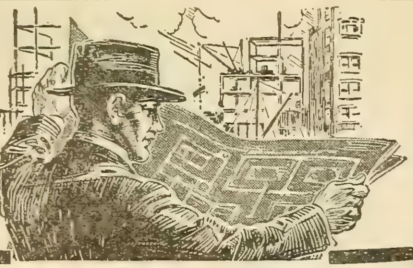

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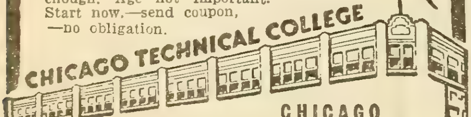

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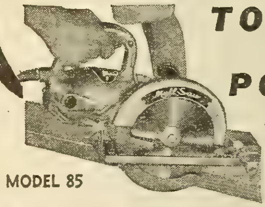

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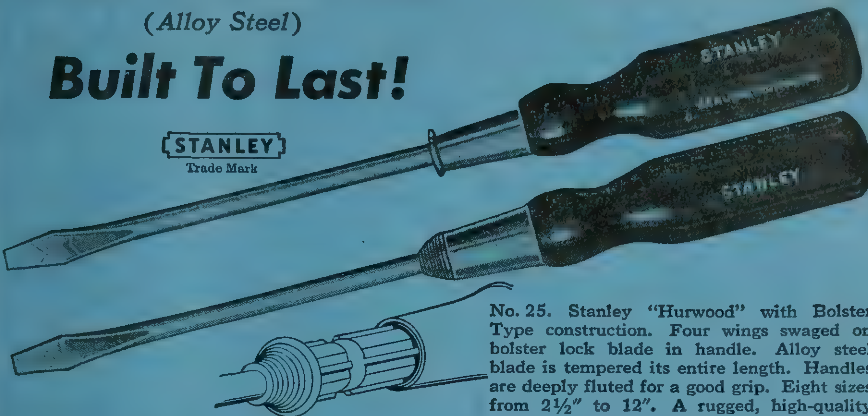
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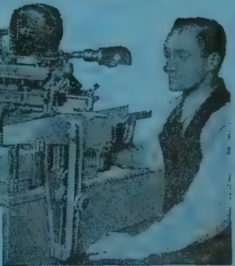

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